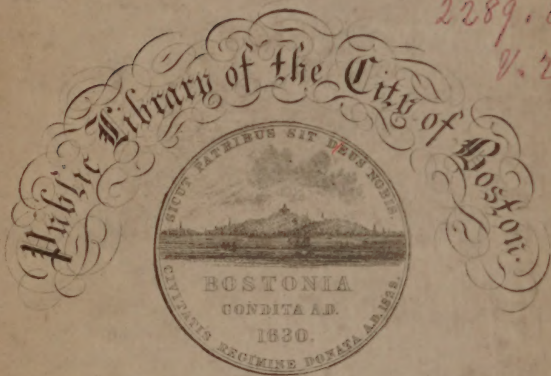




PROPERTY OF THE

2289.8

V. 2



Added May 25, 1853, No. 2243.

INFORMATION

AND

DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS

ON THE

CONTINENT.

BY MARIANA STARKE.

SIXTH EDITION,

THOROUGHLY REVISED, AND WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS
ADORNED WITH PLATES

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II.



LEGHORN

Printed and sold by GLAUCUS MASI

Verrazzana street, opposite the Post-office

MDCCCXIV.

INFORMATION AND DIRECTIONS

F O R

TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

CHAPTER X.

NAPLES.

Country between Rome and Naples—Genzano—Velletri—Cora—Pontine Marshes—Terracina—Fondi—Itri—Cenotaph of Cicero—Mola—Gaeta— Minturnum—Garigliano—S. Agata—Capua—Naples—Situation of that city—Bay—Ancient Light-houses—Size and population of Naples—Villa-Reale—Studii Pubblici—Quadrangle—Gallery of ancient Sculpture—Apartments up-stairs—Palazzo-Reale—Chiesa di S. Ferdinando—Castel Nuovo—Castello dell' Uovo—Chiesa di S. Maria del Parto—di S. Brigida—di S. Giovanni de' Fiorentini—dell' Incoronata—della Pietà de' Turchini—di S. Maria Nuova di Monte-Oliveto—di Gesù Nuovo—di S. Chiara—li S. Giovanni Maggiore—del Salvatore—di S. Domenico Maggiore—dello Spirito Santo—di S. Maria della Sanità—di S. Giovanni a Carbonara—de' S. S. Apostoli—Arcivescovado—Liquefaction of the blood of S. Gennaro—Chiesa di S. Filippo Neri—di S. Paolo Maggiore—di S. Maria Maggiore—di S. Pietro à Majella—Cappella di S. Severo—Chiesa di S. M. Annunziata—di S. Maria del Carmine—di S. Martino de' Certosini—Castello di S. Elmo—Palazzo-Berio—Albergo de' Poveri—Theatres—Promenades—Market built by the French—Monument to the memory of Eustace—Water—Climate—Society—Hotels, and Lodging-houses—Character of the Neapolitans—List of Objects best worth notice, as they lie contiguous to each other.

BEFORE I enter upon a description of Naples; I will give a short account of the country through which we passed, on our way thither.

The road to Albano has been already described; I will therefore say nothing on this subject; but merely

observe that Travellers, going to Naples, might easily see every thing worth notice at Albano, by making a stop of three hours and a half at the last-named town, which they must necessarily pass through on their way.

Aricia, one mile distant from Albano (as has been already mentioned,) is beautifully situated on the *Via Appia*; and contains a handsome Church. Four miles hence is *Genzano*, pleasantly placed near the Lake of Nemi, in a country which produces good wine. The Festival of Flora, which takes place during the month of June, at Genzano, merits notice; the ground, at this festival, being covered, for a considerable extent, with a beautiful mosaic work of flowers, many of which are gathered several weeks before; and yet so exquisitely preserved as to appear unfaded. In the neighbourhood of Genzano is the site of the ancient *Lavinium*; and not far distant, on the sea-shore, lies Pratica, the ancient *Laurentium*, where Æneas is said to have landed, when he came to Italy. Six miles from Genzano is *Velletri*, once a considerable town belonging to the Volsci, and celebrated for being the country of Augustus, whose family resided here; though it is supposed that he was born at Rome. The *Palazzo-Lancellotti* at Velletri is now converted into an Inn (1), which contains thirty beds, and particularly fine water (2). The situation of this Palazzo is delightful; and its marble staircase merits notice; but the Post-house is a much more comfortable Inn. Nine miles hence, though not in the high road, lies *Cora*, an ancient town of Latium, which contains ruins of *two Temples*, the one consecrated to Hercules, the other to Castor and Pollux: and [persons who have leisure would do well to visit them. From Velletri to *Torre de'tre Ponti*, on the Pontine Marshes, the country is pretty; and on a height, not very distant

(1) *The Albergo Reale.*

(2) Wholesome water cannot be procured between Velletri and Terracina; and therefore Travellers usually take a supply from the former town.

from the road, stands Piperino, anciently *Privernum*, a Volscian city (1).

Between Tre Ponti (2) (anciently *Tripontium*), and Terracina lie the Pontine Marshes, (*Palus Pomptina*), computed to be about twenty-four miles in length, and varying from six to twelve miles in breadth. Appius Claudius seems to have been the first person who undertook to drain them: Cethegus and Cæsar continued the work; which, during the middle ages, was repaired by Cecilius Decius, at the command of Theodoric. Boniface VIII., was the first Pope who began to drain these noxious swamps. Martin V., before his accession to the pontifical Chair, was employed to carry on the business; and succeeded wonderfully, by making a Canal, called Rio-Martino. The Princes of the House of Medicis, and, after them, Sixtus V., made new Canals: succeeding Popes followed a similar plan; till, at length, Pius VI., nearly accomplished this benevolent work; forming on the foundations of the Via Appia, which were long hidden under water, a road justly esteemed one of the best in Europe; and draining the swamps so judiciously as to render them capable of being cultivated. French Engineers pursued the same wise measures; and Pius VII. is at length putting the finishing stroke to this Herculean labour, which has so essentially purified a tract of country, whose gales, in former times, were fraught with death, that but little danger is to be apprehended from travelling through it now, except during the prevalence of the dog-star.

I would, nevertheless, advise Travellers in general, and particularly Invalids, neither to pass the Pontine Marshes with an empty stomach, nor till after the sun

(1) There is a post-road from Velletri to Sermonetta (the pot, according to some opinions, called by S Paul, *Tres Tabernæ*), Case-Nnove, Piperino, Maruti, and Terracina.

(2) *Tre Ponti* is a very bad inn; where, however, it might be possible to dine better, perhaps, than at Mesa, the ancient Station *Ad Medias*, or half-way house; and where, on each side of the entrance to the inn, if such it may be called, is an ancient Milliard.

has been up an hour. The dew which immediately precedes sunset should likewise be avoided; and the inclination to sleep, which almost every Traveller feels while breathing this air, should be *strenuously resisted*.

At one of the western extremities of the Pontine Marshes is the mouth of the river Astura; and, beyond that, Capo d' Anzio, the ancient *Antium*: while at the other western extremity rises Monte Circello, the Head-land of Circæum, immortalized by Homer. Beyond the Marshes, in a beautiful situation, stands *Terracina*, the approach to which is particularly fine: it was originally built by the Volsci; and called by them *Anxur*; but the Greeks afterward called it *Traxina*; whence comes the modern name of Terracina. Here are considerable remains of antiquity; and persons who have two leisure hours should inquire for the Cicerone, who is always in attendance at the Inn, and accompanied by him visit *the Cathedral*, supposed to have been built on, or near, the site of a Temple dedicated to Apollo. The portico of this Church contains a Sarcophagus with an Inscription in honour of Theodoric, first King of Italy; and the Baldacchino is supported by four Corinthian Columns of Parian marble, taken from the Temple of Apollo; considerable remains of which may still be traced, near the Cathedral. On the brow of a high hill above the Cathedral are ruins called by some persons *Theodoric's Palace*, and by others, who judge from Virgil's description, *the Temple of Jupiter Anxur*: but, be this as it may, the only vestiges discernible now, are *the subterranean part*, with *a low square building* above it (1). The temple of Jupiter Anxur was erected by order of the Consul Posthumius, after the designs of Vitruvius Pollio. On the way to this spot stand *the ancient Walls of Anxur*, *remains of Reservoirs*, *Tombs*, etc.; and here likewise is a magnificent view of Monte Circello,

(1) Antiquaries assert, that the ruins of Theodoric's palace, and the Temple of Jupiter Anxur, may both be traced on this height above Terracina.

and the Bay of Naples. The Inn at Terracina (1) stands beyond the town, and near *the ancient Port*, made by Antoninus Pius ; which, though now choked up with mud, is well worth notice. An endless variety of beautiful flowers and shrubs adorn the rocks beyond Terracina ; between which town and a building called Torre de' Confini, the road passes near a pestiferous Lake. Torre de' Confini divides the patrimony of S. Peter from the Kingdom of Naples ; and five miles beyond the entrance to the Neapolitan territories is *Fondi*, a small town on the Via Appia, which constitutes its principal street : it once belonged to the Aurunci, a people of Latium ; and, in the year 1534, suffered cruelly in consequence of an attempt made, one night, by Hariaden Barbarossa to seize the beautiful Julia Gonzaga, Countess of Fondi, with a view of presenting her to the Grand Signior. Julia, however, being roused from sleep by the clamours of her people at the approach of the Turks, sprang from her bed, leaped out of window, and escaped to the neighbouring mountains : while Barbarossa, being thus disappointed of this prize, revenged himself by pillaging and destroying the town, and carrying many of its inhabitants into slavery. Fondi exhibits considerable remains of Cyclopiian walls. The air here is deemed unwholesome, owing to the above named Lake. Eight miles from Fondi stands *Itri*, a large village also built on the Via Appia, in a country abounding with vines, figs, and lentisks, which last produce gum-mastic. Here are remains of a Cyclopiian tower. On the right, about a quarter of a mile from Mola, is an ancient edifice, in good preservation, supposed to be *the Cenotaph of Cicero*, placed on the spot where he was murdered, while endeavouring to escape from his enemies. *Mola*, the ancient *Formiæ*, eight miles from Itri, is approached by a road commanding beautiful scenery ; and contains

(1) This inn may be called good, in point of size and accommodations : but when its master is absent which frequently occurs during the prevalence of *Mal' aria*, the waiters are uncivil and imposing.

an inn, called *La Villa di Cicerone*, which is large, and charmingly situated (1); and exhibits in its Garden Ruins of what is denominated *Villa-Formianum*; but probably that Villa was further removed from the sea, and near the Cenotaph of Cicero. Mola commands a fine view of Gaëta, five miles distant, and, according to tradition, founded by Æneas in honour of his Nurse Caieta. Persons who have leisure would do well to employ a few hours in seeing this town; which contains ten thousand inhabitants, and some antiquities that merit notice. Its Port was either constructed, or repaired, by Antoninus Pius; and the Baptistery of its Cathedral is adorned with a *basso-rilievo* bearing the name of Salpion, an Athenian sculptor, and representing Ino, consort of Athamas, King of Thebes, sitting on a rock and hiding one of her Children in her bosom, to save it from its Father's fury. Here likewise on the summit of the hill, above the town, is a building called *Torre d' Orlando*, and supposed to be the Mausoleum of Munatius Plancus, the Founder of Lyons. But to return to the high road. Six miles from Mola, are *considerable remains of an Aqueduct, a Theatre*, etc. (2); which probably belonged to the ancient town of *Minturnum*: and close to these ruins flows the Garigliano, anciently the *Liris*; and, in former times, the boundary of *Latium*; which is now called the Campagna di Roma (3). A marsh in this neighbourhood was the spot to which Marius fled, when he fell into the power of the Magistrates of Minturnum. Crossing the Garigliano

(1) There are two other inns at Mola, *The Post house*, and *The Albergo Reale*; both of which, though inferior to the Cicerone with respect to situation, are, in accommodations, superior.

(2) In order to obtain a good view of this Theatre, it is necessary to get out of your carriage, and walk round to the back part of the building.

(3) The whole of what is now denominated *Italy*, between the Liris and the extremity of Calabria, appears to have been, during the reign of Nero, called *Magna Graecia*.

on a bridge of boats, we proceeded to *S. Agata*; where the Inn, though not large, is rendered comfortable by the civility of its master. *S. Agata* is pleasantly situated near *Sessa*, a small town supposed to be the ancient *Suessa Auruncorum*, to which there is a beautiful Walk, over a magnificent Bridge, from the inn at *S. Agata*. The *Via Appia* passed through *Suessa*, where there are other antiquities. The road from *S. Agata* to *Capua*, sixteen miles distant, traverses rich vineyards and corn-fields. The approach to *Capua* is handsome; but the modern town, built on the banks of the *Volturno*, anciently *Volturnus*, and about one mile and a half distant from the Ruins called ancient *Capua*, is, judging by the report of *Strabo* and *Florus* (1), very unlike the latter; as, instead of being one of the most splendid cities of Europe, it is ill-built, dirty, and devoid of any object particularly worth notice. The road from *Capua* to *Naples*, a distance of fifteen miles, is one continued garden, but exhibits no view of the bay, and scarce any of the city (2).

The *Via Appia* is kept in excellent condition throughout the Ecclesiastical territories: but, near *S. Agata*, and within a few miles of *Capua*, proper care has not lately been taken to replace loose stones. Between *Capua* and *Naples* the road is excellent.

(1) These Authors describe *Capua* as particularly magnificent. *Strabo* says, it derived its name from *Caput*, because it was one of the capitals of the world; and *Florus* ranks it with *Rome* and *Carthage*.

(2) Between *Capua* and *Naples*, in the town of *Aversa*, here is an excellent Lunatic Asylum, called *The Maddalena*: this edifice, which is spacious and elegantly clean, has belonging to it a large garden and a handsome church; and that persons who are sent to this Asylum may be pleased with its outward appearance, the grates of every window are shaped and painted to represent flower-pots filled with flowers. The attendance here is particularly good; and the utmost gentleness and indulgence are practised toward the patients; each of whom pays fifteen ducats per month; for which sum they live comfortably. The *Madalena* accommodates five hundred patients.

Naples, in Italian Napoli, seems, at first sight, to be universally considered as the most captivating city of Italy; owing to its immense number of inhabitants, magnificent quay, and beautiful situation: this first impression, however, sometimes wears off; while the bad taste which pervades almost every building, induces scientific Travellers to prefer Rome, even in her present mutilated state, to all the gayety of Naples. This latter city is so ancient that it seems scarce possible to pierce through the clouds of obscurity which envelop its origin: Tradition, however, reports that it was founded by an Argonaut, thirteen hundred years before the Christian aera; and afterward peopled and enriched by Greek colonies from Rhodes, Athens, and Chalcis. It anciently bore the name of *Parthenope*; an appellation bestowed by the Phoenicians, in consequence of its charming situation. Near Parthenope stood another city, called *Paleopolis*, from being so old that its origin was ascribed to Hercules; and when Parthenope was destroyed by her jealous neighbours, the people of Cumae, and afterward rebuilt in obedience to an oracle, the new city was called Neapolis, to distinguish it from the old one, called Paleopolis, till, at length, both were joined together by Augustus. Naples, however, still retained her Grecian manners, customs, and language; and even to the present day retains them, in several parts of her territories. This city is built on the acclivity of a tuffo mountain, at the extremity of a Bay nearly thirty miles in diameter (called, by the ancients, *Crater Sinus*,) and sheltered on the right by the Promontory of Miseno, and on the left by that of Sorrento: while the lofty island of Capri, rising in its centre, acts like an enormous Mole to break the force of its waves. Nothing can be more magnificent than the city of Naples when viewed from this bay, whence all its buildings present themselves to view, rising amphitheatrically, till crowned by the sombre Castle of S. Elmo. Stretching to the Promontory of Sorrento, on one side, lie Portici, Resina, Torre del Greco, Torre dell'Annunziata, Vesuvius, Pompeii, Castel-a-mare, and Vico; and extending to the

Promontory of Miseno, on the other, Pozzuoli, Nisida, and Baia. The bay of Naples was once much larger than it is at present; as appears from the situation of two ancient Light-houses; both of which now, are actually in the heart of the city. Ruins of the most ancient may be seen behind the church of S. Onofrio de' Vecchi; the other stood on the site of Gesù Nuovo. Naples is nine miles in circumference; and contains nearly three hundred and eighty-two thousand inhabitants: but the only parts of this city calculated to arrest the attention of Foreigners are the Strada-Toledo, the Largo del Palazzo, and the Chiaja, which comprehends a public garden called the Villa Reale, and considerably more than half a mile in length; extending, on the margin of the bay from the Chiatamone toward the Grotto of Posilipo. This garden is adorned with luxuriant trees, shrubs, flowers, and modern statues; and in its centre stands the celebrated antique Group, called *Il Toro Farnese*; which was originally brought from Rhodes to Rome, and removed thence to Naples: it represents Amphion and Zethus, the sons of Lycus, King of Thebes, tying Dirce by the hair of her head to the horns of a Bull; and is supposed to have been formed from one solid block of marble, by Apollonius and Tauriscus, about two hundred years before the Christian aera. This group was found, cruelly mutilated, in Caracalla's Baths, and restored by Battista Bianchi of Milan. The head of the bull, and the upper part of the figure of Dirce, are modern: the trunks alone of the figures of Amphion and Zethus (one leg excepted) are antique: but the statues of Antiope, and the young man seated, are nearly in their original state (1).

Among other objects of interest at Naples are the following.

Studii Pubblici. This University was erected by the

(1) According to some opinions Amphion and Zethus are represented by the Rhodian artists, as endeavouring, in command of Antiope, their mother, to seize the bull, and set Dirce free.

Viceroy Ferdinando Ruiz de Castro, Count de Lemos, according to the designs of M. G. Fontana: and opened in 1616, by Don Pedro de Castro, son and successor to the Count. During 1790, Ferdinando I. removed the University to the Convent of Gesù Vecchio; and converted the edifice built by the Count de Lemos, into a royal Museum; which is now enriched with the antiquities found at Minturnum, ancient Capua, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabiae, Nuceria, and Paestum; together with the collection of paintings that once adorned the Palace of Capo di Monte: and this Museum, to which his Neapolitan Majesty has given the name of *Borbonico*, may now be considered as the finest in Europe, with respect to Grecian antiquities.

The *Quadrangle* contains a colossal statue of Alexander Severus—ditto of Flora—ditto of the Genius of Rome—and ditto of Urania: and *the Staircase* is adorned with a Lion in Carrara marble, and two statues in Greek marble, taken from Herculaneum. Surrounding the Quadrangle are the Academies of Sculpture; Painting, and Architecture, and the apartments appropriated to antique Statues, etc.

First division of the Gallery of ancient Sculpture.
 No. 14, a lustral Basin from Herculaneum—15, bust of Ptolemy-Soter—16, a Warrior seated—18, a Gladiator—20, equestrian statue of a Roman Warrior—22, a Sportsman—24, Pyrrhus, from Herculaneum—26, group of two Men cutting up a Pig—27, bust of a Female—28, an Amazon on horseback—30, a wounded Gladiator!—32, a Wrestler, from Herculaneum—34, a Wrestler, restored as a Gladiator!!—35, a Gladiator—36, another Wrestler, restored as a Gladiator—37, a Gladiator!—38, bust of Gallienus!—39, Jove, in *terra-cotta*, from Pompeii!—42, a young Roman Lady, from Herculaneum—44, Marcus Nonius Balbus, Proconsul and Patron of Herculaneum—45, a dead Amazon—47, a Daughter of M. N. Balbus, from Herculaneum!—49, the Mother of Balbus, from Herculaneum—52, another of the Balbi-family!—and 54, M. N. Balbus, both from Herculaneum—56, a Bust!—57, a young Lady, probably one of the

Balbi-family, from Herculaneum—58, bust of a Philosopher—59, Juno, in *terra-cotta*, from Pompeii!

Second division of the Gallery. 62, equestrian statue of Marcus Nonius Balbus, jun., in Greek marble, from Herculaneum!!!!—63, ditto of Marcus Nonius Balbus, sen., likewise taken from Herculaneum; but, being found in a mutilated state, it has been restored!!!—67, group of Apollo with a Swan!!—68, small statue of Jupiter-Serapis, found in his temple at Pozzuoli!—70, group of Ganymedes and the Eagle!—77, bust of the Indian Bacchus—79, ditto, from Herculaneum—81, small statue of a Priestess, from Herculaneum—82, Minerva—83, small statue of a Priestess of Diana, from Herculaneum—84, bust of Minerva!—86, Ceres—87, bust of Minerva, from Herculaneum—92, Apollino, from ditto—94, small statue of Æsculapius—96, group of Bacchus and Cupid!!—97, the celebrated colossal Hercules of Lycon, found at Rome, in Caracalla's Baths, and deemed one of the finest statues extant; it represents Hercules previous to his deification!!!!—98, group of Venus victorious and Cupid, from ancient Capua!—99, bust of Cybele, from Herculaneum—100, Juno—101, bust of Minerva, from Herculaneum—102, Minerva, a fine Etruscan work, from Herculaneum!!—103, group of Juno and the Infant Bacchus!!—107, bust of the Indian Bacchus—109, bust of Jove—110, Diana-Lucifera—118, Minerva!!—120, Bacchus—122, Euterpe.

Third division of the Gallery. 123, a lustral Basin, found in the Temple of Isis, at Pompeii!!—124, Agrippina, mother of Nero, seated (1)!!!—125, another lustral basin, found in the Temple of Isis, at Pompeii!—127, bust of Nerva—128, ditto of Antoninus Pius—130, Trajan, sen.—131, bust of Septimius Severus—132, Antonio the younger—133, bust of Galba—134, colossal bust of Titus!—138,

1) Agrippina seems to be represented at the moment when told, that her unnatural son dooms her to death. The mild, pathetic, deep despair, expressed throughout the whole of this charming statue, proves that Sculpture, when carried to its utmost height of excellence, can move the passions even more than does the finest poetry.

Trajan's Sister—139 bust of Tiberius—142, colossal bust of Antoninus Pius!—144, Lucilla—148, Tiberius—149, a Bust!—150, bust of Caracalla—151, Tiberius—153, colossal statue of Claudius seated, from Herculaneum!—155, Trajan, from Minturnum!!—156, bust of Lucius Verus—157, Statue of ditto!—159, Caligula, from Minturnum!—161, a magnificent porphyry Basin, supposed to have been used as the lustral Vase in a Temple, dedicated to Æsculapius—162, colossal bust of Caesar!—163, statue of ditto—164, bust of Marcus Aurelius—165, Statue of ditto!—166, bust of Adrian—167, Lucius Verus!—169, colossal statue of Augustus, seated, from Herculaneum!—170, bust of Caracalla!—172, bust of Adrian!

The open Court, adjoining to the Gallery of ancient Sculpture, contains various Antiquities; among which are several statues, found in Herculaneum; Corn-mills of lava, which were brought from Pompeii; a Machine for bruising olives, in order to make oil, (also of lava and brought from Pompeii,) together with Diotæ of *creta-cotta* and *terra-cotta*.

Hall of Flora. 200, colossal statue of Flora, found in Caracalla's Baths at Rome!!!! (According to some opinions this chef-d'oeuvre of the Grecian chisel does not represent Flora, but Hope, or one of the Muses.—201, the *Torso Farnese*, attributed to Phidias, and supposed to have represented Bacchus!!!—202, a *Basso-rilievo* representing Bacchus intoxicated!—203, Fragment, from ancient Capua, supposed to have been a Psyche; and attributed to Praxiteles!!!—206, a *Basso-rilievo* representing Orpheus, Eurydice, and Mercury and supposed to be very ancient Grecian sculpture—207, a *Basso-rilievo* from Herculaneum!—208, *Bassi-rilievi*, one of which represents Scylla, the famous Promontory of Calabria—209, *Torso* of a Boy!—210, a *Basso-rilievo* representing Helen, Venus, Cupid, Paris, etc.!

Hall of Apollo. 212, a colossal porphyry statue of Apollo in his theatrical dress!—214, Isis—218, a Phrygian Slave—222, Apollo—225, a Phrygian Slave—228, Goat, in rosso antico, from Pompeii—229, bust

Marcus Aurelius!—230, Ceres—231, bust of Annius Verus—235, Diana of Ephesus, in oriental alabaster and bronze!—238, a small Egyptian statue of Isis in basalt, from Pompeii—239, and 240, Basin of bigio, with its Stand, from Pompeii—243, an Egyptian Priest, in basalt!—247, and 248, another Basin, with its Stand from Pompeii—251, bust of L. Junius Brutus, from Herculaneum—252, small statue of Meleager, in rosso antico!

Hall of the Muses. 256, a large and beautiful case of Greek marble, adorned with *bassi-rilievi* relative to the education of Bacchus, and according to the inscription it bears, executed by Salpion, an Athenian sculptor—260, Clio, from Herculaneum—261, small statue in *terra-cotta*, representing an Actor masked, and dressed for the stage, from Pompeii!—262, Terpsichore, from Herculaneum!—263, Mnemosyne, from ditto!—264, Apollo seated—265, Minerva!—266, Melpomene, from Herculaneum!—267, small statue in *terra-cotta* of an Actress, masked and dressed for the stage, from Pompeii!—268, Erato from Herculaneum—273, Urania, from ditto!—275, *basso-rilievo*, representing seven male Figures, from Herculaneum—276, Calliope!—277, Euterpe!—and 281, Thalia; all three from Herculaneum—282, a small statue of Apollo, from Pompeii!—283, *rilievo*, representing four Figures!!—284, Polyhymnia!

Hall of the Venuses. 287, Adonis!—288, Venus, attributed to Praxiteles, and called “*Venere Callipiza*,” the rival of the Venus de’ Medicis: there is, however, an unpleasant expression in the countenance of the former, from which the latter is exempt!!!—289, statue called “*Venere genitrice*!!”—295, Cupid, supposed to be an ancient copy of the celebrated Cupid of Praxiteles—296, Statue called “*Venere accovacciata*!”—299, the marine Venus! 304, a small statue of Venus seated, from Pompeii!—307, Bacchus, in the character of an Hermaphrodite!

Hall of Hercules. 311, a Herma, from Herculaneum—312, herma of Euripides, from ditto—314, bust of Arius—318, Jupiter-Stator seated, from Cuma!—323,

bust of Marcus Brutus—324, herma representing Homer—325, herma of Socrates!

Hall of Atlas. 326, Atlas supporting the celestial globe—327, and 328, lustral Basins, from Pompeii!—331, bust of Antisthenes!—332, Homer, from Herculanæum—333, bust of Eschines, from ditto!—334, bust of Periander, from ditto!—335, bust of Socrates—336, bust of Euripides—337, bust of Lyeurgus—338, Sylla, from Herculanæum—340, bust of Solon—342, bust of Zeno, from Herculanæum—343, bust of Anacreon—344, a Philosopher, from Herculanæum!!—345, bust of Demosthenes, from ditto—350, bust of Zeno—351, statue supposed to represent Niobe—352, bust of Herodotus—353, bust of Lysias—354, same subject!—355, bust of Euripides—356, bust of Sophocles—357, small statue of Cicero, from Herculanæum—358, bust of Carneades—359, bust of Plato, from Herculanæum—360, bust of Posidonius!!—363, Aristides, found in Herculanæum, and deemed one of the choicest master-pieces of the Grecian chisel!!!—364, bust of Socrates, from Herculanæum.

Hall of Antinous. 367, Antinous!—368, Vase, from Herculanæum—370, and 371, Candelabra—372, herma of Herodotus and Thucydides—373, a large Vase—377, a Consul, from Pompeii—378, bust of a Vestal!—381, a Bust!—382, bust supposed to represent the Indian Bacchus!—383, bust of Seneca—385, bust of Cicero from Herculanæum—386, statue of Plenty, from Pompeii—387, bust of Claudius Marcellus—388, bust of Juba—389, bust of a laughing Faun—391, ditto!—392, bust of a Philosopher!—393, bust of Vespasian—394, colossal bust of a young Hercules—399, ditto of Alexander!—400, group of Electra and Orestes; from Herculanæum—401, colossal bust of Juno!—406, ditto—412, bust of L. C. Lentulus—413, bust of Agrippina the elder—415, bust of a Female—417, bust, supposed to represent Terence, from Herculanæum—418, bust of Plato, from ditto—422, bust of Varro—423, a Sibyl—424, bust of Homer!

Cabinet. 427, Hermaphrodite-Faun!!—428, group

of a Love and a Dolphin—429, small statue of Diana, from Herculaneum! 432, small statue of Bacchus, found in the Temple of Isis, at Pompeii—433, Venus, from ditto—434, small statue of Isis, from ditto—442, small statue of a Faun, from Pompeii—444, small statue of Silenus seated, from Herculaneum!—454, bust of a Lady, from Pompeii—455, bust of a Faun, from ditto—459, bust of a Lady, from Herculaneum—465, small statue of a Faun, from ditto—467, small statue of a Philosopher seated—473, small statue of a Youth, from Herculaneum—475, small statue of a Female.

The Gallery of ancient Sculpture likewise contains columns of precious marbles, found in Herculaneum, Pompeii, and other parts of Magna-Græcia.

Apartment on the ground-floor, containing Egyptian Antiquities. Among the most interesting things in this collection are, the statue of Isis, found in her Temple at Pompeii—an Isiac Table, and two Salvers on stands; also found there—a small statue of Pluto, found in the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli—beautiful small vases, Lachrymatories, and Incense-bottles—a Wine-cup—Egyptian Divinities and Mummies.

Apartment on the ground-floor, containing bronze Statues and Busts, chiefly found in Herculaneum.

Left side. Statue of Mammius Maximus—statue of an infant Hercules!—bust of Ptolemy-Apion!—statue of M. Calatorius—bust of Seneca—half-length statue of Diana, from Pompeii—bust of a young Hercules—statue of Augustus!—small group of a Faun and a Youth, from Pompeii. (The eyes in both these statues are of silver; and the stand, which supports them, is beautifully clad with the same metal.) *Recess.* Head of Virgil's horse, and several small bronzes; among which is a group supposed to represent Alexander and Bucephalus!

Left side continued. Small statue from Pompeii, ofpollo, with silver eyes—statue of Claudius Drusus—bust of Archytas—statue of a Satyr!—bust, called Plato!—statue of Nero Drusus—busts of Lucius Caesar, Sappho, and Scipio Africanus—statue called Antonia. *Right side.* Bust of Antinous in the character of Bacchus—busts

of Commodus, Sylla, Caracalla, Ptolemy-Alexander, Augustus, Democritus, Ptolemy-Philadelphus, and Ptolemy-Soter—statue of a Discobolus!—statue of Piety—statue of a Discobolus!—busts of Berenice, Heraclitus, Tiberius, Livia, and Lepidus—statue of an Actress—busts of Caius Caesar, Ptolemy-Philometor, and Annius Verus. *Centre of the Apartment.* Statues of two Deer—statue of a drunken Faun reposing on a skin of wine!—statue of a horse, supposed to have adorned the Theatre at Herculaneum!—statue of Mercury seated!!—statue of Apollo, from Pompeii.

Another Apartment, usually locked up, though always opened when Travellers wish to see it, contains a beautiful little statue of Bacchus, found in Pompeii; a small Etruscan Diana, with a coloured border to her robe, found in Herculaneum; and a small Venus, lately found in Pompeii.

Apartments up stairs. On the landing-place there are three doors, and that on the left leads to the rooms where the Papyri, brought from Herculaneum, are unrolled. Though all these scrolls are so much scorched as to resemble tinder, yet some of them (about four hundred) have, by a most tedious process, been opened; and about ninety were found in a legible state. Among these are, fragments of a Latin poem, relative to the war between Anthony and Octavius—Epicurus upon Nature—a work by Polystratus—fragments of a work by Colotes—Philodemus upon Music and Rhetoric—and works which bear the names of Demetrius, Carniscus, Chrysippus, etc. The number of scrolls brought to the Museum is said to amount to about seventeen hundred; but, of those not yet operated upon, about one hundred only seem sufficiently perfect to be capable of expansion. Thirty-nine years after the discovery of Herculaneum a considerable number of scrolls of Papyrus, owing to an excavation made in a garden at Resina, were discovered in a house supposed to have belonged to Lucius Piso.

The middle-door leads to the Library, which contains nearly an hundred and fifty thousand printed volumes, including several of the fifteenth century; and a large

collection of precious manuscripts; among which are those of S. Thomas Aquinas, and the *Aminta* of Tasso. Here likewise is the *Uffizio* of the Madonna, illuminated by Giulio Clovio, bound in gold, and decorated with *bassi-rilievi*! and another book, called the *Flora*, which likewise contains *chefs-d'œuvres* in miniature painting!

Antiquities found in Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabiae, Capri, etc. First room. Cabinet of Gems. Here are Neck-laces, Ear-rings, Brooches, and Gold Ornaments of almost every description. Camei and Intagli, among which is the celebrated Cameo, said to be the most precious work of its kind in existence; and representing the Apotheosis of the first Ptolemy on one side, and the head of Medusa on the other—two ancient Mosaics, one of which exhibits a *tympanum*, or tambourine, like those now used at Naples—four monochromatic Paintings on marble—a beautiful flying figure of Victory, and several other Paintings, from Herculaneum and Pompeii—a collection of ancient Colours, used in fresco-painting—two Loaves—a Honey-comb—Fruits—Grain—and other Eatables, all burnt to cinders. *Second room. Ancient Glass.* Good Glass for windows—Vases of various shapes—Rummers, not unlike those in present use—small Dishes, some of which are painted—Incense-bottles, supposed to have been Lachrymatories, all lately found with odoriferous gums remaining in them—large Bottles for medicines, found in an apothecary's shop at Pompeii, etc. etc. A glass Vessel, not yet (I believe) placed in this room, contains Rouge, similar to that worn at present. *Third room.* Kitchen-urniture, consisting of Bronze Utensils, many of them lined and inlaid with Silver—marble Mortars—a Grindstone—a variety of elegantly shaped bronze Moulds for casting—astronomy—a portable bronze Stove—Boilers—Sewing-pans—Frying-pans, etc. *Fourth room.* Scales and Weights (1);

(1) The pound weight of Magna Graecia appears to have been like the present pound weight of Naples, between ten and eleven ounces: and the ancient steelyards, if I may call balances made of bronze, resemble those now used at Naples in shape, though far superior in beauty.

the latter elegantly ornamented—a great variety of Lamps—a Lantern, glazed with horn instead of glass—Candelabra; some of which are particularly elegant—beautiful Steelyards—and a Basin of bronze inlaid with silver. *Fifth room.* Sacrificial Vases—a Wine-cup shaped like a horse's head—sacrificial Knives—a Brush, supposed to have been used in sprinkling the purifying water, and like what Roman Catholic priests now use for a similar purpose (1)—two Couches for the gods, exhibited at festivals called *Lectisternia*, and composed of bronze inlaid with silver!—a bronze Altar—two Chairs for the Priests—bronze Tripods; one of which is particularly elegant—Vessels for incense—a variety of other Vessels used in heathen temples; and a beautiful Vase lately found at Pompeii. *Sixth room. Right side.* Several pieces of furniture employed in ancient Baths; among which are Scrapers for the skin, and elegant Essence-bottles—a child's toy, representing a Carriage—ancient Greek Armour—two Bells, for marking time—and another toy representing a Car, *Seventh room. Right side.* Ink-stands; with remains of ink—Styles—Pens of cedar—a Case for Styles—Tablets—Letters for stamping bread; which letters appear to have been used in a manner so like printing, that one wonders such an invention should have escaped the Ancients—Mirrors of metal—chirurgical Instruments, but no lancets—Opera-tickets for the boxes and benches; the latter tickets being numbered to correspond with the numbers of the seats at the theatres—musical Instruments; namely, the Sistrum. Cymbal, etc.—Bells for cattle, precisely like those used at the present day—Dice—House-hold-gods—an elegant portable Stove—bronze Door-cases—Nails—Screws—Locks—Keys—Latches—Bolts—Hinges, etc.—The two last-named rooms likewise contain bridles—Stirrups—a Mosaic Table with beautiful Feet, from Pom-

(1) Every ancient Temple contained a vase filled with purifying water, and placed, it is supposed, near the entrance: and with this water every person, who came to solemn sacrifices, was sprinkled.

Pompeii—Rings—Necklaces—Ear-rings—Bracelets—Pins for the hair—ornaments called *Bulla*, worn by young Patricians till they were allowed to assume the *Toga*—Silver Cups, Saucers, and Spoons; but no Forks (1).

Apartments containing sepulchral Grecian Vases: etc. The Pavements of these rooms were taken from Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabiae, etc.; and are particularly beautiful. The collection of Vases is highly interesting. Those found in the tombs of the Rich are light-coloured, and exhibit paintings which usually represent mythological subjects: those found in the tombs of the poor are dark-coloured, and quite plain (2). *The first room* contains a Table from Pompeii with beautiful feet; and a Vase, the painting on which represents Ixion tormented by the Furies. Some of the most interesting paintings on the Vases in *the second room* are, the Sepulchre of Agamemnon—Hercules stealing the tripod of Apollo—and an ancient Repast. A Widow

(1) The Mirrors, Combs, Rouge, and other personal ornaments, belonging to this collection, were found in the tombs of females: the Arms, Armour, Papyri, and Styles, in the tombs of men: the Toys in the tombs of children: I saw Tops, and a jointed Doll, found in a tomb; and kitchen-furniture was found in every tomb; as were Vases for wine, oil, etc.; so that by examining the abodes of the dead, we have been taught the domestic oeconomy of the living who inhabited this earth from two to three thousand years ago. Dice, likewise, are continually found in ancient tombs.

(2) This distinction, however, could not have subsisted at very remote ages, when pottery appears to have been made of materials black as jet, and beautifully polished; it not adorned with paintings. In a tomb, thirty feet under ground, at S. Agnello, a village situated in the Piana di Sorrento, a skeleton was lately discovered of a warrior; cased in armour, and supposed to have been one of the Phoenicians who colonised there. The armour is of a kind which announces no common person: but, nevertheless, the skeleton was surrounded with plain black vases, and coarse bottles of plain red pottery. This tomb likewise contained a lachrymatory of oriental alabaster, and apparently of Egyptian workmanship.

bewailing the death of her husband is likewise a common subject on these urns: The Vases *in the third room* exhibit paintings of Hercules killing the Centaur—an Egyptian Ceremony, etc. *The fourth room* contains models, in cork, representing the inside of two ancient Sepulchres; one of which exhibits a corse in the centre (with a piece of money in its mouth, and an incense-bottle on its breast (1)) surrounded by lamps, vases for the purifying water, wine, oil, incense etc., and a dish for Cerberus's sop. The other, which is the precise representation of the inside of a Tomb found at Pæstum, contains a painting (the subject of which is a Combat;) four vases, a dish for Cerberus's sop, and the corse placed in the centre, with arms and armour by its side. This room likewise contains the model of an ancient public Cemetery at Naples. *In the fifth room* are several Vases embellished with paintings which appear to represent Widows sacrificing; and two others, on the first of which is the story of Cadmus; and on the second the tomb of Agamemnon; Electra and Orestes being on one side, near the tomb; and on the reverse side Ægisthus and Clytemnestra in the act of marrying. The subjects of some of the paintings on the Vases *in the sixth room* are, Hercules slaying the Sicilian King; with a beautiful ancient car on the reverse side of the Vase—Achilles dragging Hector round the walls of Troy—the Olympic games—the same subject repeated—an ancient Repast, particularly curious, because it exhibits the manner in which the Ancients drank—Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides, with a tree, and a serpent twined round it; very much like the modern representation of the Garden of Eden—Penelope in a car, and the gods looking down upon her; together with a painting of *Pulcinella*, dressed as he now dresses on the Neapolitan Stage, except that instead of a half-mask, he has one which entirely covers his face. Here likewise are two ancient drinking cups; together with

(1) It is not uncommon to find the breast of a corse surrounded by six or eight incense bottles.

a small, but extremely beautiful Vase, on which is written. "The Lucretia." *In the seventh room* are several particular fine Vases, brought from Nola (1).

Apartments containing Easel-Pictures (2). Among the most admired paintings in these rooms are, the Magdalene!—a portrait of Paul III.,—another picture representing Paul III. etc., but unfinished—Danae!!—and a portrait of Philip II., all by Titian.—A Guardian Angel protecting a Child, by Domenichino!—the Magdalene, by Guercino!—S. Peter, by ditto.—A Pietà!—Rinaldo and Armida—Hercules between Vice and Virtue—Venus, a Faun, etc., all by Annibale Caracci.—A Pietà, by Agostino Caracci!—The Saviour dead!—an *Ecce Homo*!—the Marriage of S. Catherine—the Madonna and our Saviour with a Rabbit!—two colossal Paintings—and two small pictures, (one a Holy Family, the other a Madonna and Child,) all by Correggio.—Portrait of the Mother of Raphael—portrait of a Fencing Master!—the Holy Family—Leo x. between Cardinals Passerini and Bembo! the Madonna and the Saviour—the Madonna, the Saviour, Elizabeth, and S. John!! all by Raphael. The adoration of the Magi, by Andrea della Salerno—Copy of the *Madonna della seggiola*, by Giulio Romano—portrait of Giulio Clovio, by himself—Alexander vi., by Sebastiano del Piombo—Holy Family, by ditto—Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto—Bramante, and the Duke of Urbino, by ditto—the Assumption, by Fra Bartolommeo—the Madonna and our Saviour, by Leonardo da Vinci—S. John, by ditto!!—a large Landscape, by Claude!!—an Angel, by Schidone!—Charity, by ditto!!—a Head, by Vandyck—Lucretia—Vespuzio

(1) The earthen Vases of the Ancients were not consecrated to the Dead alone; but frequently used in sacrifices; (especially those made to Vesta; and likewise given, at very early ages, as prizes to the victors at Grecian festivals. Earthen vases filled with oil were bestowed on the conquerors at the Panathenaea; and probably this sort of ware served also for domestic purposes.

(2) One of these rooms contains excellent Models, in work, of the Temples, Basilica, etc., at Paestum; and likewise of other ancient edifices in Magna Graecia.

—Columbus—and two laughing Children, all by Parmigianino.—The last Judgment, designed by Buonaroti, and coloured by one of his Scholars—two Heads, by Rembrandt—the Fall of Simon Magus, by Lodovico Caracci—and the Crucifixion, by Marco da Siena.

The Museo-Borbonico is usually open to the public every day, festivals excepted, from eight in the morning till two in the after-noon; and Foreigners usually give, to each Custode, from two to six carlini, according to the size of the party he attends, and the trouble he takes in explaining things: Foreigners, however, are not expected to repeat these fees every time they visit the Museum (1).

Palazzo-Reale (2). This edifice, erected by the Count de Lemos, according to the designs of the Cav. Fontana, to whose taste it does honour, contains magnificent apartments handsomely furnished, and enriched with fine Pictures, namely, Tobias, his Son, and the Angel, by Guercino—Susanna in the Bath, by Lodovico Caracci—the Descent from the Cross, by Daniello da Volterra!—the same subject, by Annibale Caracci—Atlas, by Guido—Charity, by ditto—Cupid and Psyche, by Gherardo delle Notti—Charity, by Schidone—an *Ecce Homo*, by Correggio—the Madonna of Monte-Casino, by Raphael—and S. Peter and S. Paul, by ditto. This palace likewise contains a *Hall* hung round

(1) Persons who purchase FINATI's excellent account of the gallery of sculpture, are not expected to give any fee below stairs, except two carlini to the Custode of the rooms which contain the Egyptian Antiquities and the Bronzes: and Travellers who to dive deep into the Antiquities of Magna Graecia should endeavour to obtain an introduction to the Canonico Don Andrea di Jorio, who is not only a distinguished antiquary, but likewise a most gentlemanly and agreeable companion.

(2) It is necessary to have an order for seeing the Palazzo-Reale, at Naples; and the other regal residences. These orders must be signed by the Lord High Steward: and Foreigners who apply for them pay one piastra. None of the regal residences, however, are worth seeing, except the palace at Naples, and that at Caserta.

ith Portraits of the Viceroys of Naples, by Massimo and Paolo Matteis; and a handsome Chapel, with an Altar of agate, lapis lazuli, and other precious marbles. *The Residence of Prince Leopoldo* which is nearly opposite to the Palazzo-Reale, contains the finest Collection of Pictures in Naples.

Chiesa di S. Ferdinando.—This church is richly adorned with marbles: and the Ceiling of the Nave, the Apola, and its Angles, are embellished with the best Frescos of Paolo Matteis. The Statues of David and Moses, in one of the Chapels, are by Vaccaro; and the Sculpture which adorns the High Altar is by Solimena.

Castel-Nuovo. This fortress, begun in 1283, according to the designs of Giovanni Pisano, but not completed till 1546, contains the Arsenal, and a triumphal Arch, erected in honour of Alphonso of Arragon.

Castello dell' Uovo. This was once a Villa belonging to Lucullus; but an earthquake separated it from the mainland; and William I., second King of Naples, built a palace here. It derives its name from its shape.

Chiesa di S. Maria del Parto. The ground on which this edifice stands was given by Frederic II. of Arragon, to his Secretary, Sannazaro: and behind the High Altar is the Tomb of that great Poet, by Poggini, one of Buonarroti's scholars. The ornaments are numerous, but the composition is good, and the *bossi-rilievi*, allusive to the Piscatory Eclogues, and other writings of Sannazaro, are finely executed. On the sides of the Monument are statues of Apollo and Minerva, now called David and Judith; and on the top the bust of Sannazaro, with his Arcadian name. *Titius Sincerus*, placed between two weeping Genii. The inscription.

*“ Da sacro cineri flores. Hic ille Maroni
Sincerus musa proximus ut tumulo. ”*

by Cardinal Bembo.

Chiesa di S. Brigida. Here is the Tomb of Giorio, and a Cupola painted by that distinguished artist.

Chiesa di S. Giovanni de' Fiorentini. This edifice,

built by a scholar of Buonarroti's, is said to be a fine specimen of architecture.

Chiesa dell' Incoronata. Here are remains of Paintings by Giotto.

Chiesa della Pietà de' Torchini. This church is adorned with a fine Altar-Piece, by Solimena, and a beautiful Painting in the Lantern of its Cupola, by Giordano!

Chiesa di S. Maria Nuova. Here are good paintings, by Marco di Siena.

Chiesa di Monte-Oliveto. Here are curious statues in *terra-cotta*, by Modanino di Modena, representing illustrious characters of the fifteenth century: and that called Joseph of Arimathea, is, in fact, the portrait of Sannazaro. This church also contains a picture of the Purification, by Vasari (who likewise painted the Sacristy;) an Assumption, by Pinturicchio; and one of the best Organs in Italy.

Chiesa di Gesù Nuovo, or Trinità Maggiore This church, one of the finest at Naples, was built according to the designs of Novello di S. Lucano: it has suffered considerably from earth-quakes; by one of which the cupola, painted by Lanfranco, was destroyed, the four Evangelists excepted. The other Paintings in the present Cupola are by Paolo Matteis. Over the great door is a large Fresco, by Solimena, representing Heliodorus driven out of the Temple! The Chapel of the Madonna was likewise painted by Solimena. The Chapel of S. Ignazio is adorned with fine marbles; and the whole edifice incrustured and paved with the same. The Chapel of the Trinity contains a Picture by Guercino.

Chiesa di S. Chiara. This was originally a Gothic structure, commenced in 1310, according to the design of Masuccio, who likewise built the Campanile, which though not completed as he purposed, is much admired in point of architecture. The interior of the church was adorned with paintings by Giotto, till the Regent, Bari Nuovo, not understanding their merit, ordered them to be covered with white-wash. During the year 1744 Vaccaro modernized the nave, which was, at the same

me, beautifully paved with rare marbles, and embellished with a Ceiling, painted by Sebastiano Conca and Francesco Mura: that part which represents S. Chiara putting the Saracens to flight, is by the last-named artist, and a work of great merit: he likewise painted the Picture that adorns the High Altar, near which are two fluted Columns; and, according to tradition, that on the left was brought from Solomon's Temple.

One of the Chapels contains a Picture by Lanfranco; and, in another, some Paintings by Giotto are still remaining. The *Bassi-rilievi* over the great door deserve attention (1).

Chiesa di S. Giovanni Maggiore. This edifice is built upon the ruins of a Temple which was erected by Adrian to his Favourite, Antinous. It was consecrated by Constantine and S. Helena to S. John Baptist; and, in consequence of its great antiquity, a Tomb which it contains has been dignified with the appellation of Athenope's Sarcophagus.

Chiesa del Salvatore, or Gesù Vecchio. Here are Paintings by Marco di Siena, Francesco Mura, Solimena, etc.

Chiesa di S. Domenico Maggiore. This church contains an Annunciation, attributed to Titian; and a flagellation, attributed to M. A. Caravaggio. The ceiling of the Sacristy is adorned with a painting of S. Domenico in glory, by Solimena! The Convent belonging to this church formerly comprised the University; whose Professors taught their Scholars in vaults underground.

Chiesa dello Spirito Santo. This is a fine edifice of point of architecture; and contains a painting, by Giordano, of the Madonna presenting a rosary to S. Domenico.

Chiesa di S. Maria della Sanità. Here are good pictures, by Giordano, Bernardino Siciliano, Andrea

(1) This church likewise contains an elegant Latin Epitaph in memory of a young Lady, who expired on the day destined for her nuptials.

Vaccaro, and Agostino Beltrano. This Church leads to the Catacombs; as likewise do the Churches of S. Severo, and S. Gennaro de' Poveri. The Catacombs of Naples are said to be much larger than those of Rome; it is not easy, however, to ascertain this; it being impossible to penetrate far into them. The general opinion seems to be, that they were, like the Roman Catacombs, public burial-places, formed originally by excavations made in search of pozzolana (1).

Chiesa di S. Giovanni a Corbonara. This church merits notice on account of containing a Gothic Tomb immensely large, of Ladislaus, King of Naples; another of Giovanni Caracciolo, and some fine Sculpture in the Vico-Chapel.

Chiesa de' S. S. Apostoli. This church, erected on the site of a Temple of Mercury, and consecrated to the Apostles, by Constantine, was rebuilt during the seventeenth century and adorned with particularly fine Frescos. The Ceiling of the great Nave and Choir, the five Pictures on the walls of the latter, and the Angles of the Cupola, are by Lanfranco! as likewise are the Ceilings of the small Chapels, and the large and beautiful Fresco over the great door. The Cupola was painted by Benasca, and the Lunettes are the work of Solimena and Giordano; the latter of whom has likewise adorned the Cross with four paintings representing the Annunciation! the Nativity! the Birth of the Madonna! and the Presentation in the Temple! The High Altar is richly embellished with precious marbles; and the Filomarini-Chapel, (great part of which was executed after the designs of Guido, by Calandra da Vercelli,) is adorned with a beautiful *Basso-rilievo*, by Fiamingo representing a Concert of Children!! Opposite to this Chapel is that of the Conception, richly adorned with precious marbles, and embellished with Paintings by Solimena and Marco di Siena.

(1) No invalid should attempt to visit these subterranean repositories; the investigation of which cannot be wholesome even for persons in health: all the unhappy sufferers during the last Plague having been thrown in here.

Arcivescovado. This cathedral, commonly called *La chiesa di S. Gennaro*, the Patron-Saint of Naples, is a Gothic edifice, built by Niccolo Pisano: but the ancient cathedral, dedicated to *Santa Restituta*, was erected, during the reign of Constantine, upon the site of a temple of Apollo. Charles I. of Anjou began the new cathedral, which was finished in 1299; but, being destroyed by an earthquake, it was rebuilt by Alphonso I. The outside is incrusted with white marble, and ornamented with two columns of porphyry. The inside is not splendid; though supported by nearly an hundred columns of Egyptian granite, African marble, etc., taken from the Temples of Neptune and Apollo. The Font, placed near the great door on the left, is an ancient vase of Basalt, adorned with the attributes of Bacchus; (decorations not very appropriate to a Christian Temple.) The High Altar, made according to the designs of Cav. Posi, is composed of precious marbles, and adorned with two antique Candelabra of jasper. Under the high altar is a subterranean Chapel, called *Il Soccorpo*, which contains the body of S. Gennaro; and is supposed to be a remaining part of the Temple of Apollo. This Chapel is incrusted with white marble, adorned with columns of the same; and likewise embellished with *bossi-rilievi* in the arabesque style. Behind the tomb of S. Gennaro is a statue of the Constructor of this chapel, Cardinal Caraffa (1), attributed to Buonarroti. Adjoining to the present cathedral is the ancient *Church of S. Restituta*; which, though in part destroyed, still,

(1) Cardinal Caraffa, Archbishop of Naples, is celebrated for having melted Virgil's horse. The arms of Naples being a horse, there formerly stood one of bronze near the cathedral; the Vulgar said it was cast by Virgil, (whom they believe have been a Magician;) and they entertained such superstitious notions of the great efficacy of this statue, in distempers of horses, that, when these animals were ill, they were brought from every part of the kingdom, however remote, to be led round the statue: therefore, in order to abolish so silly a custom, the Archbishop melted down the horse of Virgil's horse, the head excepted.

contains Columns probably taken from the Temple of Apollo; an Assumption, by Pietro Perugino; and some Mosaics of the time of Constantine. In the modern Cathedral, and situated opposite to the Church of S. Restituta, is *the Chapel of S. Gennaro*, called *Il Tesoro*, and built in consequence of a vow, made by the city of Naples during the Plague of 1526. The entrance to this Chapel is through a magnificent bronze door, adorned with fine Columns of rare marble, and Statues of S. Peter and S. Paul. The interior of the edifice is a rotunda, embellished with a Cupola, painted by Lanfranco (1)!! and supported by forty-two Corinthian Columns of brocatello; between which, on festivals, are placed thirty-five silver Busts of Saints, executed by Finelli; and eighteen Busts, in bronze, by other artists. The high altar is adorned with a Statue of S. Gennaro in the act of blessing the people; and likewise with a silver Tabernacle, containing the head of the Saint, and two small Vessels filled with his Blood, supposed to have been collected by a Neapolitan Lady during his martyrdom. Here also is a picture of S. Gennaro coming out of the furnace, by Spagnoletto. The Painting in the large Chapel, to the right of the high altar is by Domenichino!; as are the Arches and the Pictures in three of the small Chapels.

The ceremony of liquefying the blood of S. Gennaro takes place three times a year; namely, in May, September and December; and is an interesting sight to Foreigners if it liquefy quickly, the joy expressed by the Neapolitans is great; but if there be any unexpected delay, the tears, prayers, and cries are excessive; as the non-performance of this miracle is supposed to announce some dreadful impending calamity.

Chiesa di S. Filippo Neri de' P. P. Gerolimini This is one of the handsomest churches at Naples: the outside being cased with marble; the inside lined with the same, and

(1) Domenichino began to paint the cupola; but died soon after the commencement of his work; which, from motives of envy, was obliterated by Lanfranco.

divided into three aisles by twelve magnificent Columns of granite. The pavement is marble, and very elegant: and the High Altar is composed of agate, sardonix, jasper, lapis lazuli, mother of pearl, etc. Here also are fine Paintings in the Angles of the Cupola; a celebrated, though much damaged Fresco, above the great door, by Giordano, representing our Saviour chasing the Buyers and Sellers from the Temple; over the fifth Altar, on the right, S. Teresa with her Carmelites at the foot of a crucifix, by the same artist; and, on the opposite side, S. Francesco by Guido. The Chapel of S. Filippo Neri is richly decorated; and contains, in its Cupola, a painting, by Solimena, which represents the Saint in glory; and on the opposite side of the high altar is another Chapel; the Cupola of which was painted by Simonelli, the subject being Judith showing the head of Holofernes to his army. The Chapel of S. Alessio contains a Picture by Pietro da Cortona; and in the Sacristy are Paintings attributed to Guido, Domenichino, Spagnoletto, etc. The ceiling is by Giordano.

Chiesa di S. Paolo Maggiore. This stately edifice stands on the site of an ancient Temple, supposed to have been erected by Julius Tarsus, Tiberius's Freedman; who consecrated it to Castor and Pollux. A considerable part of the portico of this Temple remained till the earthquake of 1688; but, now, only two Columns and the Entablature are entire. These noble vestiges of antiquity, two Bases of other columns, and the Trunks of the statues of Castor and Pollux (recumbent figures half buried in the wall) are on the outside of the church; the interior of which is elegantly incrustated with marble, and adorned with paintings by Solimena, Massimo, etc. The Frescos on the ceiling, by Corenzio, were originally fine; though now much injured; but that above the great door is in good preservation. The Sacristy contains the *chefs-d'oeuvres* of Solimena; and the Cloisters of the adjoining Convent are adorned with antique Columns, and built upon the site of *an ancient theatre*, where Nero first exhibited in public; because he deemed it less derogatory to imperial grandeur to

act with the awkwardness of a Beginner in one of the Grecian cities, than in his own Capital.

Chiesa di S. Maria Maggiore. This church is said to have been erected on the ruins of a Temple of Diana and has a well-painted Ceiling.

Chiesa di S. Pietro à Majella The Ceiling of the Nave is finely painted by Calabrese!

Cappella di S. Scervo. This chapel, the Mausoleum of the Sangro-family, and called S. Maria della Pietà is a singular edifice, adorned with rare marbles, and surrounded with arches; each of which contains a Sarcophagus, and a Statue of one of the Princes of Sangro; while attached to every adjoining pilaster is the tomb of the Princess who was wife to the Prince in the arch; each of the last named tombs being ornamented with a Statue representing the most conspicuous virtue of the lady in the tomb. One of the most remarkable statues is that of Modesty, covered from head to foot with a veil; through which, however, the features are clearly discernible. The sculptor was Corradini. Vice undeceived is likewise a remarkable work; it represents a Man caught in a net, and struggling to extricate himself, by aid of the Genius of Good-Sense! the sculptor was Queriolo. Here, likewise, is a dead Christ covered with a veil, which seems damped by the sweat of Death!! The sculptor was Giuseppe San Martino; and all these works peculiarly merit notice from being original; as neither Greeks nor Romans seem to have attempted shewing the face and form with distinctness through a veil. This chapel has suffered severely from earthquakes.

Chiesa di S. Maria Annunziata. This edifice, which was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1782, according to the designs of the Cav. Vanvitelli, is one of the most chaste and beautiful specimens of architecture at Naples. The columns by which it is supported, forty-four in number, are all composed of white marble. The Prophets in the Angles of the Cupola are by Fischietti; to whose pencil they do honour. The Pictures which adorn the High Altar, and those of the Cross, are by Francesco Mura. A chapel on the right, near the high

altar, is adorned with a beautiful *Pietà*; and another chapel, near the great door, contains a picture of the Madonna and our Saviour, and little Angels, the last which are finely executed. The Ceilings of the Sacristy and Tesoro are painted by Corenzio; and the Presses exhibit the life of our Saviour curiously sculptured in wood, (some parts being gilt,) by Giovanni di Nola.

Chiesa di S. Maria del Carmine. This church is chiefly ornamented with rare marbles; and contains paintings by Solimena, Giordano, and Paolo Matteis.

Chiesa di S. Martino de' Certosini (1). This church, which once belonged to the magnificent Certosini convent, now the Asylum of military Invalids, was built after the designs of the Cav. Fansaga, and is more splendid and beautiful than any other sacred edifice at Naples: indeed it may vie with every church existing, for the excellence of its paintings, and the value of its marbles and precious stones. Above the principal entrance is a picture, by Massimo, representing our Saviour dead, and attended by the Madonna, the Magdalene, and S. John. The Ceiling and upper part of the walls of the Nave were painted by Lanfranco except the twelve Prophets, by Spagnoletto, which are particularly fine!! and the figures of Moses and Elias by the same artist. The Choir is beautiful; and exhibits Paintings on the Ceiling, begun by the Cav. d'Arpino, and finished by Berardino. The unfinished picture of the Nativity, immediately behind the high altar, is by Guido, who did not live to complete it; the other Pictures are by Massimo, Lanfranco, and Spagnoletto; that of our Saviour administering the Communion, (by Spagnoletto,) and that of the Crucifixion, (by Lanfranco,) are much admired. The High Altar, made after the designs of

(1) The Church of S. Martino stands near the Castle of Elmo, on the hill, called Monte Vomero, which rises above the city of Naples. To persons who walk, the distance is inconsiderable; though, from the steepness of the ascent, and the almost innumerable steps which compose the foot-way, this walk is fatiguing. The coach-road is circuitous, but good.

Solimena, is splendidly adorned with rare marbles, and precious stones ; as likewise are the Altars of the Chapels. That consecrated to S. Bruno, contains a fine Altar-Piece, etc., by Massimo—another Chapel is finely painted by Matteis—another, by Solimena—another is embellished with three good pictures ; namely, S. John baptizing our Saviour, by Carlo Maratta ! S. John preaching by Matteis ; and the decapitation of the Saint, by Massimo. These chapels are likewise rich in sculpture ; and one of them contains a strikingly-fine Bust, by Giuseppe San-Martino. *The Sacristy* contains a Ceiling, beautifully painted by the Cav. d'Arpino—Presses ornamented with mosaics made of wood, and executed in a masterly style by a German Monk, in 1620—a fine picture of our Saviour on the Cross, the Madonna, the Magdalene and S. John, by the Cav. d'Arpino—S. Peter denying our Saviour, by M. A. Caravaggio!!—and our Saviour carried up the holy Stairs to the house of Pilate, by Massimo and Viviani. The Ceiling and Arches of *the Tesoro* are by Giordano ! and above the altar which exhibits magnificent precious stones, is a painting of our Saviour dead, with the Madonna, the Magdalene, S. John, etc., a highly-celebrated work, deemed the master-piece of Spagnoletto!!! *The Council Hall* contains a Ceiling painted by Corenzio—the Doctors of the Church, ten in number, by Paolo Fignolio—and the Flagellation, by the Cav. d'Arpino ! *The next apartment* contains the history of S. Bruno round the Walls ; with sacred subjects on the Ceiling, by Corenzio ! The Corridors of the adjoining Convent are composed of marble supported by columns of the same ; and the view from the interior of this proudly-situated edifice is enchanting. Immediately below the conventual Garden lies the large flat-roofed city of Naples ; whose streets appear like narrow foot-paths ; while the buzz of its inhabitants, who look like pigmies and the noise of the carriages, which seem no larger than children's toys, are with difficulty distinguishable. On one side is Capo di Monte, and the rich Neapolitan Campania ; on another rise the majestic mountains of the Apennine, with Vesuvius

at their front; while on another lies the wide-stretching bay of Naples, bordered by Portici, etc., on the left, and, Pozzuoli, etc., on the right. This stupendous view is seen to the greatest advantage from that part of the conventual Garden called *The Belvedere* (1).

Castello di S. Elmo. This fortress, formerly denominated S. Ermo, and, according to some writers, S. Erasmo, was begun by the Normans; and is chiefly formed out of an immense rock, said to be hewn into subterranean apartments which extend to the *Castello nuovo*. Charles V. erected the citadel.

Palazzo-Berio. This noble edifice contains a fine collection of Pictures, a good library, and, in the Garden, celebrated Group of Venus and Adonis, by Canova (2).

Albergo de' Poveri. This immense and magnificent building (not yet finished) is an Asylum for Orphans and Children whose parents cannot afford to give them the advantage of education. Here the boys are instructed in reading, writing, drawing, engraving, the elements of the mathematics, etc.; and the Girls in sewing, spinning, weaving linen, knitting, and other things useful to the poor.

Naples contains several Theatres. The *Teatro Reale San Carlo*, one of the largest and finest operahouses in Italy, was so nearly destroyed by fire, during the year 1816, that nothing but the party-walls, and front of the building, remained: eleven months afterward,

(1) The abominable Neapolitan custom of throwing dead bodies, without coffins, into burial-places under the churches, renders those which are most used as receptacles for the dead, dangerous to the Living.

Travellers who wish to visit the churches least objectionable on the above-mentioned account should confine themselves to S. Maria del Parto—S. Martino—Trinità Maggiore—S. Chiara—S. Domenico Maggiore—S. Maria della Pietà—S. Paolo Maggiore—S. Filippo Neri—S. Gennaro—S. Annunziata, and the S. S. Apostoli.

(2) Here the servants are interdicted from receiving presents.

however, this Theatre rose from its ashes, adorned with even more than its original splendour; and exhibiting six rows of boxes, (thirty-two in each row); a *partèrr* capable of accommodating six hundred and seventy-four persons seated, and above one hundred and fifty standing; a stage, the dimensions of which are immense; spacious corridors; excellent stairs; and an adjoining edifice, called *the Ridotto*, which comprises ball-room, eating-rooms, and apartments for gaming; the last being constantly open, night and day. The *Teatro Reale de Fondo* is another opera-house, smaller than San Carlo, but handsomer. The *Teatro de' Fiorentini* exhibit buffa operas and plays. The *Teatro Nuovo* is appropriated to the same purpose. The *Teatro di San Ferdinando* is larger than any other, except San Carlo. The *Teatro della Fenice* is very small, and exhibits musical pieces and plays: and the *Teatro di San Carlino*, likewise very small, is much frequented on account of *Pulcinellas*, in Neapolitan Polecenella, who exhibits there, and is a character peculiar now, to the Kingdom of Naples, and, apparently, of Grecian origin: his performances are highly interesting to Persons acquainted with the Neapolitan dialect, The *Teatro della Fenice*, and the *Teatro di San Carlino*, are usually open twice during twenty four hours, namely, at five in the afternoon; and again at ten at night. The Theatres Royal are opened alternately; because the same singers, dancers, and musicians, belong to both.

The principal Promenades are, the *Villa Reale*; the *Chiaja*; the *Giardino Bottanico*, made by the French, and lying in the way to the *Campo Marzo*, also made by the same nation; who likewise constructed a Road called, by them *Strada-Napoleon*, which extends from Naples to Capo di Monte; and is a magnificent and particularly beneficial work; as carriages which could not formerly be drawn up the hill without the aid of four horses, now go constantly with a pair; so that this beautiful drive is become, during summer, the favourite airing of the Neapolitans. The Road begun

y Murat, but not finished, from Naples to Pozzuoli, is so a delightful Promenade.

Persons who have time to spare would do well to sit *the Market built by the French* in imitation of an ancient *Forum Nundinarium*; and adorned by figure of Abundance in its centre: (This market communicates with the Strada Toledo.) British Travellers could likewise visit *the Chapel of the Crocelle*, in the Chiatamone; where a Monument has been lately erected to the memory of the Rev. John Chetwode Austace; the eloquent and animated Author of "*The Classical Tour through Italy*." This monument is placed behind the altar; and consists of a plain tablet of white marble; on which, between two pillars, a female figure (perhaps representing Italy) stands in relief, leaning, in a pensive attitude, on a tomb, and by her side a stork, in the act of devouring a serpent. The inscription is in Latin, and ends with the following lines.

"*Care, vale! Patriae manet, aeternumque manebit
Te genuisse decus, non tumulasse dolor.*"

Great care should be taken by Foreigners in order to procure good water, a scarce commodity at Naples; that of the Fontana-Medina, near the Largo del Castello, and that of the Fontana di S. Pietro Martire, and its environs, is wholesome; but persons who do not contrive to procure water from one of these Fountains, which are supplied by an aqueduct, incur the risk of being attacked with a dysentery, or some other putrid disease.

The climate of Naples differs materially in different parts of the city. Persons who wish for a situation congenial to weak lungs, should reside in the Fauria. In the Largo del Castello and its environs the air is tolerably pure: but in the quarter of S. Lucia the vicinity of the tufa, united with the dampness occasioned by a tufo fountain, directly under which the houses are built, renders the air dangerous to invalids, and not very wholesome even for persons in health. The houses on

the Chiaja are less dangerous than those in the quarter of S. Lucia, because further removed from the town mountain; but their situation is too bleak for persons afflicted with tender lungs. Pizzo-Falcone is wholesome and not noisy; a peculiar advantage at Naples.

The society in this city is not deemed so good as at Rome; neither is the Carnival so brilliant: but the Festival of S. Maria Piedigrotto, on the 8th of September is a sight worth seeing (1).

Here are several Hotels, and a considerable number of private lodging-houses; among the former of which are: *The Gran-Bretagna—The Crocelle—The Villa di Londra—The Albergo Reale—The Albergo di Venezia, and The Hôtel des Isles Britannique*

The character of the Neapolitans appears to have been mistaken by Travellers; who seem inclined to think the lower classes of people cunning, rapacious, profligate and cruel; and the more exalted ignorant, licentious and revengeful; this, however, is not, generally speaking, true; for the common people are open-hearted, industrious, and though passionate, so fond of drollery that a man in the greatest rage will suffer himself to be appeased by a joke; and though a Neapolitan sometimes does an injury, from the first impulse of anger he is not malicious. Those among the common people who have mixed much with Foreigners are expert at making bargains, and eager to extort money: but those who have lived chiefly among each other, display no such propensities; and what seems to indicate a good disposition is, that they all may be governed by kindness.

(1) On the eve of the Festival of Corpus Christi, the Magistrates of Naples give a concert of vocal and instrumental music to the common People, in a long and wide street, which is fitted up for the occasion, with Galleries on each side: a Fountain in the centre, adorned with evergreens and statues: and, at the upper end, a handsome Temple, in which the musicians are placed. The street is brilliantly illuminated: and all these preparations are made within the space of six hours. The concert begins at eight in the evening, and ends at ten; and this entertainment is called *the Festa di Chiatamone*.

ords; while a contrary language never fails to frustrate its own purpose. Gentlemen of the church, law, and army, are tolerably well educated: and in this middle rank may be found as much true friendship, as much sterling worth, and as many amiable Characters as in any nation whatsoever: neither are examples wanting, among the nobility, of talents, erudition, and moral virtue, though such for a length of years has been the nature of the Neapolitan Government, that persons gifted with power to distinguish themselves, have seldom ventured to exert it.

I cannot dismiss this subject without mentioning a peculiar trait of charity we met with among the common people. Our cook, by birth a Neapolitan, was married to a young woman whom we hired, one summer, as our housemaid; and, after having been with us a few weeks, she requested permission to go and see her adopted child, who was (she said) very ill. The word adopted, "surprised us so much, that we inquired by a man and woman who worked hard for their bread, and were both young enough to expect a family of their own, had been induced to adopt a child? They replied; that the child was a foundling; and therefore belonged to the Madonna; consequently, by such an adoption, they ensured her blessing on themselves and their own offspring; and, afterward, when we mentioned this circumstance to our Neapolitan friends, they informed us, that such instances of charity were by no means rare among the common people (1).

I will now close my account of Naples with a List of the Objects best worth notice, as they lie contiguous to each other.

(1) Some writers have said that, among the common people of Naples, there are forty thousand termed *Lazzaroni*, men having no home, and being consequently obliged to take the streets their sleeping-place; this, however, is a mistake; it being quite as rare to see the indigent without a bed at Naples, as in any other city of Italy; the fact is that the *Lazzaroni* sleep three or four in one bed, paying grain each to their landlord.

Studii Pubblici—Palazzo Reale—Chiesa di S. Ferdinando—Castel Nuovo—Castello dell' Uovo—Chiesa di S. Maria del Parto—di S. Brigida—di S. Giovanni de' Fiorentini—dell' Incoronata—della Pietà de' Torchini—di S. Maria della Nuova—di Monte-Oliveto—di Trinità Maggiore—di S. Chiara—di S. Giovanni Maggiore—di Gesù Vecchio—di S. Domenico Maggiore—dello Spirito Santo—di S. Maria della Sanità—di S. Giovanni à Carbonara—de' S. S. Apostoli—Arcivescovado—Chiesa de' Gerolimini—di S. Paolo Maggiore—di S. Maria Maggiore—di S. Pietro à Majella—Cappella di S. Severo—Chiesa di S. Maria Annunziata—di S. Maria del Carmine—di S. Martino de' Certosini—Castello di S. Elmo—Palazzo Berio—Albergo de' Poveri,

CHAPTER XI.

ENVIRONS OF NAPLES.

Excursion to Baiae—Virgil's Tomb—Grotto of Posilippo—Island of Nisida—Pozzuoli—Cathedral—Pedestal adorned with bassi-rilievi—Temple of Jupiter Serapis—Piers of the ancient Mole—Monte Nuovo—Lucrine Lake—Lake Avernus—Temple of Proserpine—Grotto of the Cumæan Sibyl—Nero's Villa and Vapour Baths—Caesar's Villa—Baiae—Temple of Venus—Camere di Venere—Public Baths—Temples of Mercury and Diana Baiana—Villa of Marius—Piscinae of Hortensius—Villa of Lucullus—Piscina Mirabile—Cape and Port of Misenum—Cento Camerelli—Sepolcro d'Agrippina—Amphitheatre of Pozzuoli—Excursion to Cumæ—Solfatara—Sepulchral Monument of Puteoli—Cicero's Villa—Arco Felice—Ancient Cumæ—Grotto of the Sibyls Cumæa and Cumana—Tempio de' Giganti—Excursion to the Lake d'Agnano—Villa of Lucullus—Baths of S. Germano—Grotta del Cane—Pisciarrelli—Astroni—Excursion to Caserta—Aqueduct—Palace—Ancient Capua—Excursion by night to Vesuvius—beside Cicerone—Expense attending this Excursion—Herculanum, how discovered—description of that city—descent into the Theatre—Museum at Portici—Excursion to Pompeii—Destruction of Torre del Greco; etc. in 1794—

b. XI.) ENVIRONS OF NAPLES—BAIAE etc. 387

Least fatiguing method of seeing Pompeii—discovery of that city—Excavations made by the French—Present appearance of Pompeii—Objects best worth notice there—Customs and manners of the Moderns similar to those of the Ancients—Excursion to Paestum—time employed in going—expense—Cross road—great road—Nocera—Cava—Vietri—Salerno—Paestum: its supposed origin—Walls, Gates, Temples, etc.—Sonnet—Eboli—Convent of La Trinità—Excursion by water to Sorrento—situation of that town—Accommodations—Antiquities—Climate—Description of the Plain of Sorrento etc.—Character of the Sorrentines—Provisions—Lodging-houses—Massa—Amalfi—Castel-a-mare—Capri—Excursion to the Islands of Procida and Ischia.

I WILL now endeavour to give an account of the environs of this City, which are peculiarly beautiful, and as peculiarly interesting.

EXCURSION TO BAIAE.

We set out from Naples at nine in the morning in close carriage, which we hired for eight hours, to convey us to Pozzuoli, and wait there, till we had taken the usual round. We then drove to the end of the Riviera di Chiaja, got out of our carriage, and ascended from the Mergellina quarter to a Garden, where, situated on the summit of the arch of that entry to the Grotto of Posilippo which fronts the city, stands *Virgil's tomb*: its shape appears to have been a cylinder, with a dome, supported by a square base, and ten niches for cinerary urns: these however, have disappeared: as likewise has the bay-tree by which this sepulchre was once overshadowed. Virgil's tomb gave birth to four verses so beautiful that I cannot forbear inserting them: Virgil's author was asked, "whether he would prefer life during life, or Renown after death?" to which question he answered thus.

*Virgilii ad tumulum divini praemia Vatis,
Extendit viridem laurea densa comam.*

*Quid tibi defuncto haec prosit? felicior olim
Sub patulae fagi tegmine vivus eras* (1). "

The garden which contains this tomb commands a magnificent view; and in an arbour here, immediately above the English burial-ground, Travellers frequently dine.

Returning to our carriage, we drove through the *Grotto of Posilippo* (2); drawing up the glasses while we passed that part which is near Pozzuoli, and, at times, damp and unwholesome. Mention is made of this Grotto by Strabo, Seneca, Pliny, etc.; but by whom it was formed seems uncertain. At the entrance is a chapel; in the centre are two large funnels cut through the roof to admit light and air; and suspended over the road are lamps always kept burning. The length of the Grotto is computed to be two thousand three hundred and sixteen feet, its breadth twenty-two, and its height in the most lofty part eighty-nine feet. After emerging from this singular cavern we passed *the Island of Nisida*, formerly *Nesis*, where Marcus Brutus had a villa; and where now is the Lazzaretto; and then, on arriving at *Pozzuoli*, (called, by the Greeks, *Dicaearchia* (3), and by the Romans, *Puteoli*;) we engaged a guide, ordered a boat for Baiae, etc.; and a donkey to go round by land to the Lucrini Lake: we likewise ordered the guide to purchase a couple of torches for the subterranean part of our intended excursion; and, while the

(1) I was favoured by a friend, with the following imitation of these lines:—

The glorious plant that crowns the poet's head
Still throws its fragrant leaves o'er Virgil dead;
But to the lifeless eye, th'unconscious heart,
What pleasure can its fragrant leaves impart?
Far happier He when'neath the beechen shade
At ease outstretch'd, his living form was laid.

(2) *Παυσις της λυπης*, the ancient appellation given to this part of the environs of Naples, means *a cessation from sorrow*: and no spot can exhibit more cheerful beauty than does the hill of Posilippo.

(3) *Δικαιαρχια*.

at was preparing, visited the objects best worth notice Pozzuoli. *The Cathedral*, once a Temple consecrated to Augustus, exhibits large square stones joined together without cement, and some remains of Corinthian columns, all of which appear to have belonged to the ancient edifice. In the principal Piazza stands a *Pedestal of white marble*, found in 1693; on which are presented figures in *basso-rilievo* personifying the thirteen cities of Asia Minor, that were, during one night, destroyed by an earthquake, in the reign of Nero; and re-built by that Emperor. In the same Piazza is an antique Statue, bearing the name of Q. Aulus Maesio Egnatio Lolliano: and not far distant is the Temple dedicated to *the Sun*, under the name of *Jupiter Serapis* (1), a magnificent edifice erected during the sixth century of Rome; but partly thrown down and completely buried by an earthquake, till the year 1500, of the Christian era; when it was fortunately discovered by a peasant, who espied the top of one of the columns a few inches above-ground; in consequence of which, an excavation was begun; and the temple displayed to view, almost entire; indeed, had those parts which were thrown down by the earthquake been restored to their proper places, this building would have exhibited the most perfect, and one of the noblest vestiges of antiquity yet discovered—but, alas, the Kings of Spain and Naples, instead of restoring, or even leaving things in the state wherein they were found, have taken away columns, statues, all, in short, that they deemed worth removal: neither have they excavated sufficiently; as the front of the principal entrance does not appear to be yet unburied: enough, however, meets the eye, to form one of the most interesting objects imaginable. This temple is an hundred and thirty-four

1) This name is probably derived from two Hebrew words denoting *the burning fire*, or *substance*.—See PARKER'S *Hebrew Lexicon*, 7th edit. 8vo., P. 346.
The Temple of Jupiter Serapis is seen to peculiar advantage by torch-light.

feet long, by an hundred and fifteen feet wide, its form being quadrangular. Its pavement consists of beautiful marbles, with which the whole edifice appears to have been lined: three of its columns alone remain standing; and these have been robbed of their capitals: each shaft is one solid piece of cipollino. Four flights of marble steps led to the middle part of the Temple, which part was sixty-five feet in diameter, and of a circular form; and near the site of one of the flights of steps are two rings of Corinthian brass, to which the victims destined for slaughter were probably fastened: the receptacles for their blood and ashes still remain; as do the bathing rooms for the priests, which are nearly perfect. The quantity of water in and about this Temple, added to the circumstance of there being, within its walls, upward of thirty small apartments, several of which resemble baths, induces a belief that the Sick and Infirm resorted hither, to bathe in consecrated water, which the priests provided; obtaining, no doubt, thereby, a considerable revenue (1).

Not having time to visit the Amphitheatre of Pozzuoli, we embarked in our little vessel, and examined *the Piers of the ancient Mole*, a magnificent work, supposed to have been constructed by the Greeks, and repaired by the Roman Emperors, and to which Caligula joined his bridge of boats. Then leaving on the right, Monte Nuovo, (formed A. D. 1538, in thirty-six hours by a volcanic explosion) (2) we landed at the *Lucrine Lake* (3); between which and the Lake Avernus (4).

(1) The water adjoining to this temple is now used for medical purposes.

(2) The earthquake which produced Monte Nuovo engulfed the village of Tripergole, filled up great part of the Lucrine Lake, and probably destroyed the oyster-beds for which it was celebrated by the Latin poets.

(3) According to Pliny a dolphin, during the reign of Augustus, frequented this Lake; and was rendered so tame by a boy, that he would sit upon the fish's back, and actually cross the Lake in this manner.

(4) Supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano.

grippa opened a Canal of communication, forming of
 the *Julian Port*. Hence we proceeded to the
 the Avernus, the Tartarus of Virgil, described in the
 the book of the *Æneid*; and once so noxious, that if
 birds attempted to fly over it, they dropped down
 and (1). We observed on its banks, *the ruins of a*
temple, supposed to have been dedicated either to
 aserpine or Pluto; and then walked, through a shady
 and beautiful path, to *the Grotto of the Cumæan*
byl; which led from Virgil's Tartarus to the Cocytus,
 heron (2), Styx, Elysium, etc. Through this Cavern,
 the Grotto of Posilippo in miniature,) we walked,
 preceded by men carrying lighted torches, till we came
 what are called *the Sibyl's Baths*; which consist of
 three small Chambers adorned with Mosaics; but now
 nearly filled two feet deep with water; so that we were
 obliged to mount our donkey by turns, in order to
 penetrate them: having accomplished this, we sent the
 donkey by land to Bauli; re-embarking ourselves, and
 going to *Nero's Villa*; where we landed again, to
 visit *the Vapour Baths*; which are, however, so intensely
 that it is imprudent to examine them from motives
 mere curiosity. They are used by the Neapolitans,
 during summer; and the water here boils an egg in
 minutes. On re-embarking for Baiae, we observed
 near *Hot Baths*, which belonged to Nero's Villa; and
 steps which led from that edifice to the sea;
 then with *the Ruins of Caesar's Villa*, situated
 on the north point of the Bay of Baiae. Here we again
 hired our boat, and walked to *the Temple of Venus*

Ancient historians assert that no fish could exist in
 Lake: at present, however, it abounds with fish: and
 aquatic birds not only fly over it, but repose unhurt
 on its bosom. It was originally called *Aornos*, a Greek
 word, which means *without birds*.—See LUCRET, lib. vi.

The Acheron was the *Palus Acherusia* of the ancients
 and, by Virgil, from the blackness of its water, *Palus*
prosa. The Lake of Fusaro is situated on the *Palude*
rusia; and, at certain seasons, a *Traiteur* resides near
 the lake, and supplies Travellers with dinner.

Genitrix; a beautiful ruin, the outside of which octagonal, the inside circular. The Garden immediately behind this temple contains chambers, called *Le Camere di Venere*, which exhibit remains of stucco Ornaments finely executed; and adjoining to the chambers are *Ruins of Public Baths*. Hence we proceeded to *the Temple of Mercury and Diana Baïana*; the first of which is a circular edifice, nearly perfect; with an aperture in its dome similar to that of the Pantheon; the second is a fine ruin; and appeared to have been hexagonal without; but, like the temple of Venus, circular within. Some writers imagine that the three temples, as they are now called, made part of the public Baths. Getting again into our boat, we saw *the Villa of Marius, and the Piscinae of Hortensius*, the foundations of which may still be discerned under the water; and then, re-landing at Bauli, ascended to *the Villa of Lucullus*; where Tiberius expired. The structures of this Villa, and the celebrated Reservoir called *Piscina Mirabile* (1), consisting of forty-eight piers, merit observation; as does the neighbouring *Castra of Misenum*, whose harbour contained the Roman Fleet, commanded by Pliny the elder, at the time of that eruption of Vesuvius which buried Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae. Misenum was the principal Port of the Romans in the Tyrrhene sea; as Ravenna was in the Adriatic; and from the summit of the hill on which stand the ruins of the Villa of Lucullus we had a fine view of the former Port, the Stygian Lake, (for such, according to Virgil, is the Mare morto, or third bay of this harbour,) and the Elysian Fields (2), situated on the banks of the Mare morto. Returning from the summit of the hill, we visited the *Cento Camerelle*, supposed to have been a prison; and consisting of

(1) This building contained Reservoirs of purified water for the use of the Roman Fleet: which water, from being purified ere it entered the reservoirs, was not liable to become putrid when kept in barrels.

(2) The Elysian Fields are supposed to have been Roman Burial Ground for persons of opulence.

large number of small subterranean apartments vaulted, and lined with plaster. After seeing what appears to have been the Guard-rooms, we descended into the vaults, by the aid of torches; and then walked back to the Marina di Bauli; observing, on our way, a double row of *Columbaria*; and visiting lastly what is called the *Sepolcro d'Agrippina*; though probably it was a corridor of the Theatre which belonged to her Villa; for, according to Tacitus, she was privately buried, after having been killed by order of Nero; and the enticinal spot which enclosed her remains is unknown (1). Having refreshed ourselves with a cold dinner, which was brought from Naples, we embarked for Pozzuoli; and on arriving there, ordered our carriage to be got ready, while we visited the *Amphitheatre*. This edifice has suffered considerably from earthquakes; but is, nevertheless, better preserved than any other ancient structure at Pozzuoli. Its form is an oval of two stories high; its arena is about an hundred and ninety feet long, by an hundred and thirty feet wide; the walls of the building are composed of large square stones; and the number of spectators it contained was forty-five thousand. Near this spot is a subterranean Ruin, called *Laberinto di Dedalo*; but more probably a Reservoir for the water used in the amphitheatre (2).

(1) Many persons extend this excursion, by visiting the Theatre of *Misenum*, of which part of the Proscenium, the solidity for Seats, and the Corridors remain; and by likewise visiting the *Grotta Traconara*, a vast reservoir under the Promontory, and *Fish Ponds of Lucullus* under the western side. Pliny says, the fishes in these Reservoirs belonging to the Roman Villas at Baiæ, were so tame that they fed out of the hand; and when called by their names leaped out of the water; that each fish knew its name; and that several of them were adorned with scales and ear-rings.

(2) Our expenses, during this excursion, were as follow. Carriage. piastres, 3 *Buona-mano* to coachman, carlini, 10. Boat, with four oars, piastres, 3 *Cicerone*, piastre 1. Temple of Jupiter Serapis; carlini, 2. Baths of Nero, ditto, 2. Camera di Venere, ditto, 2. Cento Camerelle, ditto, 2. Marina Mirabile, ditto, 2. Donkey and Guida; ditto, 10.

EXCURSION TO CUMAE, etc.

Again we left Naples at nine in the morning, in carriage hired for six hours: and, on arriving at the gate of Pozzuoli, engaged a Cicerone, with whom we proceeded to *the Solfatara*; in order to see the process of making alum, vitriol, and sal-ammoniac, from the volcanic substances found in the crater. We then visited *Cicero's Villa*, of which a Wine-Cellar alone remains; the stately porticos and spacious gardens described by Pliny, being all swept away by the hand of Oblivion. Cicero called this Villa *The Academia*, from having composed his Academic Questions here; and in this Villa died the Emperor Adrian; to whose memory Antoninus Pius erected a stately Temple to serve the purpose of a tomb. Proceeding toward the Arco Felice we were presented with an interesting and picturesque view from the banks of the Lake Avernus, comprehending Monte Nuovo, the Temple supposed to have been dedicated either to Proserpine, or Pluto; the Lucrine Lake, with part of Baiae, Misenum, Capri, etc., and previous to arriving at the Arco Felice we discovered traces of *the Aqueduct* which conveyed water to Cumae and the neighbouring Villas. *The Arco Felice*, or *Gate of Cumae*, served also for a Citadel and an Aqueduct; and its summit, if the day be clear, exhibits a fine view of the Circean Promontory, and the Islands of Ischia, Ponza, and Vandolena; the last of which was the ancient *Pandataria*, whither Julia was banished. Remains of *the Via Consularis*, leading from Pozzuoli to Cumae, are discoverable on each side of the Arco Felice; after passing through which, and turning to the right, we observed a Ruin, called *the Temple of the Giants*, because some colossal statues were found within its walls: here likewise are considerable remains of the Cumaeen Aqueduct. We proceeded next through what appears to have been *one of the Streets of Cumae*.

It is not necessary to have a boat with four oars; unless the party be large.

the Castle; which, judging from the large stones at compose it, was a Grecian work; and which during the fifth century, when Alaric, King of the Westroths, subdued this country, was in such good condition that he deposited the spoils of his conquests here, as a place of strength. After examining this Ruin, we ascended the Hill above it; where, according to Virgil, Dædalus alighted, after his flight from Crete, consecrated his wings to Apollo, and built a temple to that god: the only antiquities now remaining here are *Baths* and *Reservoirs* for water. From the summit of this Hill the Acheron is discoverable toward the south; and about four miles northward stands *the Torre di Papia*, on the site of the ancient *Liternum*, whither Scipio Africanus retired; and where he died. After descending from the height which exhibits this prospect, we visited the Grotto, called that of the *Sibyls Cumea and Cumæa*; and then returned to Naples by the Lake of Avernus. The last-named Grotto is supposed to communicate with that on the margin of the Lake Avernus; and contains *an ancient Staircase*, leading to several *ancient Baths* (1).

EXCURSION TO THE LAKE D'AGNANO, etc.

We hired a carriage for four hours; drove to the place immediately beyond the Grotto of Posilippo; hired for the keeper of the Grotto del Cane; and thence we were going thither; first, however, stopping at *the Lago d'Agnano*, once the crater of a volcano, as appears by its form; and likewise by the volcanic substances that compose its environs. On the shores of this Lake are *some remains of a Villa which belonged to Lucullus*, who opened a communication between the sea and this lake; converting the latter into a Reservoir for fish. Contiguous to the ruins of

To the Cicerone who attended us during this excursion we gave ten carlini; he furnishing torches for the Grotto of the Sibyls.

this Villa are *the Vapour Baths of S. Germano*, frequented, during summer, by persons afflicted with the rheumatism. Hence we proceeded to *the Grotto del Cane*, the mephitical air of which throws a dog into convulsions, extinguishes a lighted torch, and prevents a pistol from going off: but the first being a cruel experiment, we contented ourselves with witnessing the two last. Our next object was the *Pisciarelli*; a rivulet of boiling water, issuing from the base of the cone of the Solfatara, and, in distance, about a mile from the Lago d' Agnano. This water boils an egg in eight minutes, and is strongly impregnated with alum and vitriol; the latter of which preponderates to such a degree as to produce ink, when mixed with galls. Every little aperture in the earth round this hill exhibits sulphur crystallized, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, etc. Having satisfied our curiosity here, we proceeded to *Astroni*, a romantic crater of an extinct volcano, now converted into a royal hunting park. The crater is walled round at its summit (to prevent the game it contains from escaping,) and computed to be about four miles and a half in circumference. The interior part exhibits solid lava, scoriae, tufo, pumice, and other productions usually found in active volcanos (1).

EXCURSION TO CASERTA etc. (2).

Caserta is about sixteen miles from Naples, and so near to modern Capua that, by sleeping at the latter town, we made this excursion on our way from Naples to Rome. On arriving at Caserta we ordered a pair of fresh horses to take us to *the Aqueduct*, which is about five miles further off; and near three hours must be employed in order to see it well, and return to Caserta.

(1) To the Keeper of the Grotto del Cane, and Vapour Baths, we gave six carlini; and to the Keeper at Astroni two carlini.

(2) It is not necessary to carry a cold dinner to Caserta the inn there being tolerably good.

The hill we ascended on our way, exhibits an extensive and beautiful prospect of the Campania Felice. On arriving at *the Aqueduct*, the Keeper conducted us along the top of part of that structure; showing us the course of the water at one of the turrets. Hence we descended through the passages of the two loftiest rows of arches, and proceeded to the centre-arch, to read the inscriptions; afterward taking a more distant view of this magnificent work, which extends twelve miles in a straight line, and twenty-six computing its sinuosities. Charles III., erected it, employing as his architect the Cav. Vanvitelli, On our return to Caserta we visited *the Palace*, built likewise by Vanvitelli, at the command of Charles III.; and deemed, in point of size and architecture, the most splendid royal residence existing: its form is rectangular; its length seven hundred and forty-six feet, its breadth five hundred and seventy-six, and its height one hundred and thirteen feet. The great Court or entrance to this edifice is five hundred and seven in length, and particularly magnificent; so likewise is the great Staircase. The Vestibule to the chapel, and the Chapel itself, highly merit notice; and the latter contains, in the royal gallery, a fine picture by Mengs. The large Theatre is adorned with twelve columns of basalt, taken from the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, and may vie, in point of size and splendour, with several of the public theatres of Europe; but the royal apartments in this palace, though vast, and beautifully proportioned, are so ill furnished as to be little worth attention. On our way to modern Capua we passed through what is supposed to have been *the ancient Town*, and observed a *secular Monument* on the left, and another on the right; the latter being low, and of a circular form, with niches for cinerary urns (1). *The remains of the Amphitheatre* likewise lie on the right, close to the road; and the exterior Wall, the colossal Bust in the key-ones of the arches, the three Corridors, the four prin-

(1) Remains of a *Crypto-Porticus* are supposed to be discoverable on this side of the road.

cipal Entrances, the declivity for the Seats, the Staircases and Arena, are all discoverable. Between this Amphitheatre and modern Capua are *remains of an Arch*, supposed to have been one of the Gates of the ancient town; which, if this be its site, was situated four mile from Caserta, and one mile and a half from modern Capua, between the rivers Volturno and Clanio.

EXCURSION TO VESUVIUS.

Wishing to see a slight eruption of Vesuvius, which happened in November 1818, we hired a carriage to go to Resina (five miles distant from Naples); took with us a basket of cold meat, bread, and wine, together with six torches (1); and set out five hours before sun-set. When arrived at Resina, we drove to the house of Salvatore, the best Cicerone of the mountain; and after dismissing our carriage, and giving directions that it should be ready again in seven hours at the same place, to convey us home, we requested Salvatore to provide us with mules, guides, and one *chaise-à-porteur*; and likewise to undertake to pay the guides himself; that we might not be importuned for more than the proper price, namely, each donkey and guide one ducat, and each *chaise-à-porteur*, with eight men, six ducats. To the Cicerone it is customary to give from twelve to fifteen carlini (2). From Resina to the Hermitage on

(1) These torches are eighteen grani each, if bought at Naples; and three carlini each, if bought at Resina.

(2) Persons who ascend and descend Vesuvius by daylight usually give, for each donkey and guide, eight carlini; for each *chaise-à-porteur*, with six men, four ducats; and to the Cicerone twelve carlini. Sometimes, however, six piastres are demanded for a *chaise-à-porteur* during the night, and four piastres during the day.

Persons who wish to see what is called *The Grotto*, on Vesuvius, should provide themselves with a cold dinner; and set out, from Naples, about nine in the morning, for the house of Salvatore, at Resina; thence proceeding on donkeys to the Hermitage; and, after dining there, proceeding again on donkeys to the Grotto; about an hour's ride,

esuvius our mules conveyed us in two hours; and, after resting a short time, proceeded with us for about half an hour longer; when we dismounted, and were then carried in the *chaise-à-porteur*, or walked upward the crater. This walk was extremely fatiguing, and occupied a full hour; but when we reached the little plain on Vesuvius, our labours were richly recompensed by the sight of five distinct streams of fire issuing from two mouths, and tumbling wave, after wave, slowly down the mountain, with the same noise, and in the same manner, as the melting Glaciers roll to the Valley of Chamouni: indeed, while I contemplated this awful and extraordinary scene, I could have fancied myself transported to the base of the Montanvert, had it not been for the crimson glare and excessive heat of the surrounding scorix.

After resting ourselves some time, we descended, by path knee deep in ashes, to the spot where we had left our mules; thence proceeding, on foot till within a short distance of the Hermitage; when we mounted the mules, and returned to Resina.

It is advisable for persons who ascend Vesuvius to provide themselves with strong boots, and stout walking sticks; unless they resolve to be carried the whole way in chairs; which, though practicable, is expensive.

There is a good road. Donkeys cannot go nearer than the foot of the hillock on which the Grotto is situated: persons, therefore who resolve to examine this curious production of Vesuvius, must walk about a quarter of a mile up a very steep ascent. When I made this excursion I returned, after examining the Grotto, to the Hermitage: where I remained, till it became quite dark; viewing the eruptions of the mountain; and then walked down to Resina, by torch-light. I paid for my donkey and guide twelve carlini; for wine, and the use of a room with a fire, twelve carlini; and to Cicerone twelve carlini for himself, and six for the use of his torches.

EXCURSION TO HERCULANEUM, AND THE
MUSEUM AT PORTICI.

Herculaneum was situated about five miles from Naples: and the present descent into this entombed city is at Resina. We took wax torches with us; because the Cicerone seldom provides a sufficient number: and we likewise put on thick shoes, and wrapped ourselves up; because the air of Herculaneum is damp, and the pavement wet in several places. This city, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, was founded by Hercules (1). The Alexandrian Chronicle mentions it as having been built sixty years before the siege of Troy; Pliny and Florus speak it as a great and flourishing city; and some authors conjecture that it was Capua whose luxuries ruined Hannibal's army (2). Dion Cassius gives the following account of its destruction; which happened on the twenty-fourth of August, in the year seventy-nine. "An incredible quantity of ashes, carried by the wind, filled air, earth, and sea; suffocating men, cattle, birds, and fishes, and burying two entire cities, namely, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while their inhabitants were seated in the theatres." The people of Herculaneum, however, must have found time to escape; as very few skeletons, and very little portable wealth, have been discovered in those parts already excavated. Some quarters of the city are buried sixty-eight feet deep in ashes and lava; others above an hundred. This seems, from Dion Cassius, to have been the first great eruption of Vesuvius that the Romans witnessed; though there undoubtedly were volcanos in the adjoining country, from ages immemorial. The last named author says, that the ashes and dust ejected by Vesuvius darkened the

(1) Perhaps founded in honour of the Sun; as the word *Hercules* appears to be derived from a Hebrew compound meaning *universal fire*, and allusive to the attributes of the sun.

(2) The Via Appia having passed through it, is, I believe, one reason for this conjecture.

in at Rome; and were carried by the wind to Egypt; and Giuliani asserts that during the eruption of 1651, the ashes were carried to Constantinople in such quantities as to terrify the Turks. The spot where Herculaneum stood was not ascertained till the beginning of the last century; but, about the year 1713, a peasant, while sinking a well at Portici, found several pieces of ancient mosaic, which happened to be at that time sought for by the Prince d'Elbeuf, who was building a house in the neighbourhood. The Prince, wanting these fragments of marble to compose a stucco in imitation of that used by the Ancients (1), purchased, of the peasant, a right to search for them; on doing which, he was recompensed with a statue of Hercules, and another of Cleopatra: this success encouraged him to proceed with ardour; when the architrave of a marble gate, seven Grecian statues, resembling Vestals, and a circular Temple, encompassed by twenty-four columns of oriental alabaster on the outside, the same number within, and likewise embellished by statues, were the reward of his labour: in short, the produce of these excavations became considerable enough to attract the attention of the Neapolitan Government: in consequence of which, the Prince d'Elbeuf was commanded to desist: and all researches were given up, till the year 1736; when Don Carlos, on becoming King of Naples, wished to build a palace at Portici; and purchased, of the Prince d'Elbeuf, his lately erected house, together with the ground whence he had taken so many valuable antiquities. The King now made an excavation eighty feet deep, and discovered, buried in the earth, an entire city: together with the bed of a river which ran through it, and even part of the water: he also discovered the Temple of Jupiter, containing a statue reputed to be gold; and afterward did open the Theatre, directly over which the peasant's well was found to have been sunk. The inscriptions on

(1) The first coat of ancient stucco appears to have been made of small pieces of brick, or marble, mixed with pozzolana and lime.

the doors of this Theatre, fragments of bronze horses gilt, and of the car to which they belonged (decorations probably of the grand entrance), together with a considerable number of statues, columns, and pictures, were now brought to light: but, nevertheless, in the year 1765, not more than fifty labourers were employed in making these valuable excavations; in 1760, the number was reduced to ten; and, in 1776, to three or four. Resina (anciently *Retina*) and Portici being built immediately over Herculaneum, the workmen could not venture to excavate as they would have done, had the surface of the earth been less encumbered; consequently the plans of Herculaneum and its edifices are not accurate: it is, however, ascertained that the streets were wide, straight, paved with lava, and bordered with raised footways; that the buildings are composed of tufo and other volcanic substances; the interior walls adorned with frescos, or stained with a deep and beautiful red colour; the architecture Grecian, and, generally speaking, uniform. The rooms in private houses were small, and either paved with mosaics, or bricks three feet long, and six inches thick. It does not appear that the generality of the people had glazed windows; though some excellent plate glass has been found in Herculaneum; but almost every window seems to have been provided with wooden shutters, pierced so as to admit light and air. The most considerable edifice yet discovered is a Forum, or Chalcedicum. This building seems to have been a rectangular court, two hundred and twenty-eight feet long, and encompassed with a portico supported by forty-two columns: it was paved with marble, and adorned with paintings. The portico of entrance was composed of five arcades, ornamented with equestrian statues of marble; two of which, by the celebrated Balbi, have been already described. Opposite to the entrance, and elevated upon three steps, was a statue of the Emperor Vespasian; and on each side a figure in a curule chair: in the wall were niches adorned with paintings, and bronze statues of Nero and Germanicus: there likewise were other statues in the portico. This Forum was con-

ected, by means of a colonnade, with two Temples, form rectangular; and one of them an hundred and ty feet long; the interior part being ornamented with lumns, frescos, and incriptions in bronze; and near ese edifices was *an open Theatre*, capable of contain- g ten thousand spectators, and the only building now coverable; all the other excavations having been ed up. By a passage close to the Peasant's Well we scended into *this Theatre*. The front of the stage ems to have been decorated with columns, statues, etc., of which are taken away, two inscriptions excepted. e Proscenium was found entire; and is an hundred d thirty feet long. Part of the stage, and the base of e of the columns of flowered alabaster, with which was adorned, were likewise discovered; and in front the stage, according to De la Lande, were bronze tues of the Muses. Fragments also were found of onze horses, supposed to have decorated the top of the ll which terminated the seats. All, however, which were able to discern was the Stage, the Orchestra, Consular Seats, and Proscenium; together with the rridors or lobbies; some parts of which exhibit antiful Arabesques, and Stucco stained with the dark l colour already mentioned: we likewise saw the pression of a human Face on the ceiling of one of lobbies. This theatre appears to have been lined h Parian marble, and built about the same time with t at Verona, after the designs of Numisius.

Persons who are fearful of encountering a damp and pressive atmosphere, should not venture down into erculaneum; especially as there is, in the Studii, a model this city; which, in its present state, appeared to us re calculated to appal than please; particularly when heard the carriages at Portici rolling over our heads : thunder, and felt conscious of being buried ourselves hty feet deep in lava (1).

From Herculaneum we proceeded to *the Museum at*

1) We gave six carlini between the two guides who ompanied us down into Herculaneum.

Portici; which, being a part of the royal Palace, cannot be seen without an order from the Lord High Steward. This Museum consists chiefly of Paintings found in Herculaneum and Pompeii: and judging from the beauty of the composition, and the unskilfulness of the execution, many persons think that several of them are copies done by common house-painters, from the most renowned pictures of antiquity. The composition of Apollo and the Muses (now, I believe, in Paris,) is said to be so exquisite, that were an artist to study for years he could not change any one fold in the drapery to advantage, and the execution is said to be so bad, that more than an hour could not have been employed upon each figure (1). The subjects of the most celebrated Paintings

(1) The pictures found in Herculaneum and Pompeii except those done on marble, and now in the Studii at Naples were all painted on the walls of private houses and public edifices; and according to the opinion of Winckelmann, no much more ancient than the Augustan age; at which period Painting was in its wane. This art, though the offspring of Sculpture, did not take birth till after its parent had reached maturity; for the Jupiter of Phidias, and the Juno of Polycletes, deemed chef-d'oeuvres of sculpture, existed before the invention of Painting. Apollodorus and his disciple Zeuxis, who flourished in the fifteenth Olympiad, were the first painters who distinguished themselves in the style called *clair-obscur*: and Euphranor, the contemporary of Praxiteles, and consequently posterior to Zeuxis, is supposed to have enriched the growing art by the introduction of symmetry, shading, and perspective. Painting, nevertheless made a much slower advance toward perfection than did Sculpture; because the latter, from its birth, became a necessary appendage to heathen worship: whereas the former did not acquire the privilege of entering consecrated edifices till after it had reached its meridian. In course of time however, some of the Grecian temples became Pinacothecae and, at Rome, the works of celebrated painters were exhibited in the temple of Peace; but it does not appear that the pictures of heathen deities were ever adored like their statues; and, consequently, there is reason to suppose that Painting, from want of the same encouragement, did not arrive, in ancient days, at the same height of perfection with Sculpture,

ve supposed to be; Dido abandoned by Æneas!—the
 even days of the week, represented by the seven planets
 —Theseus with the Minotaur dead at his feet—Hercules
 and Telephus—Telephus suckled by a deer, or Latinus
 son of Faunus King of the Aborigines, an allegorical
 painting relative to the origin of the Romans—the Cen-
 tur, Chiron, teaching Achilles to strike the lyre, ascrib-
 ed to Parrhasius; though, more probably, copied from
 a work by that artist!—Hercules strangling the serpents
 sent by Juno to destroy him—Iphigenia discovering
 Orestes—Orestes and Pylades chained, and conducted,
 by the soldiers of King Thoas, before the statue of
 Iphigenia—a Parrot drawing a car, and a Grassopper driv-
 ing; supposed to be a copy from Zeuxis; who was
 famous for these whimsical subjects!—a Faun and a
 Bacchante—small pictures of Rope dancers, Bacchantes etc.
 one of whom holds a musical instrument used by the
 Ægean to this day—a Bacchante carried off by a
 Centaur—another Centaur carrying a Youth—small
 paintings representing Children engaged in various oc-
 cupations—quadrupeds, birds, fishes, fruits, etc.,—a
 male Centaur with a Nymph (Zeuxis is supposed to
 have invented female Centaurs)—a female Centaur and
 a Youth; she holds a cymbal of gilt bronze; the
 attributes of Mars and Venus, with their attributes, are
 in the same picture!—Boys making wine: this painting
 exhibits an ancient wine-press—Boys engaged in other
 occupations—a naval Combat, ill done, but curious,
 because it exhibits ancient galleys, and the mode of
 fighting them—a Landscape with trees, and a temple;
 at the centre of which last is a buckler ornamented
 with the head of Medusa; it being an ancient
 custom to suspend votive bucklers in public edifices—
 an Egyptian landscape—a Crocodile hunt—Crocodiles
 and Hippopotami—(from the latter, says Pliny, man
 learnt the art of bleeding himself; as this animal, when
 so full of blood, presses its foot against pointed
 reeds, by which means the operation is performed.)
 The education of Bacchus, supposed to be the copy
 of a fine original!—Iphigenia ready for sacrifice

supposed likewise to be the copy of a fine original—a Bacchanalian ceremony, in which three figs are offered to the god; the number three being sacred and typical among the heathens—a garden, (it is curious to observe, in this and other pictures, that the ancient Roman gardens were precisely what Italian gardens are now.) Four Pictures in one, namely, a hare and a fowl, a pheasant, and two apples, three birds and some mushrooms; two partridges and three fishes: (the hare by ancient epicures, was deemed the best quadruped and the thrush the best bird.) Diana!—a Citharist, supposed to be Sappho, near whose left ear is a flower the sign of a lady of pleasure—Hylas and Ganymede the latter of whom holds a fan of peacock's feathers which fans were used by the great people of antiquity to chase away flies; and are still carried in grand processions at Rome, to hinder those troublesome insects from annoying the Pope—A Woman looking at herself in a mirror of yellow metal—Pliny, however, mentions mirrors of green glass, the first of which was made at Sidon: Nero had an emerald mirror. The Roman ladies are said to have carried these mirrors always about them; it likewise appears that they used false hair, false teeth, false eye-brows and eye-lashes, pomatum, rouge and white paint; and they frequently stained their hair.) A young Female with light hair, the sign of a lady of pleasure—Bacchus—the Grecian horses brought into Troy—markets, shops, and schools, situated under porticos, as was the custom in Greece and Rome—a two-wheeled carriage, for the conveyance of baggage with a postilion on one of the horses, a mule saddled and a blind man conducted by a dog—a man riding one, and guiding three horses—(the Romans frequently used to ride two, and even four horses at once, leaping from one to the other with extraordinary agility.)—Five Etruscan Priests, three of whom are crowned with tiaras the High Priest's being gold—Peace or Peleus, supposed to have invented the poniard—a Female seated, with two lyres and a garland, the lyre being significant of harmony, union, and conjugal love, perhaps because the

use Erato is said to have instituted marriage.—A theatrical representation of a Man in a scoffing mask making horns, and showing them to a woman who hides her face; this was the custom of the Greeks—two paintings of theatrical representations, in one of which is a youth in a *half-mask*; the only thing of the kind yet discovered—a Poet, supposed to be Æschylus, dictating drama to the tragic Muse—Psyche and a winged genius, with a shoe on his head and another in his hand, both resembling ours of the present day—an Egyptian temple—the worship of Osiris—a caricature of the Cæsars, representing Æneas, his father, and son impure deities with dogs' heads. Drawing in caricature seems to have been common among the ancients; who frequently compared men to, and represented them under the forms of, beasts (1).

Several of these paintings have lately been removed from the Studii, at Naples; whither, according to report, is the intention of the Neapolitan Government to move the whole.

EXCURSION TO POMPEII.

We made the same bargain with respect to our carriage as when we went to Caserta; for though Pompeii is only thirteen miles and a half distant from Naples, the latter excursion requires more time than the former. I took with us a cold dinner, wine, plates, knives, forks, glasses. etc.; as nothing, except water, can be cured at Pompeii. The road lies through Portici, Torre-del-Greco, and Torre-dell'-Annunziata; in the way the first of which, is the Ponte della Maddalena, under whose arches passes the Sebeto, anciently *Sebethus*. The commencement of this drive exhibits gardens and yards of the most luxuriant description: but, near Torre-del-Greco, almost the whole country has been wasted by streams of lava, which, during the summer

1 The Custode of this Museum expects from three to eight arlini, according to the size of the party he attends.

of 1794, destroyed that town and its vicinity. Vesuvius had for some time ceased to vomit fire and smoke as usual, a circumstance that generally presages mischief; and late in the evening of Thursday, June the 12th, the inhabitants were alarmed by a sudden and violent shock of an earthquake, which was thrice repeated, continuing each time about three minutes and as many seconds. This first calamity produced a general consternation; insomuch that the people fled from their houses into their gardens, and thence to the sea-side, where they passed the night in dreadful alarm. Next morning processions of men, women, and children, were seen barefooted in the streets of Naples, proceeding to the Cathedral, to implore the protection of S. Gennaro. From Thursday till Sunday the weather was tempestuous, the air hot, loaded with vapours, and, at intervals, suddenly darkened for some minutes; during which period there were several slight shocks of an earthquake, attended by a rumbling sound, like distant thunder. On Sunday evening the inhabitants were again alarmed by a noise so violent that it resembled a continual discharge of cannon; when, in a moment, burst forth a volcano, not in the crater on the summit of Vesuvius, but toward the middle of the mountain, on the western side. The explosion made every edifice tremble in Torre-del-Greco, which is only five horizontal miles from this new volcano, at whose mouth issued a column of smoke that continually mounted, and increased in magnitude till it formed itself into the shape of an immense pine. This column was sometimes clearly distinguished; and at others obscured by ashes: it continued augmenting rapidly in circumference, till at length it began to decline downward; when, from the quantity of dense matter which composed the column being much heavier than the air, the former, of course, fell to the ground. Torrents of flaming lava of a portentous magnitude now poured down the mountain, principally in two directions; one stream, of about a mile in breadth bending its destructive course toward Torre-del-Greco, a town said to contain eighteen thousand persons, the other taking the direction

f Resina; while several small rivulets of liquid fire were observed in divers places. Torre-del-Greco soon fell a prey to the lava; which, in its progress, desolated the whole hill leading down from Vesuvius, sweeping away every house, so that the terrified inhabitants were compelled to abandon their all, and take refuge

Naples. At length, the lava, after three hours' desolation, ran into the sea; on whose banks, for one-third of a square mile, it raised itself a bed from fifteen to twenty Neapolitan *palmi* (1) above the level of the water; and as much, if not more, above the level of the streets of Torre-del-Greco. The reflection from this current of lava illuminated the whole city of Naples, and filled its inhabitants with dread; while the other current, which flowed toward Resina, on arriving at the gate divided itself into three streams, one running between the gate and the Convent de' Padri Francescani; the second to the Piazza; and the third to the Convent del Carmine, near Torre dell' Annunziata. Wherever the lava ran, it covered the country with a crust from twenty to thirty *palmi* deep: in and about Resina it left, for a short time, some few isolated buildings, namely, the Palazzo-Brancaccia, the Chiesa de' Martiri, and the Convent de' Francescani; but these soon caught fire; and five women with one old man, after vainly ringing the church and convent-bells for assistance, saved themselves by flight. The Palazzo-Caracciolo now fell a prey to the flames; as did every other building in the neighbourhood of Resina, till the whole surrounding plain exhibited one vast sheet of lava. The town of Torre-del-Greco likewise was completely buried; some of the tops of the loftiest buildings excepted; while every part of the country through which the lava ran became a desert; the trees being thrown down, the houses buried, and the ground, for many miles distant, covered with cinders and ashes; which last lay about one finger-breadth deep in Naples. On the sixteenth of June the air was

(1) A Neapolitan *palm* is rather more than ten English feet.

so dense as nearly to obscure the mountain; but, next day, the fire made itself new channels; which circumstance might, probably, be the preservation of several fine building near Resina (1).

The approach from Torre dell'Annunziata to Pompeii is through the Suburb anciently called *Pagus Augustus Felix*, and built on each side of the Via Appia, which from the commencement of this Suburb to the Herculaneum-Gate, is flanked by a double row of Tombs.

Pompeii appears to have been populous and handsome; it was situated near the mouth of the Sarnus, (now called Sarno,) and the walls which surrounded the city were above three miles in circumference, and are supposed to have been originally washed by the sea, though now about one mile distant from its margin. Pompeii

(2) I cannot dismiss this subject without mentioning an extraordinary circumstance which occurred at Pienza, near Siena, just before the destruction of Torre-del-Greco. Professor Santi, of Pisa (a gentleman whose name I have already mentioned), resided at Pienza when this circumstance happened; and to him I was obliged for the following particulars, which may serve to rescue many ancient historians from the reproach of credulity.

On the 16th of June a dark and dense cloud was discovered at a great height above the horizon, coming from the south-east, that is, in the direction of Vesuvius; which may be about two hundred horizontal miles distant from Pienza. At this height the cloud was heard to issue noises like the discharge of several batteries of cannon; it then burst into flames; at which moment fell a shower of stones for seven or eight miles round; while the cloud gradually vanished. These stones are volcanic; being composed of grey lava resembling what is found on Vesuvius; and Mr. Santi, who took infinite pains to investigate this phenomenon, felt confident that the cloud rose from Vesuvius, which was at that moment, disgorging fires, whose force and effects cannot be calculated: it could not have arisen from Radicofani; because, though this mountain is one continued mass of volcanic rocks, which bespeak it the offspring of subterranean fire, and though it has been sometimes visited by dreadful earthquakes, still, neither history, nor even tradition, records that it ejected flames, smoke, or vapour at any period whatsoever.

as already mentioned,) was buried under ashes and umice-stones, and at the same time deluged with boiling water, during the year 79, and accidentally discovered by some peasants in 1750, while they were employed in cultivating a vineyard near the Sarno. The excavation of Herculaneum was attended with much more expense than that of Pompeii, because the ashes and pumice-stones which entombed the latter were not above fifteen feet deep, and so easy was it to remove them, that the Pompeians who survived the eruption of the year 79, evidently disinterred and took away a large portion of their moveable wealth; though, generally speaking, they seem to have made no efforts toward repairing the mischief done to their houses; an extraordinary circumstance, as the roofs only were destroyed (1). The most interesting parts, hitherto restored to light, of this ill-fated city, have been disinterred by the French, who uncovered its Walls, Amphitheatre, Forum-Civile, Basilica, and adjoining Temples, together with the double row of Mausolea, on the outside of the Herculaneum-gate. Still, however, several streets remain buried, but excavations are going on daily; and, were a thousand labourers employed, it is supposed that the whole town might be uncovered in a twelvemonth.

The streets are straight, and paved with lava, having on each side a raised footway, usually composed of pazzolana and small pieces of brick or marble. The Via Appia (which traverses the town, and extends to Fundusium,) is broad, but the other streets are narrow; carriage-wheels have worn traces in their pavement, and judging from these traces, it appears that the distance between the wheels of ancient carriages was not four feet. The houses hitherto excavated are, generally speaking, small; most of them, however, were evidently the habitations of shop-keepers: but those few which belonged to persons of a higher class, were usually adorned with

(1) Suetonius says, that Titus endeavoured to repair the devastation made by Vesuvius at Pompeii: but, if he succeeded, subsequent eruptions demolished his work.

a vestibule, supported by columns of brick, each house possessing an open quadrangle, with a supply of water for domestic purposes in its centre; and on the sides of the quadrangle, and behind it, were baths and dressing-rooms, sitting-rooms, bed-chambers, the chapel which contained the Lares, the kitchen, larder, wine-cellar etc., none of which appear to have had much light, except what the quadrangle afforded, there being, toward the streets, no windows. The walls of every room are composed of tufo and lava, stuccoed, painted, and polished, but the paintings in the large house are seldom superior in merit to those in the shops; perhaps, however, the ancient mode of painting houses, like that now practised in Italy, was with machines called *stampi*; which enable the common house-painter to execute almost any figure or pattern upon fresco walls. The ceilings are arched, the roofs flat, and but few houses have two stories. The windows, like those in Herculaneum, appear to have been provided with wooden shutters, and some of them were furnished with glass, which seems to have been thick and not transparent, while others are supposed to have been glazed either with horn or talc. Every apartment is paved with mosaics; and on the outside of the houses, written with red paint, are the names of the inhabitants, with their occupations, including magistrates, and other persons of rank; so that if the stucco on which these names were written had been well preserved, we should, at the present moment, have known to whom each house in Pompeii originally belonged. All the private houses are numbered: and on the exterior walls of public edifices are proclamations, advertisements, and notices with respect to festivals, gladiatorial shows, etc. The public edifices were spacious and elegant, and the whole town was watered by the Sarno, which seems to have been carried through it by means of subterranean canals.

I will now mention the objects best worth notice, as they lie contiguous to each other.

Villa of Diomedes. The first building disintombed at Pompeii was this Villa, the skeleton of whose master,

Marcus Arrius Diomedes, was found here, with a key in one hand, and gold ornaments and coins in the other. Behind him was found another skeleton, probably that of his servant, with vases of silver and bronze : and in three subterranean Corridors, which appear to have been used as cellars, seventeen skeletons were discovered, one of which, adorned with gold ornaments, is conjectured to have been the mistress of the Villa, and the others her family. This edifice has two stories. In the ground-floor are several rooms nearly in their original state, as are the Garden and the Cellars, the first of which is surrounded with Colonnades, and has a Pergola and a reservoir for water in its centre ; the latter, wherein the seventeen skeletons were found, contain urns-jars, filled with, and cemented to the walls by, ashes. The upper story exhibits Paintings, mosaic pavements, hot and cold Baths, with Furnaces for heating water. Part of the ancient Roof of this Villa is likewise reserved : and on the opposite side of the Via Appia, are the Tombs of the Family of Diomedes (1).

Building appropriated to the Silicernium after funerals. This is a small Structure (on the right, between the Villa of Diomedes and the Herculaneum-Gate) ; its interior was stuccoed and adorned with paintings (now obliterated,) of birds, deer, and other ancient emblems of death ; it contains a Triclinium or eating table, whereon the Silicernium, or funeral repast, was served (2). There are places for three mattresses round this table, and in the wall was a recess, where probably the bust of the deceased might be exhibited to the guests. The recess is now destroyed.

Repository for the ashes of the dead. This edifice, wherein the ashes of persons who had not private tombs were supposed to have been deposited, has, on its sum-

(1) One of the apartments in the Villa of Diomedes has windows looking toward the garden.

(2) A Triclinium means the place where the Greeks and Romans reposed on mattresses while they ate, and was so called because it held three mattresses only.

mlt, an ornament shaped like an altar, and adorne with *bassi-rilievi* emblematical of death.

Semicircular roofed Seat. On the left side of the Via Appia is a deep Recess, decorated with stucco ornaments: it seems to have been a covered seat for foot-passengers; and here were found the skeletons of a mother with her infant in her arms, and two other children near her. Three gold rings (one being in the form of a serpent,) and two pair of ear-rings, enriched with fine pearls, were found among these skeletons. Opposite to this semicircular seat, and at a small distance from the Via Appia, are ruins of a Villa supposed to have belonged to Cicero.

Inn. This appears to have been a large building, provided with horses, carriages, etc.; and situated on the outside of the city, because Strangers were not permitted to sleep within its walls. Remains of the wheels of carriages, the skeleton of a donkey, and a piece of bronze, resembling a horse's bit, were found here.

Columbarium called the Tomb of the Gladiators. This Sepulchre, which stands on the right of the Via Appia, particularly merits notice; because its interior is perfect, and contains a considerable number of places, (shaped like pigeon-holes,) for cinerary urns.

Semicircular Seat, not roofed. On the back of this Seat is the following inscription, in capital letters: as, indeed, are all the inscriptions at Pompeii: "MAMMIE P. F. SACERDOTI PVBLICAE LOCUS SEPVLTVRÆ DATVS DECVRIONVM DECRETO." Behind the Seat stands the Tomb of Maminia, which appears to have been handsomely built, and elegantly ornamented. Further on, near the Herculaneum-Gate, is another semicircular Bench; and to the left of the Via Appia, on the outside of the Gate, is a Path leading to a Sally-Port; by the steps of which, it is easy to ascend to the top of the Ramparts.

Herculaneum-Gate. There were four entrances to Pompeii, namely, the Herculaneum-Gate; the Sarno, or Sea-Gate; the Isiac-Gate, (so called because near the Temple of Isis;) and the Nola-Gate; all of which

entrances were apparently devoid of architectural decorations, and composed of bricks, stuccoed. The Herculeum-Gate is divided into three parts: the middle division, through which passes the Via Appia, is supposed to have been for carriages; and one of the side entrances, for foot-passengers coming into the city; while the other was appropriated to foot-passengers going out of the city. The Via Appia is about twelve feet wide, and composed of large volcanic stones of various shapes and sizes, bedded deep into a particularly strong cement. The foot-ways on either side of this street are between two and three feet in width.

Post-House. This is the first Building on the right within the Gate: and as Augustus established posts, or what was tantamount, on all the Consular roads, making Pompeii one of the stations, this building probably is a Post-House: several pieces of iron, shaped like the tire of wheels, were found here. In a House on the opposite side of the way are a Triclinium, and some paintings which merit notice.

Building commonly called a Coffee-house (1);

(1) Coffee is a native of Africa, supposed to have been known to the Greeks and Romans; and not being mentioned by any European Writer engaged in the Crusades, seems to have been equally unknown in Syria, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is found wild, in Caffa, the south province of Narea, in Africa, to the banks of the Nile; and was first brought from Arabia into Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century. It was introduced at Grand Cairo early in the sixteenth century: and first mentioned in the west of Europe by a German traveller, who returned from Syria in 1573. Pietro della Valle, a Venetian, says, in a letter of his, that he intended bringing some of it to Venice, where he thought it was unknown. This berry, which has now made its way through the whole civilized world, was first brought into France during the year 1644: and in 1671, a coffee-house was opened at Marseilles. In 1652, Daniel Edwards, an English Merchant, brought with him, from Turkey, a Greek servant who understood the method of roasting and making coffee; and this servant was the first person who sold it publicly in London.

but more probably a *Thermopolium*, or *Shop for hot medicated potions*. Here we find a Stove; and likewise a marble Dresser, with marks upon it, evidently made either by cups or glasses; and consequently the contents of these cups, or glasses, when spilt, must have been, (as medicated draughts frequently are) *corrosive*. On the opposite side of the Street is a House which, according to an inscription nearly obliterated, belonged to a person named Albinus: and several amulets, representing birds, tortoises, dolphins and other fishes, in gold; silver, coral, and bronze, were found here (1). Adjoining is another *Thermopolium*.

House of Caius Cei. This Edifice, which stands opposite to a Fountain, and is now occupied by Soldiers, appears to have contained public Baths. Not far distant is an Edifice, adorned with a Pavement of fine marble, and a good Mosaic, representing a Lion. This quarter of the town likewise contains subterranean Structures, wherein the citizens of Pompeii are supposed to have assembled, during very hot or rainy weather, to transact business. This description of building was called a *Crypto-Porticus*; and usually adorned with columns, and furnished with baths and reservoirs for water.

House called, the Habitation of the Vestals. Here, according to appearance, were Three Habitations under the same roof; and likewise a Chapel, with a place for the sacred fire in its centre; and, in its walls, three Recesses for the Lares. On the Door-sill of one of the apartment is the word, "SALVE," (*Welcome*), wrought in mosaic: another Door-sill is adorned with two Serpents, also wrought in mosaic. A room of very small dimensions has, in the centre of its pavement, a Labyrinth, or table for playing at an ancient game; and the pavement of another room exhibits a Cornucopia. The skeletons of a man and a little dog were found here: and in the apartment called the *Toiletta*, several gold ornaments for ladies were discovered. Not far

(1) The Ancients wore amulets round their necks, to preserve themselves from witchcraft.

istant is an edifice which appears to have been an anatomical Theatre; as upwards of forty chirurgical instruments, some resembling those of the present day, and others quite different, were found within its walls.

Ponderarium, or Custom-House. Here were found considerable number of weights, scales, and steelyards, similar to those now in use at Naples; together with one weight of twenty-two ounces, representing the figure of Mercury. Near the Ponderarium is an Edifice which, judging by the materials discovered there, seems to have been a Soap-Manufactory; and not far distant are two Shops for hot medicated potions.

Public Baking-House. This Building contains an oven; together with Mills for pulverizing corn. Shops of a similar description abound in Pompeii.

Wine and Oil Shop. The Vessels which contained wine and oil may still be seen here; and in many other shops of the same kind. Here likewise are Stoves: with which these Shops seem usually to have been furnished; perhaps for the purpose of boiling wine (1).

House of Caius Sallust. Contiguous to the Wine and Oil Shop is one of the largest Houses yet discovered at Pompeii; and, according to the Inscription on its outside-Wall, once the abode of Caius Sallust. Here is a Triclinium, with places where mattresses appear to have been spread for the family to lie down while they ate. This Triclinium is in the back part of the House and, in another part, is a tolerably well preserved picture of Diana and Actaeon; and likewise a small room, paved with African marbles, and adorned with a picture of Mars, Venus, and Cupid, well preserved, and executed in a style much superior to the generality of frescos found at Pompeii. In the Lararium, or Chapel for the Lares, a small statue was discovered; as were some coins, and gold a wase, weighing three ounces: bronze vases likewise were found in this house: and four skeletons, five armlets, two rings, two ear-rings, a small silver

(1) The Ancients, according to Cluverius, were in the habit of boiling their wines.

dish, a candelabrum, several bronze vases, and thirty-two coins, were found in its vicinity.

Academy of Music. This Edifice appears to have been spacious; and its Quadrangle is ornamented with a painting of two Serpents twined round an Altar, above which is a Lararium. The large rooms exhibit paintings representing musical instruments; and a piece of iron, which apparently belonged to a musical instrument, was discovered here.

House of Pansa. This is a good house, handsomely decorated with marbles and mosaics. In the centre of its Quadrangle are a Well and a small Reservoir for fish; and in its Kitchen a Fire-Place, resembling what we find in modern Italian kitchens, and Paintings representing a spit, a ham, an eel, and other eatables. Here were found several culinary utensils, both of earthen-ware and bronze: and not far hence is a Shop, wherein a variety of colours, prepared for fresco-painting, were discovered (1).

Forum Civile. This is a very large oblong Piazza, which appears to have been ordered with magnificent Porticos, supported by a double row of tusco and travertino columns, and paved with marble. One entrance to this Forum is through two Archways, the use of which is not apparent; Beyond the second Archway on the left, are remains of a Temple, supposed to have been consecrated to Jupiter, because a fine head of that heathen deity was found there. Several steps, now shaken to pieces by earthquakes, lead to the Vestibule of this Temple, which seems to have been quadrilateral, spacious, and handsome, and its Cella is elegantly paved with mosaics (2). On the right of these Ruins stands the Temple of Venus, exhibiting beautiful remains of its original splendour. The shape of the edifice is quadrilateral; its

(1) These Colours are now placed in the Studii at Naples.

(2) Behind the Archways near this Temple are paintings representative of Mars and Juno, a circumstance which induces some persons to suppose it was consecrated to the latter.

mensions are large, and its walls adorned with paintings. The Cella, which stands on fifteen steps, is paved with mosaics; and in a contiguous apartment is a well-preserved painting of Bacchus and Silenus. Here likewise is a small Recess, supposed to have been a Lararium. The upper part of the Temple contains a Herma, resembling a Vestal, together with an Altar, (or perhaps the base of the statue of Venus,) which seems to have slid from its proper place, in consequence of an earthquake. The steps leading to the Cella have the same appearance, and all the edifices in this part of Pompeii must have suffered more from the earthquake which preceded the eruption of the year 79, than from that eruption itself; the repairs going on at the very moment of that eruption evidently prove. Beyond the Temple of Venus, and fronting the Via Appia, stands the Basilica, or principal Court of Justice, a majestic structure of a quadrilateral form, in length an hundred and ninety feet, and in breadth seventy-two. The walls are adorned with Corinthian pilasters, and the centre of the building exhibits a double row of Corinthian columns, twenty-eight in number. The Tribunal for the judges, which stands at the upper end of the Court, is considerably elevated, and has, immediately beneath it, a subterranean apartment, supposed to have been a prison. In the court, and fronting the Tribunal, is a large pedestal, evidently intended to support an equestrian statue: and on an outside wall of this structure, (that which fronts the house of Championet,) the word BASILICA " may be discovered, in two places, written in red paint. Beyond the Basilica, and fronting the Temple of Jupiter, are three large edifices, supposed to have been dedicated to public uses, and that in the centre was evidently unfinished, or repairing, when destroyed by the eruption of 79. On the side of the Forum opposite to the Basilica, are edifices resembling temples; one of which supposed to have been consecrated to Mercury, contains a beautiful Altar, adorned with *relievi* representing a sacrifice. Marbles of various sizes, apparently prepared for new buildings together with

a Pedestal which seems, from the inscription it bears, to have supported the statue of Q. Sallust, and another Pedestal inscribed with the letters, " C. CVSPIO C. F. PANSÆ, " occupy the centre of the Piazza: and, judging from marks in the pavement, the entrance to this Forum was occasionally closed with gates of bronze or iron (1).

House of Championet, so called because excavated by a French General of that name. This Habitation appears to have suffered considerably from the earthquake of the year 63: it has a Vestibule paved with mosaics and, in the centre of its quadrangle, a Reservoir for the rain-water which fell on its roof; this Reservoir appears to have had a covering. At the back of the house is another Vestibule: and under the sitting-room and bed-chambers (all of which are paved with mosaics and more or less decorated with paintings,) are subterranean Offices, a rare thing at Pompeii. Skeletons of females, with rings, bracelets, and a considerable number of coins, were found in this house.

Crypto-Porticus, and Chalcidicum, built by Eumachia. In the Via Appia, and near the Forum Civile over the entrance to what seems to have been a covered passage, is the following inscription:

" Eumachia. L. F. Sacerd. Publ. Nomine Suo et M. Numistr. I. Frontonis. Fili. Chalcidicum Cryptam Porticum Concordiae Augustae Pietati sua Pecunia Fecit Eademque Dedicavit. "

Just beyond this Passage, and leading to what appears to have been a Chalcidicum, is the Statue of a Female in a Vestal's dress, with the following inscription on the Pedestal:

" Eumachiae. L. F.
Sacerd. Publ.
Fullones. "

(1) Antiquaries conjecture, that immediately after the eruption of the year 79, the inhabitants of Pompeii disintombed the Forum Civile, and took away all its best statue and other decorations, a circumstance which would easily account for the small number of moveable treasures found here, by modern excavators.

his statue still remains on the spot where it was discovered in the summer of 1820; and, judging from the inscriptions, it seems that Eumachia, a public Priestess, built, at her own expense, in her own name, and that another person, a Chalcidicum and Crypto-Porticus, had likewise paid for having them consecrated to the use of the Pompeian washer-women, by whom, as a token of gratitude, her statue was erected. The Chalcidicum (a spacious Piazza,) was adorned with Colonnades elevated on steps, some parts of which are cased with white marble, and other parts unfinished: but the marble slabs, prepared for casing the unfinished parts, were discovered on an adjacent spot, where they may still be seen. The centre of the Chalcidicum evidently contained a large sheet of water, in which were several Washing-blocks, cased with white marble; these Blocks, and the channel through which the water was conveyed into this spacious basin, still remain, as does a small Temple fronting the Forum Civile, from which there seems to have been an entrance into the Chalcidicum (1).

Continuation of the Via Appia. On each side of this Street are Shops and other buildings which exhibit the names and occupations of the persons by whom they were once inhabited: these names, etc., are written with red paint; and the Wall, fronting the Via Appia, and belonging to the Chalcidicum, displays the ordinances of the magistrates, the days appointed for festivals; etc. likewise written with red paint. Here are Bakers' Shops, containing Mills for pulverizing corn; Oil and Wine shops; a House adorned with pictures of heathen divinities; and another House elegantly painted, and supposed to have belonged to a Jeweller. In this Street, and likewise in other parts of the town, are several Fountains, which are supplied by water brought in a canal from the country: and at the lower end of the Street, near the arched way leading to the Tragic Theatre, was found in

(1) The Tomb of Eumachia stands just beyond the Walls of Pompeii, near the Herculaneum-Gate, and appears to have been erected by the public.

1812, a skeleton, supposed to be the remains of Priest of Isis, with a large quantity of coins, namely three hundred and sixty pieces of silver, forty-two of bronze, and eight of gold, wrapped up in cloth so strong as not to have perished during more than seventeen centuries. Here likewise were found several silver vases, some of them evidently sacrificial, and belonging to the Temple of Isis; small silver spoons, cups of gold and silver, a valuable cameo, rings, silver *bassi-relievi*, etc.

Portico ornamented with six Columns of Tuscan. The Capitals of the Columns which supported this Portico appear to have been handsome, and its front, according to an inscription on a Pedestal that still remains, was adorned with the statue of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Caius, Patron of Pompeii. The statue, however, has not been found. Beyond this Portico is a long Colonnade, leading to the Tragic Theatre.

Temple of Hercules. This Edifice, apparently more ancient than any other Temple at Pompeii, is said to have been thrown down by the earthquake of the year 63 (1) rebuilt, but again demolished in 79. The ruins prove, however, that it was once a stately Doric structure, which stood on a quadrilateral platform, with three steps on every side leading up to it. The platform still remains, and is ninety feet long, by about sixty feet wide. Traces of gigantic Columns also remain; and beyond the Platform and nearly fronting the east, are three Altars: that in the centre is small, and probably held the sacred fire; those on the sides are large, low, and shaped like sarcophagi; the latter kind of altar, called *Ara*, being, when sacrifices were made to the terrestrial deities, the place on which the victim was burnt (2). Behind these Altars is a Receptacle for the sacred ashes; near the Temple is a Burial-place, and on the left, a semicircular Bench decorated with lions' claws carved in tufo: it resembles the seats near the Herculaneum-Gate.

(1) This earthquake is mentioned by Seneca.

(2) The Altare, so called, because *high*, was the place where sacrifices were offered to the celestial deities.

Upper entrance to the Tragic Theatre. This wall is been restored, and, beyond it, are steps leading down to the Postscenium of the Tragic Theatre; and likewise to the Forum Nundinarium; so called because market was held there, every ninth day. Not far hence is the great Reservoir of the water of the Sarno, which supplied the lower part of the city, and particularly the Forum Nundinarium.

Tribunal, or Curia of Pompeii. This is an oblong court, surrounded by Porticos; and containing a Rostrum, built of peperino, with steps ascending to it. Tribunals are usually placed near Forums and Theatres: and this Tribunal is supposed to have been erected by a family who likewise built at their own expense, the Tragic Theatre; and a Crypto-Porticus, in order to adorn the Colony.

Temple of Isis. It appears, from an inscription found here, that this edifice was thrown down by the earthquake of 63, and rebuilt by Numerius Popidius Prætextatus. It is sixty-eight feet long, by sixty feet wide; in good preservation; and peculiarly well worth notice: to contemplate the altar whence so many oracles have issued, to discern the identical spot where the priests concealed themselves, when they spoke for the future of their goddess, to view the secret stairs by which they ascended into the Sanctum Sanctorum; in short, to examine the construction of a Temple more Egyptian than Greek, excites no common degree of interest (1). This Temple is a Doric Edifice, composed of bricks, stuccoed, painted, and polished. The Sanctum Sanctorum stands on seven steps, (once cased with Parian marble,) its form being nearly a square: its Walls, which are provided with niches for statues, display, among other ornaments in stucco, the pomegranate, which, in Greek, *Rôia*, and one of the emblems of Isis. The pavement is Mosaic. Here, on two altars, were

) The traffic between the Pompeians and Alexandrians is supposed to have given rise to the worship of Isis at Pompeii.

suspended the Isiac Tables: and two quadrangular basins of Parian marble, to contain the purifying water, were likewise found here; each standing on one foot of elegant workmanship, and bearing this inscription; " LONCRINUS II. VIR. " On the high altar stood the statue of Isis; and immediately beneath this altar are an aperture to the hiding-place for the priests; contiguous to which are the secret Stairs. The lower end of the Temple fronting the Sanctum Sanctorum, contains the Altar whereon victims were burnt; together with the Receptacles for their ashes, and the Reservoir for the purifying water. A figure of Harpocrates was found in a niche opposite to the high altar (1). Other parts of the Temple contain small altars, a Kitchen, in which were found culinary utensils of *creta cotta*, (containing ham-bones and remains of fishes,) together with the skeleton of a priest leaning against the wall, and holding in his hand a hatchet. Here also is a Refectory, where the priests were dining at the moment of the eruption which entombed their city; and where chickens' bones, eggs and earthen vessels, were discovered: burnt bread was likewise found here: together with the skeletons of priests who either had not time to make their escape or felt it a duty not to abandon their goddess. When this Temple was excavated, its walls exhibited paintings of Isis with the sistrum, Anubis with a dog's head, priests with palm-branches and ears of corn, and one priest holding a lamp (2); the Hippopotamus, the Ibis, the lotus, dolphins, birds, and arabesques. Most of these however, have been removed to Naples; as have the statues of Isis, Venus, Bacchus, Priapus, and two Egyptian idols, in basalt, which were likewise found here. Sacrificial vessels of every description, candelabra, tripods

(1) A profound silence was observed during Egyptian sacrifices.

(2) The priests, in these paintings, are represented with heads shaved, garments of white linen, and woven shoes through which the feet were seen; history, however, tells us, that the priests of Isis were obliged to walk barefooted.

and couches for the gods, were also discovered in this temple (1).

Not far hence is an Edifice which, judging by the rings of iron found in its walls, was probably the receptacle for beasts destined to be slain on the Isiac altars.

Temple of Aesculapius. The centre of this little building contains a large low Altar, made with tufo, and shaped like a sarcophagus. The Cella is placed on nine steps; and seems, if we may judge by the traces of columns still discernible, to have been covered with a roof. Here were found statues of Æsculapius, Hygeia, and Priapus, all in *creta cotta*.

Sculptor's Shop. Several statues were discovered here; some being finished, others half finished, and others only just begun. Several blocks of marble, and various tools, now preserved in the Neapolitan Academy of sculpture (2), were likewise discovered here.

Comic Theatre. This Edifice, built of tufo, and supposed to have been the Odeum for music, is small, but nearly perfect; and was covered with a roof resting upon columns, between which were apertures for light. Here are the places for the Proconsul, and Vestals; the Orchestra (3); the Proscenium, the Scenium, and the Postscenium; together with all the Benches, and Staircases leading to them, for male spectators; and another Staircase leading to the Portico, or Gallery, round the top of

(1) One of these couches was made of ivory, and too much injured to admit of reparation; the other, made of bronze has been restored; and is now placed in the Museo Borbonico, at Naples.

(2) This academy is under the same roof with the Museo Borbonico.

(3) The orchestra (*ορχήστρα*) of the Greeks is supposed to have been what, in modern continental theatres, we call the parterre: the Proscenium seems to have been what we denominate the orchestra; the Scenium was the stage; and the Postscenium the place where the machinery of the theatre was prepared for exhibition, and where the actors dressed.

the Theatre; in which Gallery the females were placed. The Orchestra is paved with marble, and exhibits the following Inscription in bronze capitals.

“M. OGVLATIVS M. F. VERVS II VIR PRO LVDIS.”

and on the outside of the edifice is another Inscription mentioning the names of the persons at whose expense it was roofed (1).

Two admission tickets for theatrical representations have been found at Pompeii: these tickets are circular and made of bone: on one of them is written “AICXTAOT,” and above this word is marked the Roman number, XII., with the Greek corresponding numerical letters, IB, beneath it. The other ticket is numbered in a similar manner; and likewise marked with the name of a Greek poet; both tickets having, on the reverse side, a drawing, which represents a theatre (2). The Odeum seems to have suffered from the earthquake of 63.

Tragic Theatre. This edifice, which stands upon a

(1) Roofed theatres were not common among the Ancients; whose theatrical representations appear to have been exhibited by day-light.

(2) Augustus, in order to prevent confusion, with regard to places for the audience in theatres, decreed that all the different ranks of persons, in the respective cities of the Roman empire, should be provided with tickets, specifying the part of the theatre, and the number of the seat they were entitled to occupy. This circumstance is related by Suetonius. The arrangement of the audience was as follows. Persons of Consular rank and Vestals, being few in number, occupied the two shortest lines of seats, close to the orchestra, and sat on portable chairs; Knights, being likewise few in number, compared with Plebeians, occupied the shortest lines of stone benches; (these were immediately behind the portable chairs;) plebeian men occupied the uppermost, and consequently the longest, lines of stone benches: while the female part of the audience, Vestals excepted, were commanded, by Augustus, to occupy the portico, or gallery; near which stood the officers appointed to keep order.

ratum of very ancient lava, is much larger than the
 odeum: and, in point of architecture, one of the most
 beautiful buildings in Pompeii. It was composed of
 masonry, lined throughout with Parian marble; and still
 exhibits the Orchestra, the Proscenium, the Stage; the
 marks where Scenes, or a Curtain were fixed; the
 podium on the right of the Orchestra for the chief ma-
 gistrate, where a curule chair was found; the Podium
 on the left, for the Vestals, the benches for patricians
 and knights, in the lower part of the Cavea, and those
 for plebeians, in the upper part; the Entrance for
 patricians and knights: the Entrance and Stairs for ple-
 beians; the Gallery round the top of the Theatre, for
 ladies; which Gallery appears to have been fenced
 with bars of iron; (as the holes in the marble, and the
 remains of lead, used for fixing the bars, may still be
 discovered;) the Stairs of entrance to this Gallery, and
 the Blocks of Marble projecting from its Wall, so as to
 support the wood-work, to which in case of rain or
 intense heat, an awning was fastened (1). The Stage,
 judging by the niches that still remain, appears to have
 been adorned with statues (2): the Proscenium is enclos-
 ed by dwarf walls, and divides the stage from the Orche-
 stra and seats appropriated to the audience. This stage,
 like those of modern days, is more elevated at the
 upper than the lower end; very wide, but so shallow,
 that much scenery could not have been used; although
 the ancients changed their scenes by aid of engines
 with which they turned the partition, called the *scena*,
 round at pleasure. There are three entrances for the
 actors, all in front; and behind the stage are remains
 of the Postscenium.

1) The Campanians invented awnings for theatres, to
 shelter the audience from the rays of the sun: but were, in
 consequence, called effeminate; a character which still seems
 appropriate to them.

2) The partition between the dressing rooms and the
 stage was called the *Scena*; and decorated with statues,
 urns, etc., for a tragedy; and for a comedy, with cot-
 tages, and other pastoral objects.

This Theatre stands on the side of a hill, according to the custom of the Greeks; and on the summit of this hill was an extensive Colonnade, (already mentioned) destined, perhaps, to shelter the spectators in wet weather, and likewise to serve as a public walk; the view it commands being delightful.

The Comic and Tragic Theatres stand near each other, and contiguous to a public Building surrounded with Colonnades, and supposed to have been.

The Forum Nundinarium. This Forum is of an oblong shape, and bordered by Columns of the Doric order, without bases; the materials of which they are composed being tufo stuccoed, and painted either red or yellow, as was the general practice at Pompeii. These Columns still exhibit figures in armour, and names of persons; traced, no doubt, by the ancient inhabitants of this Forum to while away their vacant hours. Within the Colonnades are Rooms of various dimensions, supposed to have served as Shops and Magazines for merchandize; some of the largest being about fifteen feet square: and above these rooms was a second story, which appears to have been surrounded with wooden balconies. In one room was found an apparatus for making soap; in another a mill for pulverizing corn; and in another an apparatus for expressing oil. On the eastern side of this Forum were stalls for cattle; and in the Prison, or Guard-house, were found skeletons in the stocks, armour, and the crest of a helmet adorned with a representation of the siege of Troy (1). The square contains a Fountain of excellent water, a small ancient Table, and likewise a large modern Table, shaded by weeping-willows, so as to make a pleasant dining place in warm weather (2).

(1) Ancient Forums were always guarded by soldiers: and therefore the place wherein the stocks and armour were found most probably was the Guard-house.

(2) The model of the Stocks, the Skulls of the persons whose skeletons were found in them, and some of the half-finished Sculpture discovered in the Statuary's Shop, are kept here.

Amphitheatre. In the centre of a spacious Piazza, probably a Circus for chariot-races,) stands this colossal Edifice; which, when disintombed, was so perfect that the paintings on the stuccoed wall surrounding the arena appeared as fresh as if only just finished: but, on being too suddenly exposed to the air, the stucco cracked, and fell off; so that very few paintings now remain. The form of this Amphitheatre is oval; the architecture particularly fine; and a handsome Arcade, once embellished with statues, the niches and inscriptions belonging to which still remain, leads down to the principal entrance. This Arcade is paved with lava, and the statues it contained were those of C. Cuspius Pansa, and his Son. The Amphitheatre rests upon a circular subterranean Corridor of incredible strength; as it supports all the seats. An iron railing seems to have defended the spectators who sat in the first row: and the entrances of the Arena appear to have been defended by iron grates. The walls of the Podium, when first buried, displayed beautiful paintings; but, on being exposed to the air, they were destroyed, like those in the Arena. Above a flight of steps leading to the upper seats is a *basso-relievo*, (in marble,) which represents a charioteer driving over his opponent; and above the seats is a Gallery, which was appropriated to female spectators: it encircles the top of the edifice; and commands a magnificent prospect of Vesuvius, Castel-a-mare, the Bay of Stabiae, the mouth of the Sarno, and the beautiful Bay of Naples: and in the upper part of the circular Wall of this Gallery are Blocks of Stone, pierced to receive the poles which supported the awning (1). Near the northern entrance to the Amphitheatre are the remains of a Building furnished with a Triclinium; and therefore supposed to have been the Silicernium belonging to the edifice.

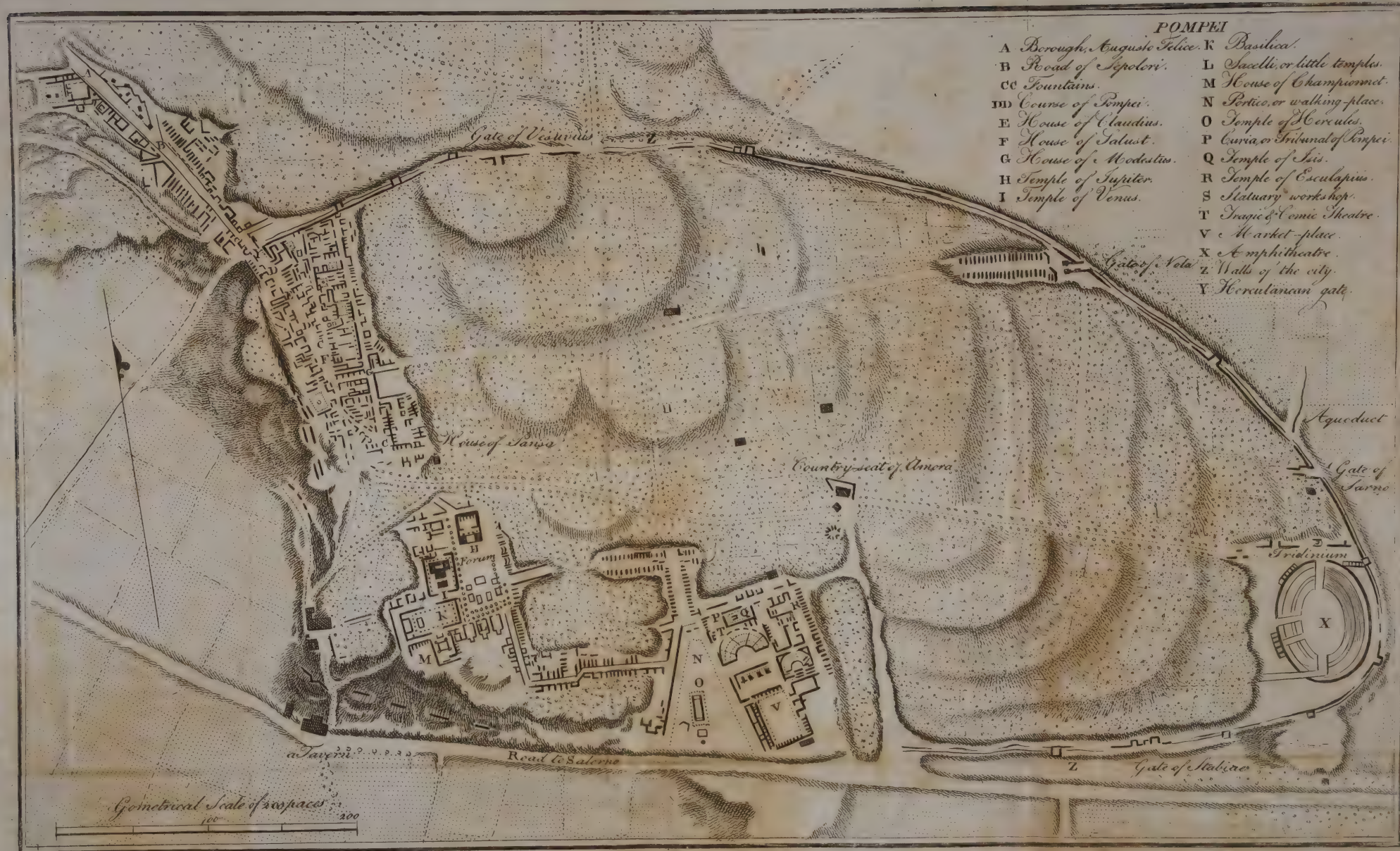
City Walls. Pompeii was fortified by double Walls

1) Skeletons of eight lions, and one man, supposed to have been their keeper, were, according to report, discovered in this Amphitheatre.

built with large pieces of Tufo; one Wall encompassing the city, the other passing through the centre of a ditch, made to strengthen the fortification; and between these Walls is the broad Platform of the Ancients; which, at Pompeii, seems to have been twenty feet in breadth. The Walls were about twenty feet high; some parts consisting of smooth stones, from four to five feet square, and apparently not joined by any cement; though placed with such skill as to resemble one entire mass: while other parts are ill built, with rough stones of various shapes and sizes; and were, perhaps, hastily piled together, after the destructive earthquake of the year 63. Curious Characters are engraved on some of these stones. The Walls were fortified with low square Towers; and the four Gates of the City stood at right angles (1).

No Traveller should neglect an opportunity of visiting Pompeii; which exhibits, even now, one of the most interesting objects in the known world: and when first disintombed, when skeletons were seen in the houses; when lamps, candelabra, glass of various kinds and shapes, ornamental vases, culinary utensils, and even the very bread of the suffocated inhabitants were discernible; when the Temples were filled with statues of heathen deities, and adorned with all the elegant and costly embellishments of heathen worship, what a speculation must this city have furnished to a thinking mind!—and though the greater part of its moveable wealth now enriches the royal Neapolitan Museums, still to visit it, even now, is absolutely to live with the Ancients: and when we see houses, shops, furniture, implements

(1) The number of skeletons hitherto found in Pompeii, and its suburbs, is said to be less than three hundred: a small proportion of its inhabitants, if we may judge from an advertisement, found on the outside of a large private house, and importing, that it was to be let for five years, together with nine hundred shops; all belonging to the same persons: and, supposing no mistake to have arisen, with respect to the import of this advertisement, how great must have been the trade, and consequent population of a city where one individual possessed nine hundred shops!



of husbandry, etc. etc., exactly similar to those of the present day, we are apt to conclude that customs and manners have undergone but little variation for the last two thousand years. The practice of consulting augurs, and that of hiring persons to weep at funerals, are still kept up in the mountainous and secluded parts of Tuscany; and the Tuscan cattle, when destined for slaughter, are frequently, adorned with chaplets of flowers, precisely as the Ancients used to adorn their victims for sacrifice. The Roman butchers, likewise, still wear the dress, and use the knife, of heathen sacrificing priests. The old Roman custom of not eating above one regular meal a day, and that about the ninth hour of Italy, (three o'clock with us,) is kept up by many of the Italians; and, during the month of May, it is common to see peasants dressed, as in former times like Pan, satyrs, etc. (1). I do not, however, mean to infer, from what I have said, that the modern Greeks and Italians equal the Ancients in works of art; there being, in this respect, a considerable difference between the present race and their forefathers (2).

(1) In Tuscany the ancient practice of placing herbs, eggs, and what we call *a whet*, upon the table, before dinner, is still kept up at hotels.

(2) Persons who intend to enter Pompeii by the Herculaneum Gate, should, on arriving at the Villa of Diomedes, send their carriage and dinner to the Forum Nundinarium: ordering their driver to be in waiting there, an hour before sunset, to convey them to the Amphitheatre; and thence back to Naples. But persons who drive, in the first place, to the Amphitheatre, and then enter Pompeii by the Forum Nundinarium, should send their dinner to the Villa of Diomedes; ordering their carriage thither, half an hour before sunset: as visitants are not permitted to remain at Pompeii after the close of day. We gave to our Cicerone here one piastre—to the person who provided us with water, a dinner-table, and benches to sit upon, five carlini—to the Custode of the Temple of Venus, two carlini—and to the Custode of the Temple which contains the newly found altar, adorned with *bassi-rilievi*, one carlino.

EXCURSION TO PÆSTUM.

The distance from Naples to Pæstum is computed to be fifty-four miles; and the time employed in going, with a light fourwheeled carriage and four horses, is as follows:—

	hours
From Naples to Pompeii. . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Salerno	3
Eboli.	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Pæstum	3.

Persons who are restricted for time may accomplish this excursion in two days, by ordering their Voitureur to send forward a relay of horses to take them from Salerno to Pæstum; but the more eligible plan is to sleep the first night at *Eboli*; the second at *Salerno* and to return on the third day to *Naples*. The former mode of going usually costs from thirty-five to forty piasters for the horses: the latter about thirty (1). From Salerno to Pæstum there is a cross road, six or eight miles shorter than that which goes through Eboli but not good, even during summer; and, at other seasons, impracticable. The great road from Naples to Eboli is excellent. Wishing to sleep the first night at Eboli, we set out as early as possible from Naples; and on entering the valley near the Sea Gate of Pompeii drove through cotton plantations, watered by the Sarno thence proceeding to *Nocera*, anciently *Nuocera*.

(1) An English family, consisting of six persons, late paid, for an open carriage and four horses, only two hundred and four piastres, *buona mano* inclusive: they slept the first night at Salerno: paying for supper eight carlini a head and for beds four carlini a head. The next day they visited Pæstum; remaining there five hours; and then returning to sleep at Eboli; whence they proceeded, next morning to Amalfi, (a water excursion, which takes up three hours) and the same evening reached Naples.

own of high antiquity (1); but where nothing now remains worth notice, except *the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore* (2), which is adorned with an antique font, for the immersion of adults, similar to that in the Baptistery at Pisa. The Church is of an orbicular form; it contains a double circle of Columns of precious marbles: and seems to have been originally a Temple consecrated to all the gods. From Nocera we drove through a rich vale, exhibiting picturesque scenery, to *La Cava*, a large town with porticos on each side of the high street, like those at Bologna. On quitting *La Cava* we were presented with a sight of *an ancient aqueduct*, and a *Villa* which stands amidst hanging gardens at the foot of the Apennine, in a very remarkable situation. We then drove to *Vietri*, built on the side of a mountain in the immense and magnificent bay of Salerno, and exhibiting views of the most beautiful description. *Vietri* (which has risen from the ashes of the ancient *Marcina*) is not far distant from Amalfi, the Islands of the Sirens, and the Promontory of *Miserva*; which all lie toward the right; while, on the opposite side of the Bay, rises the celebrated Promontory of *Leucosia*, anciently called *Promontorium Posidium*. From *Vietri* we drove between the sea and the mountains of the Apennine, richly wooded, and embellished, with convents, villages, and ruins of ancient edifices, to *Salerno*, formerly *Salernum*; the approach to which is enchanting. This town, situated about twenty-seven miles from Naples, and celebrated by the poets of the Augustan age for its delightful position, was anciently the capital of the *Picentes*; and, at the present moment, a handsome sea-port disembodied in the Gulf to which it gives a name. *The precincts of the Cathedral* here, and the Church itself, contain some antiquities brought from *Paestum*; among which are Columns, apparently of Roman work-

(1) Augustus founded a Roman colony here.

(2) Some writers call this church the *Madonna della Vittoria*.

manship, two or three Sarcophagi, and the Basin of a Fountain, all placed in the Court before the edifice, and the last fixed the wrong side upward in the wall of the Court. Among the antiquities within the Cathedral are two fine Columns of verde antico, a mosaic Pavement, and two Vases for the purifying water; one of which is adorned with *bassi-rilievi* representing the history of Alexander's expedition to India; the other with representations of the pleasures of the vintage. The subterranean Church, beneath this Cathedral, is said to contain the bones of S. Matthew. Salerno boasts a tolerably good Inn, where we breakfasted, at the same time providing ourselves with bread, meat, fruit, wine, water, every thing, is short, which we were likely to require at Paestum; and being anxious to get thither as soon as possible, we ordered our drivers to take the summer road, instead of going round by Eboli: this road, however, we did not reach for above an hour, but kept on the highway; which traverses a rich and beautiful country, to us rendered doubly interesting by little groups of Calabrian farmers, dressed as Salvator Rosa frequently portrays them, and all armed with short swords and fowling-pieces: some of these people were walking; others riding: others regaling themselves in temporary arbours close to the road; and as the harvest was getting in, when we passed this road, we likewise had the pleasure to observe the Calabrian mode of thrashing corn; which operation is accomplished by means of a small vehicle, shaped like an ancient cart, placed on a wooden harrow, and drawn by two oxen; in this vehicle sit two children, or one man, to guide the oxen; who walk round and round a circular paved space, enclosed by a dwarf wall, and strewn with the unthrashed grain; which is continually turned by the harrow, while the animals thrash it with their hoofs. Two or three of these vehicles are frequently employed at the same moment, in each of the above-described enclosures (1). After proceeding from six to eight miles

(1) The smooth thrashing floors, with cattle working them, in the open fields of Magna Graecia, are described by Homer.

through this luxuriant and populous country, we observed that the farm-houses gradually diminished in number; till, at length, on our turning off to the right, to take the summer road, they totally disappeared; while the face of the country became wild, melancholy, and like the Pontine Marshes twenty years ago. We also found the soil loose and swampy; and the crazy bridges, made with boughs of trees, and thrown over deep ditches, which we were compelled to cross, frequently endangered our carriage and horses, and obliged us to walk. At length, however, we arrived within sight of *Persano*, a hunting-seat belonging to the King of Naples: but, on learning that the bridge in this neighbourhood, thrown across the Silaro by Murat, was not sufficiently finished for carriages to pass over it, we found ourselves under the disagreeable necessity of fording the river; in order to accomplish which we quitted the Persano road, and turned off a second time to the right, proceeding through woods of tamarisk and clumps of myrtle, till we reached the banks of the Silaro, anciently *Silarus*, and famed, from time immemorial, for the petrifying quality of its waters: when, having with difficulty procured a forder to walk at the head of our horses, we dashed down a sharp descent into the stream, which is by no means narrow, and rather deep; though, during dry seasons, not dangerous: our horses, however, seemed inclined to make it so; for, being much heated, and finding their situation very refreshing, they no sooner got midway through this river, than they stopped short; thus subjecting us to be driven out of our course by the current: indeed the poor jaded animals were with much difficulty induced to proceed, that I began to apprehend we might, like other commodities washed by the petrifying Silaro, be all converted into stone. The long arm of our forder, however, at length compelled the horses to continue their journey; and after having gained the opposite side of the river, we proceeded, amidst wide desolation, through a vast plain unembellished now with roses (1), vainly seeking for Paestum;

(1) This plain is celebrated by Virgil for its roses that

which, from its peculiar situation, is so difficult to find, that I no longer wonder at its having, when abandoned by its citizens, remained for ages undiscovered: after driving four miles without seeing a single habitation, or any living thing, except one eagle, and several herds of that stupid swinish looking animal the buffalo; we at length approached a small patch of cultivation fenced with hedges of wild vines; when, turning toward the sea, we beheld, about a mile distant from its margin, and encompassed with *silence* and solitude, three stately edifices; which announced themselves as *the remains of Pæstum*: not, however, such remains as seemed to accord with the effeminate, though finished taste of the rich and luxurious Sybarites—on the contrary I could not help fancying myself transported to India, and placed before the simply majestic specimens of Hindoo architecture represented by the pencil of Daniel. There is a room in a farm-house, near the Temples, where Travellers who wish for shelter may eat the dinner they bring with them; but its wretched inhabitants can supply nothing except water; and even that is extremely unwholesome; for the aqueducts which once conveyed healthy beverage to the town, are now no more. Travellers should neither sleep at Paestum, nor approach its environs till an hour after sunrise; neither should they remain within its walls long enough to encounter the dew which falls immediately before sunset: and though, taking these precautions, it may be possible to escape the dangerous effects of *Mal'aria*, even during the months when it is most prevalent, (those of July, August, and September,) still I would counsel Travellers to prefer visiting Paestum in April, May, or October.

This city, supposed to be the ancient *Poseidonia* of a colony of Sybarite adventurers, who, on landing here, found a town, drove its inhabitants to the moun-

bloomed twice a year, (in May and December;) but the bushes which produced these flowers are said to have been removed while the kingdom of Naples was under French government.

tains, and established themselves in their stead; appears from its name, to have been dedicated to Neptune, called *Ποσειδών* by the Greeks. The Sybarites, however, were supplanted by the Lucanians; and these by the Romans; under whose dominion Poseidonia assumed the name of Paestum; and after having survived the Roman empire in the west, was destroyed by the Saracens, about the commencement of the tenth century (1). Previous to describing the ruins of this venerable city it seems expedient to remark, that some of these ruins appear to be of much higher antiquity than others; probably because the Sybarites, after having banished and succeeded the original inhabitants, supposed to have been Etrurians, repaired the walls, embellished the temples, and erected baths, and other edifices. congenial to the taste of an opulent and luxurious nation: and when Poseidonia fell under the yoke of the Romans, it is natural to imagine they might have introduced Roman architecture.

Walls of Pæstum. These Walls, like those of Pompeii, are composed of very large smooth stones, put together with such nicety that it is difficult to distinguish where they join (2); they are two miles and a half in circumference, and nearly of an elliptical form; their height seems to have been about fifty English feet, their breadth, or platform, about twenty, and they were fortified by eight low towers, twenty-four feet square within, and at the windows twenty-three inches thick: these Towers are less ancient than the Walls; and some of the stones which compose them measure five feet in length.

Gates. Paestum had four Gates, placed at right angles; but that which fronts the east alone remains perfect: it consists of one simple arch, about fifty feet

(1) The temples of Paestum were visited by Augustus, as venerable antiquities, even in his days; but appear, during modern times, to have been totally forgotten, till discovered, in 1755, by a young painter of Naples, who once more brought them into public notice.

(2) The Etruscan walls of Fiesole appear to have been of the same description in point of architecture.

high, and built of stones incredibly massive. On the key stone of this Arch it was easy once to discern two *bassi-rilievi*; the one representing the *Sirena Pestana* holding a rose; the other representing a *Dolphin*; ancient symbols of a maritime people: time, however, has so far obliterated these symbols that I could not discover them. Within the Gate was a second Wall; and between the two are remains of Soldiers' Barracks; and likewise of the ancient Pavement of the city, which resembles that of Pompeii. On the outside of the northern Gate are several vestiges of Tombs, some of which appear to have been lined with painted stucco. Grecian armour, and vases of rare beauty, exhibiting Greek inscriptions, were found in many of them.

Temple of Neptune. This Edifice, the most majestic, and apparently the most ancient here, or indeed in any other part of the European world, is composed of stone, evidently created by the torpedo touch of the Silaro: for, like the stone of Tivoli, it consists of wood, and various other substances petrified; and though durable as granite, abounds with so many small cavities that it resembles cork. The shape of this Temple, supposed to have been consecrated to Neptune, is quadrilateral; its length, out and out, an hundred and ninety-seven English feet; its breadth eighty: it has two fronts, both being adorned with a pediment, supported by six enormous fluted columns. Each side is supported by twelve columns (those in the angles not being counted twice); and a Doric Frieze and Cornice encompass the whole building. The abovenamed exterior columns, generally composed of six, though, in a few instances, of seven blocks of stone, are in height only twenty-seven feet; their circumference, at the bottom, is twenty feet six inches; but considerably less at the top: and the number of flutings to each column is twenty-four. They have no bases; but rest on the third step of the platform on which the edifice is erected. The capitals are quite simple; and more in the style of Hindoo architecture than any other. Two flights of steps lead to the two Vestibules, each of which is supported by

two pilasters with two columns between them; the breadth of each vestibule being eleven feet six inches. The Cella, forty-four feet in breadth, is enclosed by four dwarf walls, and adorned with fourteen columns, disposed in the same manner as the exterior row; but less massive; the circumference at the bottom being only thirteen feet ten inches, and much less at the top; and the flutings to each only twenty in number. The situation of the High Altar and those on which victims were sacrificed and offerings made, is discoverable; and it appears that these altars fronted the east. The interior columns support an immense architrave; on which rises another set of still smaller columns; destined, perhaps, to support the roof of the portico: five of these columns remain on one side, and three on the other. Gigantic steps above five feet deep, and three in number, lead up to the platform on which the temple stands, and encompass it on every side (1). The largest stone of this stupendous edifice contains one way thirteen feet eight inches; another way four feet eight inches; and another, two feet three inches; making altogether one hundred and forty-four cubic feet.

I have already mentioned that some authors suppose the Etrurians were originally Cananeans; and if this be admitted, it will appear probable that when they emigrated to the European Continent, their first landing place might be Paestum: and it seems equally probable that, on landing, they might erect the stupendous Temple I have endeavoured to describe (2).

(1) There being only three steps seems extraordinary; because they are so inconveniently deep it is scarcely possible to ascend them: but as the number three, was, as I have already observed, sacred and typical among the Ancients, this might, perhaps, be the cause why the Paestum temples are surrounded by three steps only.

(2) An ancient inscription at Palermo is written in Chaldaean characters; and therefore some person suppose the primitive inhabitants of Palermo to have been emigrants from Chaldaea and Damascus; and if this conjecture be well founded, the Etrurians were more probably of Chaldaean than

Basilica, so called, because no appearance is exhibited here, either of altars or a cella. This edifice, which stands, like the Temple of Neptune, on a quadrilateral platform, is in length, out and out, an hundred and sixty-eight feet six inches; and in breadth eighty feet six inches; it has two fronts, each being adorned by nine fluted columns without bases; and resting on the third step of the platform; which step is five feet two inches deep. Each side is adorned by sixteen columns (the angular columns not being counted twice), resting, likewise, on the first step of the platform: the circumference of the largest columns, at the bottom, is fourteen feet six inches; and at the top, much less. Both fronts have a Vestibule; and the interior of the building is supposed to have been divided into equal parts by columns placed in a straight line from one entrance to the other; but only three of these columns now remain; and they do not range with the exterior ones. Where these three columns stand, the pavement seems to have been raised; and probably this spot was appropriated to the magistrates. The Portico, which is supposed to have been appropriated to the common people, measures, in breadth, fifteen feet; and the Cross-Walk fifteen feet six inches. A Doric Frieze and Cornice adorn the outside of the edifice.

Temple of Ceres. This Temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Ceres, though smaller, and consequently less imposing than that of Neptune, exhibits a lighter and more elegant style of architecture: its form is quadrilateral; its length, out and out, an hundred and eight feet; and its breadth forty-eight. There are two fronts; each being adorned with six columns, which support a magnificent entablature and a pediment. Each side presents twelve columns, supporting a similar entablature; and every column is fluted, and rests,

Cananean origin. Another circumstance meriti notice; the inside walls of the most ancient sepulchral monuments at Paestum exhibit paintings, and we learn from the Prophet Isaiah, that the Chaldaeans were in the habit of painting the walls of their apartments.

without base, on the third step of the platform on which the temple stands: the diameter of each column is four feet at the bottom; less at the top; and the eight thirty feet. At the entrance is a Vestibule, supported by six columns with plain round bases; and beyond are four steps leading to the Cella, which is twenty-five feet wide, and encompassed, on the four sides, by a dwarf wall. The Situation of the High Altar, and of those whereon victims were sacrificed and offerings made, is discoverable; these altars fronted the east. Remains of Sarcophagi are likewise discoverable within the precincts of this temple; the outside of which is adorned with a Doric Frieze and Cornice; and all its columns together with those of the Basilica, and the Temple of Neptune, appear to have been stuccoed. The Pavement of these buildings was Mosaic.

Theatre. This edifice is almost totally destroyed; but the fragments of griffons and fine *bassi-rilievi*, which have been found here, evince that it was erected at a period when sculpture was rising fast to its zenith of perfection.

Amphitheatre. This Edifice likewise is nearly destroyed: it appears to have been of an oval form, an hundred and seventy feet wide, by an hundred and twenty long. Ten rows of Seats, and some of the Caves for wild beasts, may still be traced: it stood precisely in the centre of the town.

The great antiquity of Paestum, and the uncertainty as to what its remaining edifices originally were, and to whom they belonged, brought to my recollection a celebrated Italian sonnet, which may be thus imitated.

“ SAY, TIME—whose, *once*, yon stately Pile, “ I cried,
 “ Which, *now*, thou crumblest, ruthless, with the soil? “—
 He answer'd not—but spread his pinions wide,
 And flew, with eager haste, to ampler spoil.

“ Say, then, prolific FAME, whose breath supplies
 Life to each work of wonder—what were *those*? “—
 Abash'd, with blushes only she replies,
 Like one whose bosom heaves with secret throes.

Lost in amaze, I turn'd my steps aside;
When round the Pile I saw OBLIVION glide,
And scatter poppies o'er each vacant shrine—
“Speak!” I exclaim'd—“for once, mute Nymph, reveal—
Yet wherefore from thy lips remove the seal?—
Whose *once* it was avails not—*now* 'tis *THINE*!”

Having dined in the temple of Neptune, and at the same time enjoyed the most delicious and impressive mental feast which European scenery can furnish, we set out to return home by way of Eboli; sending our carriage empty to ford the Silaro, while we walked over the new bridge. We were nearly four hours in driving to *Eboli*; and, as it was quite dark, I can give no account of the road, further than that we found it smooth, and apparently excellent; except the first four miles. We slept at Eboli, where the Inn contains several beds, but an ill-provided larder; and next morning pursued our way to *Salerno* (1). Wishing to visit the *Benedictine Convent of La Trinità*, near *La Cava*, we stopped at the entrance of that town, and sent for a light carriage and two strong horses, to take us up a rocky mountain of the Apennine, on which the Convent is situated, at the distance of two miles from the high road, and in the mule-path to Amalfi. The ascent to *La Trinità* presents fine scenery; and the Convent, which is partly hewn out of a rock, and partly built upon it, is spacious even to magnificence; but contains nothing particularly worth examination, as the curious records, once kept there, were removed when the French suppressed this confraternity. After having seen the Convent of *La Trinità*, we proceeded to Naples; stopping, however, at *Pompeii*; through which town we walked, while our carriage went round the outside of the walls to meet us at the *Villa of Diomedes*: and, during this walk, we were struck with

(1) There is at Eboli an inn called *La Rosa Petrilla* which, though not usually resorted to by Travellers, contains good beds and a tolerably plentiful larder.

the similitude of shape and architecture between the Temple of Hercules here, and that of Neptune at Paestum.

EXCURSION, BY WATER, TO SORRENTO.

Sorrento, anciently called *Syrentum*, from its enchanting situation, and supposed to have been a Phoenician colony, is between five and six leagues distant from Naples; and lies on the left side of the bay, beyond Castel-a-mare, and near Capri. Persons who wish to go and return the same day, should set out very early in the morning, it being necessary to allow four hours or rowing to Sorrento; three for refreshing the boatmen; and four for returning (1). This excursion may be made by land, through Castel-a-mare and Vico; but, from the former place to the commencement of the Piano di Sorrento, a distance of six miles, there is only mule-road.

The Inn at Sorrento being a bad one, Travellers should either provide themselves with a cold dinner, when they visit this town, or dine about a mile distant from the Piano, or Plain, at a Lodging-house, called *La Cocomella*; (originally a Convent belonging to the Jesuits;) or at a neighbouring Lodging-house, near *S. Pietro a Majella*; both of which habitations are rented by a civil and intelligent man, named Guarracino; who furnishes dinners, wine, and beds, either by the night, for a longer period: and, generally speaking, Travellers find it more pleasant to land on the rocks near the Cocomella than at Sorrento; especially as the path to the former lies through picturesque Caves, now a public bathing place; but supposed to have been, in former days, the Temples of the Sirens: and, if we judge by their present appearance, more probably the scene whence Virgil borrowed images for his *Tarus*, than is the Grotto of the Cumæan Sibyl. The latter story of the Cocomella boasts a Terrace which

(1) A boat with ten oars, thus hired, usually costs three ducats, beside a few carlini to the boatmen for their dinner.

commands one of the most beautiful prospects existing; and under the Quadrangle, which contains a curiously constructed Well of delicious water, is a *Crypto Porticus*.

The Sorrentine shore exhibits *remains of a Temple supposed to have been dedicated to Neptune; ancient Baths*, two of which are perfect (1); *considerable vestiges of an edifice supposed to have been the magnificent Temples of Ceres*, which once adorned this coast; and on the foundations of which a modern Villa now stands (2); *remains of a quadrilateral edifice of reticulated brick work, supposed to have been a Temple consecrated to Hercules; interesting traces of the Villa of Vedius Pollio*, on the ascent behind the Temple (3); and, in a Cove just beyond the

(1) Contiguous to, and on the left of the great Arch of the Temple of Neptune, is a small Corridor, nearly perfect, though half filled with water; and leading to a large circular, ancient Bath, which, by the aid of a boat, may be seen through a chasm in the cliff; and is said to contain painting. Between this Bath and the Marina grande di Sorrento, is an ancient Bath of a quadrilateral form, in perfect preservation, and supposed, by antiquaries, to have made part of a Temple consecrated to Venus.

(2) The remains of the Temple of Ceres are on the Cliff in an Orchard, once belonging to the Guardati-family, and near the Villa-Correale: and on the Beach, beneath the Temple, pieces of a composition, denominated Sorrent stone, are frequently found. The colour of the composition is blue; some pieces being opaque, others transparent; and it is supposed they made part of the interior decoration of the Sorrentine temples. Emeralds and white Cornelian are also found in considerable numbers on the Sorrentine shore; and ancient Coins, Lamps, Vases, and personal Ornaments, in the ancient public Burial ground; which appears to have been situated on the left side of the high road leading from Sorrento to Ponte Maggiore. There likewise are remains of a *Columbarium* on the Cliff near the Capuchin-convent.

(3) Considerable masses of the *Opus reticulatum*, some of which have fallen into the sea, a Terrace with its original pavement remaining, and Corridors under it, stuccoed, and

Marina di Puolo (1), *considerable vestiges of ancient Arches, Corridors, etc.*, now called *Portiglione*, perhaps a corruption of the words *Porta Leoni*; for these Arches, according to the present appearance of the Ruin, may probably have been entrances to Caves belonging to a Theatre; and consequently appropriated to lions, and (other wild beasts (2). But the Temple of Minerva, erected by Ulysses, (if we may credit Seneca,) (3) on a height denominated in modern times, *La*

one part painted with the deep red colour so prevalent at Pompeii, is all now discoverable of the Temple of Hercules: the ruins of which edifice form the point of the Promontory of Sorrento, once called the Promontory of Hercules. The Villa of Pollio exhibits remains of a Bridge; two Reservoirs for fishes; in one of which is a spring of fresh water: a Kitchen with its stoves and fire-place quite perfect; several adjoining Rooms, probably offices for servants; Pavements of ancient stucco, and Walls of the *opus reticulatum*. It is said that when Augustus was feasting with Vedius Pollio in this Villa, a slave broke, by accident, a crystal vase belonging to a costly set; upon which Pollio condemned him to be thrown into the reservoir, and become food for the fishes; but Augustus, indignant at this cruel order, forbade its execution; likewise commanding the whole set of crystal to be broken, and thrown into the reservoir; and at the same time ordering the reservoir itself to be rendered useless.

1) It seems probable that *Puolo* may be a corruption of the word *Pollio*.

2) The ascent from the Cove to the Ruins above the Arches being steep and dangerous, I would counsel Travellers, after having seen the Arches, etc., to row to the Marina di Puolo, landing there, and then walking to the top, (immediately above the Cove;) where, in a *Masseria* belonging to Don Salvatore di Turre, are Ruins which are constantly communicated with those below called *Portiglione*. The form of these Ruins, and the Arches still visible in the part nearest to the Cove, seem to announce a Theatre: and these Ruins are considerable remains of Walls of solid brick work, which, judging from their shape, appear to have enclosed a Circus; and in this enclosure a column of marble (probably used instead of an obelisk) recently discovered.

3) "Alta procelloso speculatur vertice Pallas.—See Seneca, Epist. lxxvii.

Punta della Campanella; the temple of Apollo, which stood on the same promontory, and several other Temples, mentioned by classic writers as having once adorned the Sorrentine shore, are now levelled with the dust, or engulfed by the Tyrrhene sea; which has made such encroachments, that what formerly was a fine road, extending from the town of Sorrento to the base of the cliff crowned by the Temple of Ceres, is at present deep water (1).

When Bernardo Tasso came from northern Italy to settle at Sorrento, he found the streets adorned with handsome houses, and their inhabitants so kind and hospitable to foreigners, that he calls Sorrento "*L'Albergo della Cortesia*"; "speaks of the deliciousness of the fruit; the variety and excellence of the animal food; and then adds; "*L'aere è sì sereno, sì temperato, sì salutare, sì vitale, che gl' uomini che senza provar altro cielo ci vivono sono quasi immortali*"; and most certainly there is no spot in southern Italy so free from reflected heat during summer, or so much calculated at all seasons to promote longevity, as the plain of Sorrento. This plain, which is three miles in length, and one in breadth, appears to be the mouth of an extinct volcano; as it consists of deep and narrow gorges, rocks, caverns, and small level spots of tuff, while the surrounding mountains are all composed of lime-stone (2). Sorrento itself, though reported to have been once a larger city than Naples, is now small; but contains, together with the neighbouring villages, from eighteen to twenty thousand inhabitants. The plain is one continued series of orchards divided from each other by lofty walls and intersected with houses. These orchards, however, are not of the common sort; for the pome-

(1) On the side of this road, now inundated by the sea, stands a mass of ancient brick work; which according to tradition, was a Monument erected by the Sorrentines to the memory of Lyparus, a foreign prince, who resided among them; and was a great benefactor to their country.

(2) The tea-tree is said to grow wild on this part of the Apennine.

granate, the aloe, the mimosa, the mulberry, the apple, the pear, the peach, the sorbus, the vine, the olive, the bay, the cypress, the wide spreading oak, an magnificent maritime stone-pine, which peculiarly marks and Italian landscape, are so beautifully mingled and contrasted with multitudes of oranges and lemons, that persons standing on a height and looking down upon this plain might fancy it the garden of the Hesperides. Here is one carriage-road three miles in length, and formed by means of bridges thrown over the ravines; the other public paths are narrow, and all lie between lofty walls (1), which, though injurious to the beauty of the country, afford shade, even at midday, during summer; and shelter from storms of wind during winter.

Sorrento has suffered so severely from earthquakes, war, and rapine, that few of its antiquities remain. Its fortifications are said to have been the first erected in Italy for the purpose of having cannon planted on them; its Streets exhibit ancient pavement, and resemble those of Pompeii, as does the manner in which its houses, are constructed. An Inscription, near one of the Gates, in honour of Trajan; another in honour of Antoninus Pius; another, under the Portico of the Church of S. Antonino, mentioning a Temple dedicated to Venus; the pedestal of an ancient Egyptian Statue, not long since perfect; mutilated *bassi-relievi*; Columns, Sarcophagi, and Altars, may still be traced in this town: and on the outside of the Cathedral, over the great door, is a beautiful *basso-relievo*, executed in Parian marble, and taken from the Temple of Apollo, which stood near the Punta della Campanella, originally called the Pronatory of Minerva, from having been crowned with a Temple dedicated to that goddess (2). But the object

(1) These walls appear to have been built to preserve the earth on each side from falling into the paths; which were originally ravines, formed by the hand of nature.

(2) The site of the Temple of Apollo is near the village of Torricella (anciently called *Theorica*, from the processions of the gods exhibited there,) and not far distant from the village of Agata. A church was erected, during the ninth century,

most interesting to strangers is *the paternal Mansion of Torquato Tasso*, beautifully situated on a cliff supposed to have been the site of an ancient Temple. On the outside of this mansion is a mutilated Bust, in *terra-cotta*, of the immortal Bard; and, in the Saloon up-stairs, a marble Bust called Torquato Tasso, though it more probably represents his father. Here likewise is a fine medallion of Alexander the Great: and beyond this Saloon is a Terrace commanding an extensive view of the Bay of Naples: but the chamber in which Tasso was born is fallen into the sea. The Villa now belongs to the Duca di Laurito, who descends, in the female line, from Tasso's family. Near this Villa (and belonging to the Palazzo-Mastrolili) is a Garden, through which a path leads to *the Corridors of the Temple of Neptune*, terminated by a remaining part of that Temple, which exhibits a magnificent *Grecian Arch*.

Between Sorrento and Meta, and very near the former are some Antiquities highly worth notice; namely, *the Greek Piscina*, (the shape of which, the Crypto-Porticus and the Wells, apparently intended to ventilate this reservoir, may all be discovered; though the centre has recently been filled with earth, and converted into a garden;) and *the Roman Piscinae*, or rather a part of the ancient Greek Reservoir, repaired by Antoninus Pius, in the year 160, are still quite perfect. Here likewise are a considerable number of Wells, apparently designed to ventilate the Reservoir, which still supplies Sorrento and its Piano with excellent purified water. The Arches of this Reservoir are so skilfully constructed as to support a large Garden, which contains the loftiest Orange-trees in the whole Piano. Further on, in the

on the foundations of this Temple, and adorned with some of its columns, which still remain; and therefore Travellers who visit S. Agata, should endeavour to see these relics of antiquity. In heathen times a procession went yearly from the Pantheon at Sorrento to the Temples of Minerva and Apollo; and the custom is still observed, with the difference, that the blessed Virgin, and other Christian Saints, are substituted for the heathen divinities.

way to Meta, is the site of *an ancient Temple*, supposed to have been dedicated to Venus; and here are two *myrtle-trees*, so uncommonly large that one could almost fancy them co-eval with the Temple. At the extremity of the Plain, and immediately under the limestone mountains, is *Meta*; a large Village containing a handsome Church, beautifully situated, and near which are several very old and fine Olive Trees, of a kind seldom met with in Italy,

The inhabitants of Sorrento and its vicinity still retain the character given of them by Bernardo Tasso, with respect to their attention and kindness to Foreigners. Hospitable, so far as making entertainments goes, they cannot be; having no longer the power; but their fruit, milk, time, and best services, are always at the command of a Stranger. Three or four generations of one family often live together, under the same roof, according to the ancient Grecian custom; and it is not uncommon to see grandfathers and grandmothers above ninety years old, and perfectly exempt from infirmities: with respect to the healthfulness of the climate, therefore, Bernardo Tasso seems again to have judged right; and with regard to provisions, beef, veal, fish, butter, honey, milk, fruits and water, are all excellent; hogsmeat so remarkably fine that hogs are denominated The Citizens of Sorrento; and the wine of this district is light and wholesome; though less esteemed by the Moderns than it was by the Ancients (1). Lodging-houses may easily be procured at reasonable prices in the Plain; but they are generally ill-furnished: *the House of Captain Storace, at S. Agnello*, is, however, comfortably furnished; and what is more important still, its master unites the wish with the capability of assisting Foreigners; inasmuch that when under his protection they can never

(1) Persons who wish to be enlightened with respect to the history and antiquities of the Sorrentine Republic, should consult a work written upon this subject, by Filippo Anastasio, and entitled, "*Antiquit. Surrent.*," and another work, written by his nephew, and entitled, "*Agnel-Anastasii Animadversiones.*"

want a friend. He has one or two smaller houses. The Villa Correale, a beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, situated near the sea, and surrounded by enchanting scenery, is also let as a lodging-house: so likewise are the Villa Spinelli, at Ponte Maggiore; the Villa Marisca, which stands in a Garden, near Carrota; and the Villa Serra-Capriola, at Meta (1).

The mountains which border the Piano di Sorrento abound with delightful walks and rides.

The spot called *Conti delle Fontanelle, e di Cermenna*, and between two and three miles distant from the town of Sorrento, is well worth seeing; as it presents a magnificent view of the Gulphs of Naples and Salerno, the Islands of the Sirens, immortalized by Homer, and one of which contains ruins of an ancient Temple; the coast near Amalfi, etc., and during the month of September immense nets for catching quails are spread on this spot, below which is the Tunny fishery. The excursion to the Conti occupies four hours, if it be extended to a stupendous Arch, formed by the hand of nature, on the margin of the Gulph of Salerno, which Arch, and the path leading to it, furnish fine subjects for the pencil (2).

Camaldoli, a suppressed, but once magnificent Convent, situated on a summit of the Apennine, about two miles from Ponte Maggiore, is likewise worth seeing; and the present possessor allows strangers, who come provided with a cold dinner, to eat it in the refectory.

The ride from Sorrento to Airola, and back, occupies about four hours; and exhibits the most sublime and beautiful prospects in the whole neighbourhood.

(1) The Cav. Correale has other Villas to let, charmingly situated on a height called Capo di Monte, and very near the town of Sorrento.

(2) In order to see this Arch, pass the wine-house on the summit of the hill between the two Gulphs; then turn into the second path on the left, through a vine-yard; and pursue this path till you reach the cliff; down which follow the goat-track, between myrtles and other shrubs, till you arrive at the Arch.

On reaching the foot of a hillock, crowned by the Church of Airola, the Traveller should turn to the left; passing through a lane; and thence proceeding, through a *pergola* to a cottage; on the left of which are steps leading to a pretty Coppice, composed of arbuti, Mediterranean heaths, and other shrubs; and at the extremity of this Coppice is a Cliff, which commands the whole Piano di Sorrento, the Bay of Naples, Vesuvius, and part of the Gulph of Salerno. About four miles beyond the village of Airola is that of S. Maria del Castello; which commands a fine view of Amalfi, and the whole Gulph of Salerno: but Travellers, who extend their excursion to S. Maria del Castello, should carry a cold dinner with them.

The ride from Sorrento to S. Agata, and back, occupies about four hours; and exhibits fine prospects.

The ride from Sorrento to Massa, a distance of between three and four miles, likewise exhibits fine prospects. This last-mentioned town, if we may credit ancient writers, was the favourite abode of the Sirens, and the place where, during the age of Ulysses, there was an academy renowned for learning and eloquence; but the students abused their knowledge, to the colouring of wrong, and the corruption of manners; consequently, the Sirens were fabled, by the sweetness of their voices, to draw the unwary into ruin. Massa displays vestiges of an Aqueduct; and appears to have been once a considerable town: it does not, however, furnish an inn capable of accommodating Travellers; though good wine may be procured at the wine-shops (1).

(1) A narrow open carriage, similar in width to those the wheels of which have left traces in the streets of Pompeii, *chaises-à porteur*; donkeys; and excellent mules, may be hired at Sorrento, and in its environs. For the open carriage the usual demand is one piastre per day—for a *chaise-à porteur* from three to ten carlini, according to the distance: and time occupied—for a mule and guide to Castel-a-mare and back, from eight to ten carlini—for ditto to S. Agata, Torca, or Capo-Campanella, six carlini—and for ditto, to Camaldoli, Airola, the Conti, or Massa, four

The excursion from Sorrento to Amalfi is particularly interesting, and may be accomplished, with ease, in the following manner, during a cool and tranquil day. From the Piano to that part of the Conti where begins a descent, called the Scaricatojo, Travellers may be conveyed either in *chaises-à-porteur*, or on mules, in about one hour; thence descending the mountain, on foot, to the Gulph of Salerno, where a boat, ordered over night, and as large as the Marinella affords, should be in attendance (1). The descent occupies rather more than an hour; and, though steep, is not dangerous. On reaching the Marinella, Travellers should embark, without loss of time, for Amalfi, passing Positano, a romantically situated town, peopled by rich merchants, and adorned with handsome houses. The time occupied in rowing from the Marinella of the Scaricatojo to Amalfi is, generally speaking, about three hours. The whole coast exhibits enchanting scenery, and the situation of Amalfi is picturesque beyond description. This town boasts much of its high antiquity; and here, A. D. 1137, a copy of Justinian's Pandects was accidentally discovered. The Sea-Gate appears to be ancient, and the Cathedral, a spacious and handsome edifice, stands proudly, on the site of a heathen Temple; and contains an antique Vase of porphyry, now the baptismal Font, together with two immense columns of red oriental granite, similar to those in the church of S. Maria degli Angeli, at Rome. The Columns which adorn the high altar are likewise antique; and, under the cathedral, is a Crypt, supposed to be part of the heathen Temple, and decorated with excellent Paintings, probably by the Florentine school. Amalfi is built in an amphitheatrical form; and the upper part of the town exhibits magnificent views, and contains some ancient Greek Paint-

carlini: but if the rider should dismount, and detain the mule and guide at any of the above named places, the guide would expect at least one carlini an hour for this detention.

(1) Most of these boats are small.

ings. No comfortable inn can be found here: but Travellers who bring their dinner with them, are permitted to dine in a Garden belonging to the Capuchin Convent. Large boats and skilful boatmen may be hired on the beach at Amalfi: and in case of a contrary wind for returning to the Scaricatojo, it is advisable to hire one of these large boats, instead of going back in a small one. Cheap and good writing paper may be purchased at Amalfi, as may wine, ice, fruit, vegetables, and fish. Three hours should be allowed for rowing back to the Scaricatojo; one hour and a half for ascending the mountain, and about one hour for returning to the Piano di Sorrento (1).

A pleasant water excursion may be made from Sorrento to Castel-a-mare, whither a Sorrento boat usually goes in one hour and a quarter, and returns in about two hours. Castel-a-mare, situated at the foot of the hill on which stood the ancient Stabiae, is encircled by a beautiful country, and embellished with a Quay, made by the French. Here are several small Lodging-houses, but no inns fit to sleep at. On the hill above Castel-a-mare is a Villa belonging to the King of Naples, together with two or three large lodging-houses, delightfully situated in the vicinity of shady walks and rides; and on this hill it is possible to trace *the site of Stabiæ*, but nothing more, as the excavations made in that village have been filled up. Sculpture, Paintings, and a considerable number of Papyri were found in Stabiae, but very few skeletons; therefore it is supposed the inhabitants had time to escape, before their dwelling-place was entombed by the ashes from Vesuvius.

Carriages and donkeys may be hired at Castel-a-mare

(1) The usual price for a mule from the town of Sorrento to the descent called the Scaricatojo, is four carlini; and for the same mule from the Scaricatojo to Sorrento, three carlini. The usual price for a boat with four oars, and places for four passengers, from the Marinella of the Scaricatojo to Amalfi, is one piastre; and for a boat with four oars, and places for six passengers, from Amalfi to the Marinella, three ducats.

to convey Travellers to Pompeii, which is not four miles distant.

Another pleasant water excursion may be made to Capri. This island, situated about three leagues and a half from Sorrento, and about eight from Naples, was anciently called *Capræ*, and is celebrated for having been the retiring-place of Augustus, and the residence, during several years, of Tiberius. It is nine miles in circumference, and contains about nine thousand inhabitants, and two towns, Capri, and Ana-Capri, the latter being situated on the summit of a rock, to which there is an ascent of above five hundred steps. The people chiefly consist of mechanics, husbandmen, and sailors; perfect equality reigns among them, every body appears industrious, nobody seems poor, and so salubrious is the climate that scarce any maladies visit the island. The most comfortable way of managing this excursion is to hire a ten-oared boat, taking a cold dinner, bread, salad, fruit, plates, glasses, knives, forks etc., but no wine: that being excellent at Capri, and setting out very early in the morning, as sixteen hours are required for rowing to the island, seeing every thing worth observation there, and returning. When Travellers land, donkeys are immediately brought down to the beach, for their accomodation (1); and the best mode of proceeding is to mount these animals; and ride to the Steps leading up to *Ana-Capri*; dismounting at the steps; walking up, and sending the donkeys before. On arriving at the top of the steps, you find a good mule-path, and may therefore remount, and ride round Ana-Capri. On returning to the steps, it is again prudent to dismount, and walk down, sending the animals before. Having reached *the Plain*, ride or walk to *Capri*, and then proceed to a *Villa* above the town, on the way to *the eastern Promontory*, where stood *Tiberius's Palace*; dine in this Villa, the owner of which will give the use of his house and kitchen, and provide a

(1) *Chaises-à-porteur* may likewise be procured in the town of Capri.

large party with wine, for two ducats. After dinner remount the donkeys, and ride to *the Piscina of Tiberius's Palace*, called Villa Jovis, and supposed to have been erected by Augustus. Near this Villa are ruins of an ancient Light house; beyond which in consequence of a recent excavation, small Rooms, and a Corridor, with Mosaic Pavements, have been discovered. Among the ruins of the Villa vestiges of Baths, and a Theatre, may still be found; and after having examined these, and contemplated the magnificent view from the summit of the lofty rock, once crowned by the Villa, return to the Beach.

Tiberius had twelve Villas at Capri, all magnificent, and well fortified: but as persons were sent hither on the death of the tyrant to demolish his works, and not leave one stone upon another, it is difficult to ascertain where all these Villas stood. The Monte di S. Michele, however, exhibits extensive ruins, and a long range of vaulted Apartments, in a semicircular form, together with traces of an ancient Road leading to the summit of the Hill. Mosaic Pavements were found on the height where the Fortress is placed; and on the northern coast are the remains of a building still called *Il Palazzo*, and supposed to have been one of the imperial winter habitations.

The best water on the Island is to be found at the Villa Jovis. The town of Capri contains no inn, but there is a private house, where Travellers may, in case of necessity, be provided with beds. Immense flights of gulls visit this Island during the month of September, and are caught in nets by the inhabitants, to supply the tables market.

The usual price of a twelve-oared boat by the day, from Sorrento, is from four to five ducats, including a share for the boatmen, who are deemed the most skillful mariners in Italy, and these sons of Neptune assemble annually, at Sorrento, on the first Sunday in August, a marine Festival, particularly interesting to travellers, because supposed to be now precisely the same as in ages of remote antiquity. It concludes with

a dance in the sea, performed by mariners, whose dexterity in leaping out of their boats, diving, and throwing fountains of water on each other, is admirable (1).

EXCURSION TO THE ISLANDS OF PROCIDA
AND ISCHIA.

As good accomodations may be procured at Ischia, the most comfortable manner of making this excursion is to hire a boat at Naples for two or three days, visiting *Procida* first, and *Ischia* afterward. We pursued this plan, taking a cold dinner with us, and determining to dine at Procida and sleep at Ischia. As the weather was warm, we set out early, and, after doubling *the Cape of Pausilipo*, passed a picturesque *Hermitage*, together with several ruins of ancient buildings, and, among others, those commonly called *The Schools of Virgil*, but conjectured to have been a *Villa belonging to Lucullus*. We then rowed under *the Promontory of Misenum*, to obtain a good view of this great Harbour of the Romans, and arrived at Procida in two hours and a half, from the time when we left Naples, the distance being about four leagues. Procida, (called by the Greeks Prochyta,) though a small island, is remarkably populous, and its inhabitants are reputed to be rich: the women dress in the Greek style, the men wear Phrygian caps (as do all the mariners in the Bay of Naples,) and it is said they retain many of the ancient Grecian customs. The grape figs, and wine of Procida are excellent; the houses are roofed, with terraces on the top; and the staircases generally on the outside of the walls. We were permitted to dine in a large shooting-seat belonging to the King of Naples, and delightfully situated on the brink of a cliff overhanging the sea. From the landing-place

(1) We paid for each mule and donkey, at Capri, carlini; to each guide two carlini; to the Cicerone half piastre; and to the custom-house officer three carlini.

to this royal Villa is a short mile; and after contemplating the beautiful views in its vicinity, we re-embarked, and proceeded to Ischia, anciently called *Inarime*, and *Pithecusa* (1), and about six leagues distant from Naples. According to some opinions Ischia is the offspring of a volcano, and certainly it appears to have suffered severely from volcanic eruptions, though, during the last three hundred years, nothing of this kind has happened. It is eighteen miles in circumference, and famed for hot baths, which, in summer, are much frequented, and likewise for mineral water, supposed to have been in several cases salutary. The town of Furio contains a Chapel which merits notice. The whole island is beautiful, and from the heights of Monte di Vico, and Monte S. Niccolò, the Epopeus of the Classics, the views are particularly fine.

Ischia produces some of the best wines in the vicinity of Naples, and contains a good Lodging and Boarding house, belonging to a person known by the name of Don Tommaso.

CHAPTER XII.

RETURN TO ENGLAND, THROUGH GERMANY.

Journey from Rome through Perugia to Florence—Objects best worth notice on that road—Hannibal's route into Italy—Journey from Florence to Dresden—Ferrara—Rovigo—Padua—Baths of Albano—Arqua—Venice—Objects best worth notice—Basilica of S. Marco—Palazzo Ex-Ducale—Accademia delle Belle Arti—Chiese de' Gesuiti—dei Carmelitani—del Carmine—di S. S. Giovanni e Paolo—di S. Giorgio maggiore—del Redentore—di S. Maria della Salute—Palazzi Pisani-Moreta—Grimani—Barberigo—Scuola di S. Rocco—Palazzo-Manfrini—Arsenal—Promenades—Theatres—Hotels—Water—Conegliano—Pordenon—Tagliamento—S. Tommaso—Ponteba—Custom-house there—Villach—Beds and Provisions in Germany—Table linen—Peasantry—Country Towns, etc.—Klagenfurt—

(1) Ischia and Procida are supposed to have been originally united under the name of *Pithecusæ*.

Friesach—Judenburg—Leoben—Merzhofen—Schottwien—Traskirken—Vienna—Custom house—Hotels—Imperial Residence—Cathedral—Churches of S Peter—S Michael—the Augustines—Capuchins—S Charles and S. Rupert—Imperial Arsenal, and other public buildings—Fountain—Imperial Libraries—Jewels—Medals—Cabinet of Natural History—Belvedere Gallery of Paintings—Lichtenstein Gallery—Porcelain Manufacture—Prater—Lan Garten—Schoenbrunn—Coffee-houses—Water—National Dish—Theatres—Population—Distance from Florence—Stockerau—Znaim—Schelletau—Iglau—Stecken—Czastau—Planian—Prague—Population—Objects best worth notice—Inns—Budín—Lobositz—Aussig—Peterswald—Inns between that town and Dresheu—Saxon Peasants—Custom-house—Dresden—Population—Architecture—Religion Character of the Inhabitants—Inns—Objects best worth a Traveller's attention—Mode of obtaining admittance to the Picture Gallery, etc.—List of some of the most striking Pictures—Treasury—Cabinet of antique Sculpture—Dresden China—Theatres—Distance from Vienna to Dresden—Ditto from Dresden to Hamburgh—Voyage down the Elbe to the last-named city—Population of Hamburgh—Description of the Town and Port—Inns—Private Lodgings—Sagacity of a Stork—Voyage from Hamburgh to Cuxhaven—Harwich Packets—Prices—Days on which these Vessels sail—Inns at Cuxhaven.

WISHING to see the Cascade of Terni, and the celebrated Lake of Trasymenus, we took the Perugia-road from Rome to Florence; and found it so very interesting, that I shall give a brief account of the objects best worth attention.

Civita-Castellana, supposed by some writers to be the ancient *Veii*, though more probably the ancient *Fescennium*, was the first town which attracted our notice; and is, in point of situation, particularly strong and beautiful.

Narni, the next considerable town in this road, was formerly called *Nequinum*, from the obstinacy of its citizens; who, during a siege, killed their wives and children, in order to save their provisions; and, when all these were consumed, chose rather to lay violent hands upon themselves than surrender. This place gave birth to the Emperor Nerva.

A little beyond Narni, and about a mile out of the road, are remains of a magnificent *Bridge*, supposed to have been thrown, by Augustus, over the river Nera, (anciently the *Nar*;) for the purpose of uniting two hills. In order to examine this stately ruin, we made our carriages wait in the road to Terni, while we walked down the hill, at whose foot the bridge presents itself. It consists of large stones joined together without any cement or iron cramps, and cut, on their outsides, into the form of diamonds. On the dry land, next to Narni, is one entire arch, the piers of which are above forty common paces asunder. The piers still remaining in the water prove the immense size of the other arches; which were not, however, of an equal diameter. The length of this bridge is supposed to have been 850 Roman *palmi*; and a Roman architectural *palm* is nearly nine English inches. The distance between the piers of the first arch is computed to be 100 *palmi*, and its height 150; the distance between the piers of the second, 180 *palmi*; that between those of the third, 150; and the last arch, which ends on the other side of the Nera, is 190 *palmi* in breadth.

Terni derives its ancient name, *Interamna*, from the two arms of the Nera, between which it is situated. Cornelius Tacitus, and the Emperors Tacitus, and Florianus, were born in this city, which contains the ruins of an Amphitheatre in the Episcopal Garden, and those of a Temple of the Sun, in the Church of S. Salvatore. At S. Siro, in the cellars of the College, are the remains of a Temple of Hercules, and in the *Casina* of the *Casa-Spada*, some ruins of ancient Baths (1). Four miles from Terni is the famous Cascade, called *Caduta delle Marmore*, and formed by the fall of the Velino, (anciently the *Velinus*;) into the Nera. These cataracts are said to have been made about the year of Rome 671, by Curius Dentatus; who, in order to drain the territory of Rieti of its standing waters,

(1) Near Terni stands Rieti, anciently *Reate*, celebrated for its Vale of Tempe.

cut channels, through which he discharged them into the Velino, and thence into the Nera, forming by these means a cascade, consisting of three leaps, the first computed to be 300 English feet, the two others, united, between four and five hundred. Wishing to see these cataracts in perfection, we set out from Terni about ten o'clock of a clear morning, and ascended the *Monte di Marmore* in calashes, till we approached the Velino, which announces itself at a considerable distance by its thundering noise. We then walked to view the narrow pass through which it rushes down the fall of 300 feet; and afterward proceeded to a temple built on a promontory, for the purpose of contemplating the three leaps together. Here we remained till twelve o'clock; when the effect of the sun upon water which, from the velocity of its fall, rises into vapours, resembling millions of curled white feathers is beautiful beyond description; indeed, there are very few celestial rainbows half so brilliant as the terrestrial ones at Terni. After having seen these, we returned to the bottom of the Monte di Marmore; and then dismounted from our calashes, and walked to view the cataracts from below. This walk occupied nearly two hours; it lies through a Gentleman's grounds, of which nothing can exceed the beauty, except the stupendous cataracts by which they are terminated.

Spoleti, or *Spoletto*, (formerly *Spoletum*,) is a very ancient city, situated on the acclivity of a mountain, and watered by the Clitumnus, celebrated in days of yore for the whiteness of the cattle which grazed near it. The citizens of Spoletto repulsed Hannibal immediately after the battle of Trasymenus; and they still preserve a gate called Porta-Fuga, with an inscription in memory of this event. The Cathedral contains paintings, *bassi-relievi*, and ancient mosaics. The Aqueduct is a beautiful fabric, supported by stone arches, and, in one part by a double arcade, said to be 300 feet high.

Between Spoletto and Foligno, and close to the road is the Temple of Clitumnus, now converted into a chapel, and dedicated to S. Salvatore. The front toward

the plain is adorned with four pillars, two pilasters, and a pediment: the edifice is oblong, and exhibits the following words cut in stone: "*T. Septimius Plebeius* (1). "

Foligno, anciently *Fulginas*, stands on the *Via Flaminia*; and contains a Cathedral, the altar and frescos in which merit notice

Between *Foligno* and *Perugia* lies *Assisi* (anciently *Assisium*), the birth-place of S. Francesco (2). It is situated on a hill so near to the great road, that Travellers may visit it with ease. The church of S. Francesco, in this city, contains several pictures of the old school, which are worth notice. The Monastery of Franciscan nuns, called the nuns of St. Clare, likewise deserves attention; and the Church of S. Maria, or the *Filippini* once a temple of *Minerva*, is a beautiful piece of antiquity.

Perugia, (anciently *Augusta Perusia*), the capital of the rich and charming province of *Umbria*; and once the strongest city of *Etruria*, displays a handsome modern Gate. (the *Porta S. Pietro*), and contains antiquities and paintings of the old school, well worth observation; but, exclusive of this, Travellers should sleep here, in order to avoid passing a night at *Torricella*. *Perugia* is magnificently situated on the summit of a lofty mountain of the *Apennine*, and seems by nature almost impregnable: such, indeed, was the strength of this city, and such the valour of its inhabitants, that *Hannibal* did not venture to attack it, even after having gained the important battle of *Trasymenus*: and, to this moment,

(1) It does not appear certain that the present chapel of *Salvadoré* was anciently the Temple of *Clitumnus*. *Pliny* places this temple near the source of the river: and *Suetonius* says, that *Caligula* went to *Mevania* to see the temple of *Clitumnus*. The small town of *Bevagna* unquestionably stands upon the site of the ancient *Mevania*, which lies to the west of the river *Timia*, and at the influx of the *Tacina* and *Rucciano* into the *Clitumnus*.

(2) *Metastasio* also was born at *Assisi*.

the Perugians are famed for being the most daring and ferocious of the Roman people.

Between Torricella and Camuscia, at five miles distance from the former, is the miserable village of *Passignano*, rendered famous by the above-named victory gained near this spot by Hannibal, 217 years before Christ.

Six miles further on, is the *Ponte-Sanguinetto*, situated below a village of the same name, and both so called from the effusion of Roman blood spilt there.

Between Passignano and the rivulet called *Sanguinetto*, *the site of the Roman camp*; and *the Pass* through which Hannibal came down from the heights, may be discovered.

Four miles further on is Spilonga, a small hamlet on the confines of Tuscany; and three miles from Spilonga, stands *Ossaia*, where, on a house in the street, is the following inscription:—

“ *Nomen habet locus hic Ursija, ab ossibus illis*

“ *Quae dolus Annibalis fudit et hasta simul.* “

“ This place bears the name of *Ossaia*, from the bones of those unfortunate men whom Hannibal slew here. “

Ossaia is by many writers supposed to have been the actual field of battle; though, perhaps, it rather was the hill to which the small remains of Flaminius's troops retired: because, thirteen miles, the reputed distance between *Passignano* and *Ossaia*, seems too large a space for the contending armies to have occupied. It is impossible to view the country between *Passignano* and *Ossaia*, without feeling the highest admiration of the military skill of Hannibal; who contrived, on an enemy's ground, to draw that enemy into a narrow, swampy, and uncommonly foggy plain, where no army, however brave, could long have defended itself; for on three sides are heights, which were possessed by the troops of Carthage; and, on the other, is a large unfordable lake.

On the hill above Camuscia, and within the distance of a walk, stands *Cortona*, (formerly *Coritus*,) said to be the most ancient of the twelve great cities of Etruria, and famed, in the days of Pythagoras, for the bodily strength of its inhabitants and the salubrity of its air. In the Cathedral is a large antique Sarcophagus, supposed to be that of the unfortunate Consul Flaminius; and representing the battle of the Lapithae with the centaurs. Many of the churches are curious in point of architecture; and most of them contain good pictures, both of the old and new school. Several of the private houses contain valuable paintings. The ancient Etruscan Walls of this city are in some places discoverable; they were formed of immense blocks of marble, without any cement whatsoever; and, in the museum of the academy, and in those which belong to the nobles of Cortona, are other Etruscan antiquities.

Arezzo, (anciently *Aretium*,) is remarkable for the extensive view from its fortress; and remains of the ancient Amphitheatre are still to be seen. *Arezzo* gave birth to Petrarca.

As the subject of this chapter has led me to speak of Hannibal. I will subjoin a detail of what appears to have been his route into Italy, which I have traced from an ancient map as far as Embrun upon the river Saône in Dauphiné, and afterward founded upon the authority of Polybius, strengthened by the present appearance of the ground.

Hannibal set out in the midst of winter U. C. 535, with an army of fifty thousand foot, and nine thousand horse, beside elephants, from

(Ancient Names.)	(Modern Names.)
<i>Ceuta</i>	<i>Ceuta</i> , in Africa, a sea-port, and crossed to
<i>Straitum Herculeum</i>	<i>The Straits of Gibraltar</i> ; whence he probably proceeded by sea to
<i>Tariffa</i>	<i>Tariffa, the Pillar of Hercules in Europe</i> ; then passed through the

(Ancient Names.)	(Modern Names.)
<i>Country of the Bastuli</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Granada, in Spain, to</i>
<i>Malaca</i>	<i>Malaga; and thence proceeded through the</i>
<i>Country of the Bastiani</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Murcia, to the camp of Spartarius, thence going to</i>
<i>Cartago-nova . .</i>	<i>Carthagera, and traversing the</i>
<i>Province of Con-</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Valentia, to</i>
<i>testanorum</i>	
<i>Alone (1),</i>	<i>Alicant; at which sea-port it seems probable that he embarked his troops, and passed up the river</i>
<i>Sucro</i>	<i>Segura, or Xucar, to</i>
	<i>Valencia, thence proceeding along the river</i>
<i>Iberus,</i>	<i>Ebro, through the</i>
<i>Country of the Illercaones</i>	<i>The Principality of Catalonia, to</i>
<i>Tarraco, or Tarrago</i>	<i>Tarragona, and</i>
<i>Cartago-Vetus</i>	<i>Villa-Franca: he then crossed the</i>
<i>Rubricatus</i>	<i>The River Llobregat, proceeded to and crossed, the</i>
<i>Gerunda</i>	<i>The River Gerona, and then came to</i>
<i>Rhoda</i>	<i>Rosas: though some authors assert that he followed the course of the Gerona to the Pyrenean mountains, and crossed thence into Gaul. From Rosas, however, according to the map, he went to</i>
<i>Veneris Fanum</i>	<i>Port Vendres, thence to.</i>
<i>Caucoliberis; or Illiberis</i>	<i>Collioure, in the Province of the Volcæ Teclosages, or Rosiglione: thence he proceeded to</i>

(1) Called, by some authors *Lucenium*.

(Ancient Names.)

(Modern Names.)

<i>Narbo</i>	<i>Narbonne the Country of the Bebricas</i> , and thence to
<i>Agatha</i>	<i>Montpellier</i> and
<i>Nemausus</i>	<i>Nismes</i> ; when, passing through the country of the <i>Volcæ Arcomii</i> , he proceeded to the banks of the
<i>Rhodanus</i>	<i>The Rhone</i> , down which river he passed to
<i>Avenio</i>	<i>Avignon</i> ; thence traversing
<i>The Country of the Cassuares</i>	<i>Provence</i> , to <i>Dauphiné</i> , the country of the <i>Allobroges</i> ; thence he proceeded to
<i>Augusta Tricastrinorum</i>	<i>S. Paul-trois-Châteaux</i> , and then went by the river
<i>Druentia</i>	<i>Durance</i> , to
<i>Embrodunus</i>	<i>Embrun</i> : whence he marched to, and crossed
<i>Mons Vesulus</i> , or <i>Visus</i>	<i>Monte Viso</i> , one of the great Alps, said to be 9997 English feet in height, but not so difficult of access as are many of those mountains ; it lies almost in a direct line with <i>Embrun</i> , and the road to it is not strongly guarded by narrow defiles as are many passages into Italy. Thence he went to
<i>Pinarolum</i>	<i>Pignerol</i> , a city of Upper <i>Dauphiné</i> , about 20 miles from <i>Turin</i> ; thence he followed the course of the
<i>Padus</i>	<i>Po</i> , then went to
<i>Alba-Pompeia</i> . . .	<i>Albe</i>
<i>Tortona</i>	<i>Tortona</i> , and
<i>Ticinum</i>	<i>Pavia</i> ; crossed the river <i>Trebia</i> , subdued <i>Placenza</i> , <i>Parma</i> ,

(Ancient Names.)

(Modern Names.)

<i>Regium</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Modena</i> , and
<i>Mutina</i>	<i>Modena</i> itself; then came to
<i>Fæsulæ</i>	<i>Fiesole</i> ; thence proceeded to
<i>Aretium</i>	<i>Arezzo</i> ; and thence to
<i>Trasimeme</i>	The lake of Perugia, or Tra- syrmenus.

Hannibal is supposed to have passed through Gaul, to the foot of the Alps, in then days. It seems an impossibility that he should have reached the Fenestrelles, Cenis, S. Bernard, or S. Gothard in so short a time. It likewise seems improbable that he should have rejected the passage of Monte Viso, which lay directly before him, to search for some other at a greater distance; especially as his only route to that other was through narrow and dangerous defiles. He is said, by Polybius, to have passed through the country of the Allobroges, over an immense Alp, whence he saw and pointed out to his soldiers the rich and beautiful plains of Italy; after which he immediately descended into valleys watered by the Po.

All this exactly describes Monte Viso, on the Italian side of which lie the plains of Piedmont, and through these plains runs the Po, which rises at the foot of Mount Viso. Polybius likewise says, the first city taken by Hannibal in Italy was Turin; and that, too, might be; for Turin is only twenty miles distant from Pignerol.

When I was at Lausanne, I consulted Gibbon, who resided there, with respect to this route; and he seemed to think it might probably be that pursued by Hannibal: moreover, a friend of mine, who ascended Viso, told me, the plains of Italy were discernible from its summit. On this point, however, I cannot speak from my own knowledge; as I only visited the base of the mountain.

From Florence to Dresden we travelled *en voiturier*: and though our time of setting out was the middle of April, yet, even at that mild season, the wind on the Apennine, between Florence and Bologna, was so pierc-

ing, that a lady of our party became, in consequence, alarmingly ill ; and likewise, in passing through Germany, she suffered severely from stoves, which are universally substituted for fire-places ; from damp beds ; or there are no warming-pans, nor any other machine for drying beds in Germany ; from the keen air of the Alps between Venice and Vienna ; from the severity of the climate in Moravia and Bohemia ; and from the excessive roughness of the road between Prague and Dresden. Nevertheless, we endeavoured to guard against some of these inconveniences, by providing ourselves with fur travelling caps, warm pelisses, shoes and boots lined with fur, and great coats, which we were glad to put upon our beds in Moravia and Bohemia ; here there are no coverlids, except small eyder-down quilts, which generally slip off ere the night be half spent. But notwithstanding every precaution that prudence can suggest, it seems to me impossible for invalids, in general, and especially those who are afflicted with pulmonary complaints, to attempt taking this journey without risk to their lives.

As I have already given an account of the road between Florence and Bologna, I shall only say that, after remaining a short time at the last-named place, we proceeded in five hours and a half, to *Ferrara* ; though a good road, and a remarkably rich country. Halfway between this city and Bologna is a neat and pleasant inn, the Albergo della Fenice, called *Il Tè*, where Travellers may dine or sleep.

Ferrara is a fortified town, celebrated for containing, its public Library, the Tomb of Ariosto, his Chair, stand, and handwriting ; together with a bronze effigie of that great Poet, found in his tomb ; where likewise was found an account of his last illness and death. This Library also contains the original Manuscripts of *Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata*, and *Gualtier's Pastor Fido*, with several Volumes of Music, composed by Gosmei : and in the Hospital of S. Antonio Travellers are shewn the Cell where Tasso was confined. The inn we slept at, (*I tre Mori*), is large,
Tom. 2.

but comfortless; the climate of Ferrara is unwholesome, and the water bad (1).

Our next day's journey was to Monselice; and occupied ten hours and a half; the road being, for some miles, sandy. Soon after quitting Ferrara, we crossed the Po, on a *pont-volant*; and beyond Rovigo passed the Adige in a similar conveyance. The Posthouse at Monselice is a good inn. Next day, we proceeded to Mestre in nine hours and a half, exclusive of the time spent at Padua, in seeing that city.

Padua, the birth-place of Livy, is large, and strongly fortified; but not handsome, its University excepted, which was built by Palladio. This University, founded by the Emperor Frederick II., in opposition to that of Bologna, once contained eighteen thousand students and still possesses public Schools, a chemical Laboratory, an anatomical Theatre, a Museum of natural history, and a botanic Garden.

The Palazzo della Giustizia contains an immense Town-hall, the ceiling and walls of which were originally painted by Giotto and his scholars; and re-touched in 1762, by Zannoni: the ceiling, however, was destroyed, in consequence of the roof blowing off: but the paintings on the walls remain. This apartment contains a Monument to the memory of Livy, and two Egyptian Statues.

The Palazzo del Podestà contains a painting, by Palma il Giovane, of our Saviour blessing the city of Padua.

The Duomo contains a modern Monument to the memory of Petrarca; a Madonna, by Giotto, which once belonged to Petrarca; and in the Sacristy, portrait of that Poet among the other Canons.

The Church dedicated to S. Antonio di Padova was begun by Niccolò Pisano, in 1255; and finished by Sansovino, in 1307: it contains Statues of Cardin

(1) Boats large enough to accommodate a family may be hired, at Ferrara, to go to Venice; and this voyage occupies about twenty hours.

Bembo, and other eminent Characters; *bassi-rilievi* by T. and A. Lombardo, Sansovino, Campagna, etc., a Crucifix, by Donatello: and Frescos, by Giotto. The adjoining *Scuola* contains Frescos, by Titian: and in the Area, before the Church, is an equestrian Statue, by Donatello, of the famous General, surnamed Gattamelata.

The Church dedicated to S. Giustina, built by Andrea Riccio, after the designs of Palladio, and deemed a fine specimen of architecture, is adorned with a celebrated painting over the high-altar, by Paolo Veronese; together with beautiful *bassi-rilievi*, said to have been executed by Reichard, a French artist: they ornament the Stalls in the Choir.

Padua contains good hotels; the most comfortable of which is the *Stella d'oro*: and from this city a public Passage-boat sets out every morning, at an early hour, for Venice. (1)

The drive from Monselice to Padua is extremely interesting; as the road runs parallel with the Canal leading to Venice; and is bordered with Villas, built after the designs of Palladio, and embellished with a fine view of the Rhoetian Alps. The road from Padua to Mestrè is likewise interesting; as it exhibits a fine view of Venice.

After sleeping at Mestrè, where there is a comfortable

(1) The village of *Abano*, anciently *Aponium*, between five and six miles from Padua, is much frequented during summer, on account of the Warm Baths in this neighbourhood; where the Sudatory, and *Bagno di fango*, or Mud-Bath, are said to have proved in many cases, beneficial. It seems doubtful whether Pliny, by the *Fontes Pativini*, means the present Baths of Abano; because he reports the former to have emitted smells from which the latter are exempt. About six miles from Abano is the *Villa Catajo*, celebrated for frescos, by Paolo Veronese. One mile from Catajo is the little town of Battaglia, so named from the rapid conflux of two rivulets: and about three miles from Battaglia lies Arquà, or Arquato, imbosomed in the Euganean hills, and famous for having been the residence and burial-place of Petrarca.

Hotel, and a good remise for carriages, we embarked next morning, in a gondola ; which conveyed us, in about two hours, to Venice, for five francs and a half, *buona-mano* inclusive: we were, however, stopped twice on our voyage, by Austrian custom-house officers, and obliged to present them with a couple of francs (1).

Venice, one of the most considerable cities in Italy, and supposed to derive its name from the Veneti, who peopled the neighbouring coasts, is built upon piles in the midst of shallows, called *Lagunes*, and reputed to contain about a hundred thousand inhabitants.

It is scarce possible to discover the magnificent edifices of Venice floating, as it were, on the bosom of the deep, without exclaiming; Singular and beautiful city! of whose appearance imagination can form no idea, because no other work of man is like thee. Enchantment seems to have raised thy walls for the abode of the monarch of the ocean, when he chooses to desert his pearl-paved caves, and emerge above the surface of his watery kingdom!

Venice is seven miles in circumference, and composed of a large number of small islands, separated by canals, and re-united by bridges: the great canal, which is in the form of an S dividing the city into two nearly equal parts. The Rialto, the Piazza di S. Marco, containing the Church dedicated to that Evangelist, and its Campanile three hundred feet in height, together with all the Churches and Palaces erected by Palladio, Sansovino, Scamozzi, and San Michele, particularly merit notice; as does the Arsenal, though an empty shadow now, of its former self: but what excites most interest at Venice is to observe how amply and conveniently this city is supplied, not only with the neces-

(1) Travellers who have no carriage of their own, frequently embark at Francolino, which is five miles from Ferrara; and go all the way to Venice by water; a voyage of eighty miles, on the Po, the Adige, the Brenta, and the Lagunes.

aries; but the luxuries of life; though it possesses naturally neither soil nor fresh water.

The Basilica of S. Marco is reputed to be the most ancient Christian temple in Italy. On the outside, above the principal entrance, is a figure of S. Mark finely executed in mosaic. The interior of the edifice is completely lined with Mosaics; and those in the Chapel of the Madonna are particularly well executed: the Pavement is Mosaic; and the Doors, which were brought from Constantinople, are Corinthian brass. The celebrated Horses of bronze gilt, carried to Paris by Napoleon, but now returned, and extremely ill placed on the outside of the church, are four in number; and, according to general opinion, the work of Lysippus: they originally adorned Corinth; where, it is supposed, they belonged to the chariot of the sun: from Corinth they were brought to Rome by the Consul Mummius, surnamed Achaicus, for having sacked the first-mentioned city;) thence they were removed to Byzantium, and hence to Venice: Winckelmann calls them the finest bronze horses extant (1).

The view from the top of the Campanile of S. Marco is particularly well worth seeing; and the ascent particularly easy. This Tower was the place where Galileo made his astronomical observations.

The Palazzo Ex-Ducale contains, in the great Council Chamber, Tintoretto's largest easel-picture; which serves to shew how entirely great talents may be thrown away by want of proper attention to methodical arrangement; the whole performance exhibiting mass of confusion; though it abounds with fine groups, and in some parts is wonderfully well executed. On the Ceiling of this apartment is a Fresco, by Paolo Veronese, representing Venice crowned by Fame! and among the sculpture is a beautiful group, in marble, of Ganymedes and the Eagle, attributed to

(1) The Treasury of the Church of S. Marco is said to contain the Gospel of S. Mark, written with his own hand and a Missal adorned with Miniatures, by Giulio Clovio.

Phidias. The Hall with four doors, contains a painting, by Titian, of Faith, S: Mark, etc. The Hall of the Inquisition is ornamented with a picture by the Cav. Bassano! and another by the School of Titian. The collegial Hall contains Europa, by Paolo Veronese! and two pictures by Tintoretto. The Cabinet contains a Fresco on its Ceiling, by Paolo Veronese; together with easel-pictures; one being by the same master, and others by Tintoretto.

The Accademia delle belle Arti contains several fine pictures; among which are, the Assumption, by Titian, originally placed in the Church where he lies buried!!—the same subject by Palma Vecchio—the resurrection of Lazarus, by Bassano!—the Marriage of Cana, by Paduanino—Adam and Eve, by Tintoretto—the Holy Family, by Paolo Veronese—and the Miracle of S. Mark, by Tintoretto.

The Chiesa de' Gesuiti, (a handsome edifice, elegantly incrustated with Mosaics of verde antique, etc. resembling in their effect green damask hangings,) contains a picture of the martyrdom of S. Lorenzo, by Titian; and, in the Sacristy, the Presentation, by Tintoretto.

The Chiesa dei Carmelitani is lined with precious marbles, and very magnificent.

The Chiesa del Carmine contains the best Organ at Venice; and a picture of the Presentation, by Tintoretto.

The Chiesa di S. Giovanni e S. Paolo contains a painting by Titian; another by Perugino; a beautiful window of painted glass; and, in a large Chapel adjoining the Church, some fine *Alti-rilievi*.

The Chiesa di S. Giorgio Maggiore was built by Palladio, in a style of grand simplicity.

Il Redentore was likewise built by Palladio; and is, in point of architecture a beautiful Church.

The Chiesa di S. Maria della Salute contains the Descent of the Holy Ghost, painted by Titian when he was sixty-four; two pictures by Luca Giordano; and one, by Antonio Treva, which was buried eighteen years, without being materially injured.

The Palazzo-Pisani-Moreta contains a picture of Alexander with the family of Darius, by Paolo Veronese; a work which seems composed in defiance to classical knowledge and good taste; but, nevertheless, so harmonious is the colouring, and so beautiful the painting, that few persons can contemplate this picture without forgetting its faults, and dwelling only on its excellencies.

The Court of the Palazzo-Grimani contains a colossal statue of Marcus Agrippa; which was originally placed in the vestibule of the Pantheon at Rome. This statue is Greek workmanship, and much admired.

The Palazzo-Barberigo, in which Titian died, contains a picture of the Saviour, by that great artist—the Holy Family, by Tintoretto—the portrait of a Venetian Senator, by Titian—the Magdalene, likewise by Titian!—Venus—Paul III.—and S. Sebastiano, all by Titian; who left the last unfinished, in consequence of his death—Susanna and the Elders, by Tintoretto—and the Prodigal Son, by Leandro Bassano.

The Scuola di S. Rocco contains on the ground floor, a picture of the Annunciation, and other Works, by Tintoretto, who painted in this School for thirty years: and in a room above stairs is a very large and fine picture of the Crucifixion, likewise by Tintoretto.

The Palazzo-Manfrini contains a splendid collection of pictures; which may be seen by Travellers every Monday and Thursday, from ten in the morning till four.

The Arsenal which occupies an Island nearly three miles in circumference, is so well defended by lofty walls, turrets, etc., as to resemble a fortress. Its principal entrance is adorned, on the outside, with the winged Lion of Venice; a colossal Lion in white marble, taken from the Piræus at Athens! another Lion, taken from Athens; a Lioness, taken from Corinth; and another, having the word "*Attica*," marked upon it. The object best worth notice, within the walls, is the ancient armory.

The Rialto, the Piazza di S. Marco, and the Street

and Garden made by Napoleon, (a magnificent work,) are the only Promenades at Venice. This city contains several Theatres; the largest of which is *the Fenice*: it likewise contains good Hotels; namely, *La Gran-Bretagna—Il Leone-Bianco*—and *L'Albergo d'Europa*: the first, though the best inn at Venice, is, during winter and the early part of spring, cold and gloomy; the last stands in a much warmer situation.

The gold chains made in this city are particularly beautiful and the wax-candles remarkably good.

Persons who are anxious to obtain spring-water, may be supplied daily from the terra firma.

On the day of our departure we dined at the Gran-Bretagna; then went in a gondola to Mestre, slept there; and the next morning early, set out for Conegliano, where we arrived in nine hours. About ten miles from Mestrè lies Treviso. Beyond Treviso we passed the Piave; and after crossing the spot where one of Napoleon's great battles was fought, proceeded to Conegliano. The latter town is rather large; and *La Posta* is a good inn.

Our next day's journey was to Pordenon, which we were seven hours and three quarters in reaching; the road between this place and Conegliano being bad at all times, and after rain dangerous, as it lies close to the foot of the Alps, from which mountains torrents of water frequently descend, and inundate the adjacent country. *La Posta*, at Pordenon, is a good inn: here we slept; and next morning proceeded in nine hours to S. Tommaso. Our road, as far as Spilimbergo, lay near the Alps, and through the bed of a torrent, disagreeable at all times, and unsafe after rain. From Spilimbergo we descended into the Tagliamento, a tremendous torrent after rain, but in dry weather fordable. It takes a full hour to travel through this water, with the assistance of oxen and guides (1); and though the weather, before we crossed

(1) Our *Voiturier* paid, for three guides and two oxen one sequin.

A fine bridge has been lately thrown over the Tagliamento; but is not, I believe, yet completely finished,

had long been dry, the different streams of which the Tagliamento is composed were wide and rapid, insomuch as to be very disagreeable. Soon after fording this torrent, we passed a town called S. Agnello, a little beyond which is the village of S. Tommaso. The road on this side the Tagliamento is good; the inn at S. Tommaso bad.

Our next day's journey was to Ponteba, or Pontatel, thither we were twelve hours in going. We took the road by Osoppo, that being deemed the best; though even that, as far as L'Ospedaletto, is rough and dangerous, especially for the first ten miles. At L'Ospedaletto, we entered a defile of the Alps, which leads to S. Venzona, a pretty town, embosomed in these mountains; and hence to Resiuta we found the road, which lies parallel with the bed of the Tagliamento, excellent, the views sublime, and the Alpine plants, which enamel the rocks, particularly beautiful. The inn at Resiuta is clean and comfortable; but the water here, as in most parts of the Alps, is bad; and many inhabitants of this country, especially women, are afflicted with immense venous swellings. At Resiuta we began to pass bridges made of wood, and covered at the top; there are five or six of them in this part of the Alps; and in Germany, likewise, all the bridges are made of wood, though not all covered at the top. From Resiuta, which is somewhat above half way to Ponteba; the road lies through rough defiles of the Alps, near the bed of the Tagliamento, and is good, though too narrow; the views are sublime.

Ponteba, the frontier town of Carinthia, is a miserable-looking place; and here our luggage underwent a rigorous examination in the open street, before we were suffered to drive to the inn, that it required a man's eyes not to be plundered of every thing valuable the trunks contained, and Herculean strength to unpack and repack, after the fatigue of a twelve hour's journey: which, indeed, is the inconvenience Travellers must necessarily be exposed to at this custom-house, that I would advise nobody to pass Ponteba who can possibly go

another way; it being the great object of the custom-house officers to thieve; for which purpose, they endeavour to throw small parcels on the ground, under the carriages, and even examine coach-seats, writing-boxes, and letters. They seize gold and silver lace snuff, and tobacco; and for unmade silks, gauzes, etc., they oblige you to deposit double the worth, to be paid back, however, when you quit the Imperial territories (1). They accept no fees; and are slower in their operations than it is possible to conceive.

After sleeping at Ponteba, where the inn is a bad one, we proceeded in ten hours and a quarter to Villach, through a wide defile of the Alps, and found the road good, and the country beautiful, every mountain being clothed to its summit with noble fir-trees. The German villages, however, at the foot of the mountains, in some measure spoil the beauty of the scene, as nothing can be more uncouth than the wooden buildings which compose them, except the fences, which are if possible, still worse. The houses are roofed with wood; and the consequence is, that these awkward edifices are continually burnt to the ground. The Germans seldom have a wash-hand basin in any bed-room of their country inns; and even at Villach, a large town, we could not find one. The inn we slept at, however, (its sign, *The Crown*) is clean and good; though tall people cannot sleep comfortably, either here or in any part of Germany; the beds, which are very narrow, being placed in wooden frames, or boxes, so short that any person who happens to be above five feet high must absolutely sit up all night, supported by pillows; and this is, in fact, the way in which the Germans sleep.

With respect to provisions, we found no cause for complaint; meat, bread, and wine, (somewhat like Hock beer, soup, and bouillie, sour-cROUT, stewed prunes

(1) Your silks, etc., are plumbed; you are asked, what road you purpose taking? and you then receive an order for the money you have deposited to be returned at the custom-house on the confines.

coffee, and milk, being excellent; and water, generally speaking, good. The usual dinner-hour is twelve o'clock at which time Travellers may always find something to eat at the inns, German cookery being simple and wholesome. One requisite to a comfortable meal it is, however, very difficult to obtain, namely, clean table-linen: we, indeed, were obliged to purchase table-cloths and napkins on our journey; so much were we disgusted by the dirty linen which was produced every where, except in the very large towns.

Women, in this country, seem to work harder than men; and at public-houses female servants not only cook the dinner, and wait at table, but even feed the horses. The peasantry have fine complexions, with a great appearance of health and strength; but their countenances seldom express good-humour, or quickness of apprehension; they dress neatly, and wear high shoes, like those of our English Farmers. The women are said to be depraved in their morals.

Most of the country towns through which we passed consist of straight streets, with a large square in their centre, adorned by an obelisk, statues of the Madonna, our Saviour, etc. The German horses are remarkably strong and handsome; and the whole country from Ponteba to Vienna, wears the face of wealth, more, perhaps, than any other part of Europe.

The passing through this part of Germany seems like living some hundred years ago in England; as the dresses, customs, and manners, of the people precisely resemble those of our ancestors. Many of their implements of husbandry, also, appear similar to our's; and their kitchens are furnished with plates, dishes, basins and ewers of pewter, and wooden trenchers, exactly like those which may still be seen among us, in old farm-houses. The herbs and shrubs also resemble those of England, except that barberry-bushes are substituted for black-berries; while the firs grow so luxuriantly, that young plants, a few inches high, literally carpet the woods.

The road from L' Ospedaletto to Villach possesses

one great advantage, that of being, perhaps, the only approach to Italy which does not lie over the summits of the Alps. It is, indeed, remarkable, that although we were surrounded by these cloud-clapt mountains the whole of the way, we seldom, if ever, descended a hill steep enough to render a drag-chain necessary; neither did we perceive any fault in the road, its narrowness excepted.

From Villach we proceeded to Klagenfurt, in eight hours and a half, through a good road, and a finely cultivated and beautiful country, adorned with a noble sheet of water, called the Lake of Fel. The vallies are variegated with small villages and rustic churches, like those of England; the near mountains clothed to their summits with firs and other trees, while behind them rise Alps covered with eternal snow.

Klagenfurt, is a large and strongly-fortified city; the houses are tolerably neat, and the spires of the churches built in the Turkish stile, and covered with white metal. We slept at *The Golden Star*, a tolerable inn, and next day proceeded, in nine hours and a half, to Friesach, through an excellent road, and a bold, finely wooded, and richly cultivated country. In the way to Friesach lies S. Veit, a handsome town. We found *The Wolf* at Friesach a good inn; and after sleeping there, drove in ten hours and a quarter to Judenburg, stopping, however, at Neumark, which is about midway, to dine. We found the road to Neumark smooth, and the country well cultivated, though less beautiful than before; but as we approached Judenburg it became picturesque and finely wooded. We slept at *The Golden Cross and Scythe*, a clean good inn, and went next day, in nine hours and a quarter, to Leoben. Our road continued good, winding near a meandering stream called the Muhr, and the views were beautiful. Travellers usually dine about midway at Khraubath. *The Imperial Eagle* at Leoben is a comfortable inn, and the town is rather handsome, many of the houses being built with stone or brick.

Our next day's journey was through Bruck to Merz-

hofen, which we reached in five hours and three quarters, and therefore might easily have gone further; but hearing that the beds at the next Post were engaged, and finding the inn at Merzhofen tolerable, we slept there, and then proceeded, in nine hours and a half, to Schottwien, passing through a good road to Morzuschlag, where we dined, and then ascended a very lofty mountain, at the foot of which lies Schottwien (1). The ascent is good, and takes up about one hour; the descent employs more than double that time, and is sharp and dangerous, the road being narrow and ill-kept, insomuch that waggons ascend on the Schottwien side with sixteen and sometimes twenty horses. We found the country from Merzhofen to Schottwien wild, and finely wooded; and previous to our arrival at Morzuschlag we passed the town of Brieglach.

The Post House at Schottwien is a tolerable inn.

Our next day's journey was to Traskirken, whither the drive took up ten hours and a quarter. After quitting Schottwien we entered an extensive plain highly cultivated, and passed through Neukirken and Neustadt, reaching the latter in about six hours and a half. Neukirken is a large town, and contains good inns. Neustadt also is large, contains good inns, and is fortified. We dined here, and afterward proceeded to Traskirken, through a flat and good road, exhibiting, to the right, a prospect of Hungary and the Danube.

We slept at Traskirken, (which though it may be called a large town, does not possess comfortable inns;) and then drove, next morning, in four hours and a half, to Vienna, through a flat country, abounding with vine, and thickly spotted with villages, but not well cultivated.

On entering Vienna we were taken to the custom-house, where the officers, though apt to be troublesome

(1) From Morzuschlag we took extra horses to the summit of this mountain, which Travellers should not descend after becomes dark.

to foreigners, were civil to us. The hotels in this city are not so good as might reasonably be expected in the capital of a great empire, and therefore the most comfortable mode of living is to take a private apartment and employ a *Traiteur*.

Vienna, properly so called, and built at the confluence of the Danube and the Wien, is small, but strongly fortified; its faubourgs, however, are immense, and contain finer buildings than the town itself; in which the palaces are few, and not spacious; and the want of those splendid streets and squares which usually embellish the capital of a great empire, prevents it from appearing to foreign eyes, a handsome city.

Among the objects best worth notice are, *The Imperial Residence*, the great Chapel belonging to which is adorned with two altar-pieces, by Titian—*the Cathedral of S. Stephen*, a fine Gothic structure containing an *Ecce Homo*, attributed to Corregio; and a crucifix, by Donner; *the Belfry* of this church, and its *Sacristy*—*the Church dedicated to S. Peter*—*the Front of the Church of S. Michael*, adorned with Statues by L. Mattielli—*the Church of the Augustines*, embellished with an altar-piece by Malbertsch—*the Capuchin Church*, which contains the Burial-place of the House of Austria—*the Church of S. Charles* on the Bennwegg; and *the Church of S. Rupert*, which is the most ancient in Vienna.—*The Imperial Arsenal*—*the buildings of the University*, and *the Imperial Chancery*—*the Bank*—*the Mint*, and the Palace of Prince Eugene—*the Chancery of Bohemia and Austria*—*the Hôtel de Ville*—*the Fountain* by Donner, which adorns the Neu-Markt—*the Imperial Library*, said to contain 300,000 printed volumes, and 12,000 manuscripts, and always open to the public from eight in the morning till twelve, during summer; and from nine to twelve, during winter, Sundays and other holidays excepted. This Library is enriched with an ancient Tomb, brought from the vicinity of Ephesus; an Etruscan Vase, celebrated by Winckelmann; and the famous *Senatus Consultum*, mentioned by Livy. *The*

Imperial Private Library—the Jewels of the Crown—the Imperial Cabinet of Medals, which contains celebrated Cameo of Alexander, by Pyrgoteles: and *the Imperial Cabinet of Natural History*, open every Tuesday morning.

The Imperial Gallery of Paintings at the *Belvédère*, which contains a large work, by Titian, finely executed, though not equal to those at Venice—charming pictures by Rembrandt, especially a portrait of himself, which, for *bravura* and truth, may be denominated his *chef-d'œuvre*!—a fine picture by Rubens, representing an Emperor receiving pardon for some offence against the Holy See—Jupiter and Io, by Corregio!!—Ganymedes, by the same master!! The former of these last-named works has been retouched in the back-ground, but is, exclusive of this circumstance, pure from the pencil of Corregio—two heads, by Denner; and some excellent flower-pieces, by Van Huysum. These pictures are on the ground-floor: *The rooms above stairs* likewise contain paintings highly worth notice, among them being the works of the very earliest masters of the Flemish and German schools. They are in excellent preservation, possess great merit, and form a most interesting history of the progress of the Art. One of these pictures, an oil-painting, is reputed to have been executed during the year 1292.

The Belvédère is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Many of the pictures once belonged to our unfortunate King, Charles I. It is usual to give two florins for seeing the whole collection.

The Gallery of Paintings in the Lichtenstein Palace contains the story of Decius in seven large pictures, by Rubens—S. Sebastiano, by Vandyck—two portraits, by Holbein—the Guitar-Player, by M. A. Caravaggio—the sacrifice of Iphigenia, by N. Poussin—a countryman eating, by Beccafumi—a head, by Seybold, and his own portrait—a Madonna and Child, by Vermeer—another, by Hanneman—flower-pieces, by Van Huysum, Trechsler, etc.

One florin satisfies the *Custode* above-stairs; and

two pauls are sufficient for the Porter below. This Gallery may be seen at all times: but is much inferior to that at the *Belvédère*.

The *Porcelain-manufacture* merits notice.

The *Prater* is one of the most magnificent Promenades in Europe. The usual time of going is after dinner. Coffee, excellent milk, beer, bread, etc., may be procured here.

Lau-Garten is a public place, near the *Prater*, somewhat like Vauxhall. Here you may dine (under the shade of fine horsechestnut-trees,) in the garden; or in a spacious room, with the rest of the company, every party, however, having its separate table: it is possible, likewise to get a private room. A band of music, which plays during dinner, receives from each party a paul or two. Dinner (wine excepted) costs one florin per head, and is excellently well served. Here are billiard-tables, a dancing-room, coffee-room, etc. The waiters speak French and Italian.

Schoenbrunn is another public garden, well worth notice, where a good dinner may be had for the above-named price.

These two gardens are open for dinner-company from the first of May to the last of September; and during the rest of the year the same *Traiteur* serves for the same price, at Vienna, in his own house, where Travellers may board.

There are two remarkably good coffee-houses in this city, the *Café de Kramer*, and the *Café de Milan*.

Water-drinkers would do well, while resident here to supply themselves either at the Capuchin-Convent, in the *Place-Neuve*; or at the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

The national dish in Germany is small chickens fried very dry, being first cut into pieces, as for a fricassee and this dish is particularly well served by *Traiteurs*.

There are two Theatres in the city of Vienna, and three in the suburbs; none of them large; but the orchestra at the opera-house is excellent, and the stage decorations are good. It is difficult, at this theatre, for

foreigners to obtain boxes. Ladies, however, may sit in the *parterre*, sending beforehand for seats. There are frequent and beautiful exhibitions of fire-works at Vienna. This city, with its faux-bourgs, is said to contain two hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants.

The distance from Florence hither is about nine hundred Tuscan miles; and the expense of barriers and turnpikes for one carriage from five to six Tuscan equins (1).

Our first day's journey from Vienna was to *Stockerau*, a drive of five hours and a half, through a good but sandy road. On quitting Vienna, we had a beautiful view of the Danube, together with several royal parks and gardens, which, all united form an enchanting scene. The Danube is immensely wide, and at the same time so translucent as to be a great embellisher of every country through which it flows. The road to Stockerau traverses a vast plain, richly cultivated, and adorned with several towns. After sleeping at a comfortable inn, the sign, *Our Saviour and the woman of Samaria*, we proceeded in two hours and a half to *Mallebern*; here, in consequence of one of our party being taken ill, we were compelled to pass the night at a bad inn. The road thither is flat and good, but sandy; the country richly cultivated, and much like the south of France.

From Mallebern we drove in six hours to Jezelsdorf, through a flat and good road, passing a *Château* belonging to the Emperor, and a handsome town called Hollabrunn (2). The towns on this side Vienna are chiefly built of stone and brick; the villages consist of neat thatched cottages. The country is a rich and extensive plain, planted near Jezelsdorf, with a large

(1) Better carriage are built at Vienna than any other of the continent; and that sort, known by the name *Bdtarde*, is peculiarly safe and convenient for travelling. The usual price, for one of these carriages, vache, trunks, and every other requisite inclusive, is from five to six hundred imperial florins.

(2) Hollabrunn contains good inns.

number of vines. The water in the last-named town is bad. After dining here, we proceeded in three hours and a half to *Znaim*, through a good road (1), and an immense and richly-cultivated plain, abounding with corn and vineyards.

Znaim, the first town of Moravia, is large, handsome, and built somewhat like an Italian city. It contains several inns. We slept at *the Three Crowns*, and found nothing to complain of, except bad water. Next day, we drove in five hours and a quarter to *Schinta* through a very rough road, and immense plain abounding with corn. The inn at *Schinta* is almost too bad even to dine at : we were, however, obliged to stop for a couple of hours, to rest the mules ; after which we proceeded in three hours and a half to *Schelletau*, through a very rough road, and an open swampy country, rich in corn and woods of fir. Our inn here was *the Post-House*, which we found tolerably good. Next day we drove in six hours to *Iglau*, through a good road, and an open corn-country, passing *Stannern* and other small villages on our way. *Iglau*, the last city of Moravia, is handsomely built in the Italian style ; and the outsides of some of the houses are embellished with curious old paintings. The square contains good inns. The spires of the churches in this country, like those of *Carinthia*, are chiefly covered with white metal. The dress of the female peasants is pretty ; but, what looks odd to foreign eyes, the women wear short petticoats and drawers, while the men's coats reach to their shoes. Fur seems much worn by both sexes. After dining at *Iglau*, we proceeded in two hours and a half to *Stecken*, through a good road, and a country richly cultivated with corn, and variegated with woods. The inn at *Stecken* is bad, we were, however, obliged to sleep there ; though better accommodations may be obtained at *Deutschbrodt* a drive of above two hours and a quarter further. *Stecken* is the first post in Bohemia.

(1) We had extra-horses to ascend the hill beyond *Jezelsdorf*.

Our next day's journey was to *Czaslau*, a drive of nine hours and three quarters; we dined, however, by the way, at Hauvre, where the inn is tolerable. Our road to Czaslau, (the first part excepted, which traverses a hill (1),) was rough; the country abounds in corn and woods of fir.—Czaslau is a handsome town, with a large square and obelisk in its centre; the houses are chiefly white and tiled at the top; the ornaments of the belfries here, and in Moravia, consist of five or six spires beside a cupola, all covered with white metal. We slept at *the Post-House*, a tolerably good inn, where the master was remarkably civil and honest; for we left, at this inn, a pair of pistols, which were sent after us.

Our next day's journey was to *Planian*, a drive of six hours and a quarter, through a tolerable road, and a vast plain of corn. On our way we went near Molin, a large town, and through Collin, which also seems large. There are two tolerable inns at Planian, where we slept, in consequence of illness; but ought to have proceeded to Boemischbrod, a drive of two hours and a half further. Next day, however, we reached *Prague*, after travelling ten hours in a good road, through a vast plain, richly cultivated, and interspersed with towns and villages, but not pretty. We descended almost constantly for many miles before we entered Prague.

This is one of the handsomest cities in Europe, built in the Italian style, and famous for its bridge; its size, likewise, is considerable, and its fortifications are strong. The inhabitants, however, bear no proportion to the spaciousness of the town, as they do not, according to the best computations, amount to ninety thousand. The *University of Prague* has long been celebrated. *The Cathedral*, a finely situated Gothic, structure and *the Church of the Holy Cross*, are said to be worth notice, but unfortunately we had not time to examine them. The beautiful Bridge of Prague is thrown over the Moldau, which runs into the Elbe.

(1) We ascended this hill with extra-horses.

Here are several inns; we went to that called *The Prince of Prussia*. *The Lion* is much recommended.

The Slavonian language, (a dialect of the German) is spoken in Moravia and Bohemia.

From Prague, we drove in four hours and a half to Schlan, through a good road, generally up hill, and, over a vast plain, tolerably cultivated with corn and hops. We dined at Schlan, (where, though the town is not small, the inn is indifferent;) and thence proceeded in five hours, to *Budin*, through a very bad road, the soil being loose and boggy; the country, however, is rich in corn and game. Budin contains two inns, neither of which can be called good. Next day we drove, in five hours, to *Lobositz*, through a boggy, and, (after rain,) an extremely dangerous road. To ascend the hill out of Budin, it is requisite that every carriage should have extra horses; indeed, for the whole post, extrahorses are useful; and heavy carriages should be held up by men. Immediately after quitting Budin, we crossed the Elbe, and generally kept in sight afterward till our arrival at Dresden. Lobositz contains two tolerable inns; *the Post-House*, and *the Free-Masons' Arms* (called *L' Austria Grande*;) we slept at the latter, not being able to obtain extra-horses in order to proceed. Next morning we drove, in five hours and a half, to Aussig (1), through a road, bad at all times, and excessively dangerous after rain; being rocky, in some places, to a degree, that heavy carriages risk breaking to pieces, and so boggy in others, that the lightest vehicle can scarcely escape overturning, unless held up by men. And, to increase the danger of this road, it lies close to the Elbe, on the brink of a precipice.

Travellers, whose carriages are heavy, should put their luggage into a waggon, and themselves either upon horses or into a light calash, between Lobositz and Aussig; and Invalids ought not to attempt going any way but on horseback, the jolts being so violent that

(1) Aussig is famous for its strong sweet wine, called Postkaltzky.

it requires considerable bodily strength to bear them; as a proof of which, two persons who went in carriages, at the same time with us, broke blood-vessels; while others were overturned, and nearly killed with fatigue. It seems extraordinary that the Emperor does not have his road mended, as it might be done in a short time, and at a small expense, especially on the banks of the Elbe; where the soil is chiefly a rock. He has, however, made the following road from Prague to Dresden, which is reckoned better than that we took:

	Posta
From <i>Schlan</i> to <i>Teinitz</i>	1
<i>Postelberg</i>	1
<i>Toplitz</i>	2
<i>Peterswald</i>	1 1/2
<i>Zehist</i>	1
DRESDEN.	1

Perhaps it might be possible to go down the Elbe from Budin to Dresden; from Aussig, it certainly would; though, in either case, Travellers ought to send forward some hours before-hand, in order to have a proper boat provided.

The inn at Aussig is small, but clean; and the country from Lobositz thither very romantic. After dining at Aussig, we set out for Peterswald, which we were seven hours in reaching, as the road is bad, even to be dangerous; it traverses a high mountain, to ascend which either oxen, or extra-horses, are requisite.

Peterswald is the last town in the Imperial dominions, and does not contain one good inn. But a quarter of a mile out of the town, at a hamlet called *Iledorf*, or *Hilesdorf*, there is a clean comfortable public-house, which stands close to the high-road, on the right, the sign being *the Free-Masons' Arms*. At this house we slept; and next morning, drove in eight hours to Dresden. On quitting Hilesdorf, we ascended a steep hill (1), and then passed a wood of fir; after which, we descended almost constantly through a rich corn-country, till our arrival at Dresden. We found the road sometimes

(1) We were drawn up this hill by the aid of oxen.

rough, but, generally speaking, good; the villages neat, the peasantry clean; and, after leaving Peterswald, we did not see one beggar.

There is a comfortable looking inn not far from Hilesdorf, and another at Pirna, about ten English miles from Dresden.

The dress of the Saxon peasants resembles that worn in England some centuries ago; and when we spoke English to these people, they frequently understood us.

The approach to Dresden announces the richness of Saxony; and at the gate of the city we found a custom-house officer, who attended us to our inn; where, on being presented with a couple of florins, he retired without examining our luggage.

Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is supposed to contain about 50,000 inhabitants: though some authors rate the population at double that number.

The architecture of Dresden is simple; light, and elegant; the streets are straight, wide, and clean; the square spacious: the palaces, churches, and other public edifices, magnificent; and the bridge thrown over the Elbe, which divides the old from the new buildings, is one of the finest in Europe.

Here are, as it were, three cities; the old town, the new town, and Frederickstadt. The fortifications are strong; the environs rich and beautiful; and the Elbe, though not clear, is broad and handsome. Lutheranism is the established religion of the country: but the Calvinists have public meeting-houses, and the Sovereign has one Romish church; he and his family being Roman Catholics.

The inhabitants of Dresden are, generally speaking, well conditioned, and very civil to Foreigners: who live here with comfort, at a moderate expense: and Painters may study with great advantage at Dresden; not only on account of the precious works of art which are submitted to public view, but likewise because there reigns throughout this town a tranquillity peculiarly favourable to the Studios.

Here are several good inns: and private lodgings also may be procured without difficulty.

The objects best worth a Traveller's notice are—*The royal Romish Church*, which contains a celebrated organ, by Silbermann; and a fine picture of the Ascension, by Mengs—(the Belfry of this church is 503 feet in height)—*The Picture Gallery*—*The Treasury*, or *Jewel-Office*—*The Gallery of Antiques*—*The royal Libraries*—and *The Collection of Dresden China*. *The Cabinet of Natural History*, and *The antique Armoury*, should likewise be visited, if Travelers have time to spare.

In order to gain admittance to the Picture Gallery; the Treasury, the Gallery of Antiques, and the Royal Libraries; it is requisite to send, over night, your name, country, and quality, to the respective Directors; together with [the number of persons you intend to bring; and the hour at which you mean to come. You may either go from nine till half-past ten in the morning, or from half-past ten till twelve; from two till half-past three in the afternoon, or from half-past three till five. To the Director of the Picture-Gallery each party pays from four florins to one ducat, and to the Sweeper half a florin; which sum once given, you are at liberty to go without expense afterward. To the Master of the Jewel-Office every party pays four florins, and to each of his servants half a florin; which sum once given, you are at liberty to go free of expense afterward. The *Custode* who shows the Collection of Dresden China expects a ducat, provided the party he attends be large.

Picture Gallery. This immense collection, certainly the finest of its kind in Europe, contains *chefs-d'oeuvres*, excellently well preserved, of the best masters: so that it is scarcely possible for any person to study the Dresden Gallery, without becoming a real Connoisseur.

Here are, in *the Flemish School*, Adonis and Venus—a Satyr and a Faun—Neptune calming a tempest—Meleager presenting the Boar's head to Atalanta—and St. Jerome meditating; all first-rate productions, by

Rubens. Several works by Netscher (particularly a man seated, and writing,) which show precisely how small pictures ought to be painted. Admirable works by Teniers, Ostade, Ruysdaal, Wouvermans, Brughel, Berghem, and Paul Potter. The Annunciation—and the judgment of Paris, both by Vander Werf—the Madonna with the Saviour in her arms, and a little naked Boy in the lower part of the picture, by Holbein—and portraits, of a Burgomaster and his Wife, by the same artist.

The Italian School contains, the Madonna enthroned with the Saviour, by Corregio, in his first manner—the Madonna enthroned with the Saviour, S. George etc, by the same great master—his Magdalene, a small recumbent figure, said to be the most faultless picture ever painted—and the Nativity called Corregio's Night, and by many persons deemed the *chef-d'œuvre* of colouring, though now injured by having been washed—the Madonna, the Saviour, etc., called Corregio's S. Sebastian—and a portrait, by Corregio, of his Physician—The Tribute Money, by Titian, deemed one of his finest pictures—and the Madonna, the Saviour, Pope Sixtus V., Cherubim, etc., attributed to Raphael.

Other celebrated paintings *in the Flemish School* are, Noah sacrificing after having left the Ark, by N. Poussin—Luther and his wife, by J. Holbein—a Child borne away by an eagle! (This picture, the work of Rembrandt, seems improperly called the rape of Ganymedes)—a portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; and another of his Mother, weighing gold, likewise by Rembrandt—portrait of Salvator Rosa, by himself—Peasants dancing by Teniers—portrait of Henry VIII., of England, by J. Holbein—a Girl with lighted candle gathering grapes, by Gerard Dow!—a head of N. Poussin, by himself—Moses found in the Nile, by Poussin—Rembrandt's daughter, by Rembrandt—a small Madonna and Child, by Albert Durer—Fruit and Flowers, by A. Minjon—a Landscape, by Berghem, and a Landscape with Cattle, by Ruysdaal—our Saviour raising the Dead, with other small but highly finished pictures, by Die-

terich—a Landscape, with Lions, by Rubens!—a Landscape, with a forest and a hunted stag, by Ruysdaal and Vander Velde!—Manoah and his wife sacrificing, and the Angel ascending to heaven by Rembrandt—the repose in Egypt, by Ferdinand Bol!—the feast of Thasuerus, by Rembrandt—a Girl standing at an open window and reading a letter, school of Rembrandt— Narcissus and Nymphs, by N. Poussin—the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, by ditto—a Landscape with Cattle, by Vander Velde—a Cock and Hen endeavouring to oppose an Eagle who has seized one of their chickens, by Jondekoeter!—a Landscape with a Shepherd playing on his pipe, by Claude—a Landscape, by Bergem—a cattle by Wouvermans!—the Madonna and our Saviour, by Vandyck!—several exquisitely finished Heads, by Tenner and Seybold—a Philosopher reading by Konink!—a Banker conversing with a Peasant who has brought him money, by Quintin-Matsys—a Forest, Dogs, and Falcons, by Vander Velde and Paul Potter—Joseph presenting his Father to Pharaoh, by Ferdinand Bol—Head of Seybold, by himself—the Madonna, the Saviour, and St. Anne. by J. Van Eyk, the reputed inventor of oil-colours—St. Jerome penitent, by Vandyck—a Youth-Drawer, by G. Honthorst—Venus seated, and Cupid playing with a Dove, by Vander Werf—a Banker weighing gold and a Woman looking at him, by Quintin Matsys—Syrinx and Pan, by N. Poussin—Noah sacrificing after the Deluge, and a Bacchalian scene, both by Poussin—a Stable, by Wouvermans—and the idolatry of Solomon, by Poussin.

Other celebrated paintings belonging to *the Italian school*, are St. Cecilia, etc., by Giulio Romano—a Lamenting Magdalene, by P. Battoni—Parnassus, by Moretto—a Concert, by the same master—the Resurrection of our Saviour, by Paolo Veronese—a Woman carried off by a Man, at whose feet lies another man wounded, by J. C. Procaccini—the repose in Egypt, by Trevisani—Head of a man with a cap on, by Titian!—Adam and Eve driven from Paradise, by Albano!—Sirs seated, by Benvenuto Garofolo—Samson combat-

ing the Philistines, by Giulio Romano—Herodias with the head of S. John, by Leonardo da Vinci—the Genius of Glory, by Annibale Caracci—the Repose in Egypt, by Lodovico Caracci—the Madonna and our Saviour, by Annibale Caracci—the Woman detected in adultery, by Tintoretto—the same subject, by Bartolommeo Biscaino!—a recumbent Venus, by Titian, and another by Guido—Peace by Dosso Dossi—Justice, by ditto—the Saviour in the stable, with Angels adoring him, by Albano!—the Saviour crowned with thorns and supported by an Angel, by Annibale Caracci!—a Bacchanalian feast by Garofolo—a young Bacchus by Guido—the Assumption, by A. Caracci—S. George and the Dragon by Raphael—an *Ecce Homo*, by Guido—Lot and his Daughters, by Guercino—the Angel and Tobias, by Titian—Titian's Mistress, by himself—the Head of our Saviour, by A. Caracci—a Candle-Light piece, by Rubens!—a Holy Family, called the Madonna with the basin, by Giulio Romano—Loves dancing, and Venus above, in the clouds, by Albano—two pictures of Galatea, by ditto—the Fall of the Angels, by Tintoretto—the good Samaritan, by Paolo Veronese—a Madonna and Child, by Schidone—the portrait of Thomas Parr when above an hundred years old, by Vandyck—and the Madonna and our Saviour in glory, by Ramenghi called Bagnacavallo.

Cabinet of Drawings in Pastel—Portrait of Raphael Mengs, by himself—of his Father, by the same—and of Cupid, by the same!—several other beautiful drawings, and some small paintings in enamel. *This Gallery is warm.*

Treasury or Jewel-Office. The most striking things here are—*Second room*—a ship of ivory, and a vase of the same, with *bassi-rilievi* representing a battle—*Third room*—a chimney-piece adorned with all the most valuable productions of Saxony, namely, china, diamonds, and other precious stones, pearls, etc. *Fourth room*—superb pieces of plate, etc. *Fifth room*—(fitted up with peculiar elegance) fine *camei*—a *basso-rilievo* on the shell of a Nautilus—another large *basso-rilievo*

representing a youth travelling into foreign countries upon an unbridled horse; but, having Virtue for his guide, Vice flies before him. *Sixth room*—three pieces of enamel, by Mengs—antique enamel—pearls representing men and women about one finger high, among which a Potter is much admired. *Seventh room*—a pyramid of precious stones, antique *camei*, etc., in the centre of which is the head of Augustus II.; and at the foot of the column are small enamelled figures, in the respective dresses of the several European nations. This pyramid is said to have cost 100,000 crowns. *Eighth room*—an onyx, esteemed the largest in the known world—the Great Mogul seated on his throne, and celebrating his birth-day; a superb toy—an Egyptian temple, likewise a superb toy—the jewels of the crown; being a dazzling collection of fine brilliants—a large and beautiful green diamond, said to be unique, with several large red and yellow diamonds. *The rooms are paved with marble, and very cold.*

Cabinet of antique Sculpture. The most striking things here are—a young Bacchus eating grapes—Meleager—one of the sons of Niobe, dead—an Etruscan statue of Minerva, the drapery of which is curious—a *baso-relievo* of Artimesia, in jasper, attributed to Mycippus—statues of two female Fauns—Æsculapius and Hygeia, the head of the first particularly fine—statues of Vestals, found in Herculaneum by the Prince d'Elbeuf and by far the finest things in this collection; the drapery being wonderfully executed!!! a fragment of a Gladiator, or Wrestler, going to anoint himself, attributed to Phidias!—an Etruscan altar—a Grecian altar, with niches in it—a Sarcophagus, with a dog. There are other valuable pieces of sculpture; but, as most of them have been sadly mutilated and ill-restored, artists only can appreciate their merits. *This Cabinet is cold.*

Under the apartments which contain the above-named antiques is a collection of Dresden china, from its commencement, by J. F. Bottcher, in 1701, to the present period. The inventor of this china was an

apothecary's man at Berlin; and finding himself suspected of being able to make gold, he deemed it prudent to retire to Dresden; where, being ordered to prepare a powder for the transmutation of metals, he happened, in the course of his studies on this occasion, to discover the art of making Dresden china. *The rooms which contain this china are damp and cold.*

There are two theatres at Dresden.

The distance from Vienna to this city is about four hundred and fifty English miles; and the expense of ferries and barriers for one carriage about three Tuscan sequins. The distance from Dresden to Hamburgh is about the same; and, in consequence of hearing that the road was execrably bad, and that the inns were very indifferent, we determined to dismiss our mules and go by water, in an excellent boat, with three cabins, four beds, a place behind for men-servants, and another before for baggage. Our beds, fuel, kitchen-utensils, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, saucers, plates, and dishes, were found by the master of the boat, who paid all the port-duties to the princes whose territories lay in our route, and maintained himself and four watermen, we giving him two hundred and fifty-five dollars of Saxony, (being florins three hundred eighty-two and a half, an extravagant price, as boats a very little smaller go for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Indeed, I would advise large families to hire a couple of these smaller boats, by which means, they would be better accommodated, and pay somewhat less than we did (1).

The Elbe is a remarkably safe river as far as Hamburgh, though in some places so shallow that large boats are apt to touch ground; but this does no harm, as the bottom is a soft sand. We were seven days and a half on our passage, the wind being contrary; but with a favourable breeze, or indeed none at all, this voyage is usually accomplished in less than a week;

(1) It is necessary to have two mattresses for each bed, and curtain to all the cabin-windows.

ven though you cast anchor for a few hours every night, in order to avoid the noise which the boatmen make while going on. We continually passed villages where bread, meat, fish, vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, and good wine, were to be purchased; and beer we took from Dresden.

The banks of the Elbe are finely wooded. The most remarkable towns we passed near were, *Meissen*, where the Dresden china is made, and where there is a covered bridge over the Elbe; *Torgau*, where there is another covered bridge over the Elbe, (the country from Dresden hither abounds with vineyards) (1); *Wittenberg*, a handsome town, which contains an University, and is famous for having been the abode of Luther, whose Tomb is in the Church belonging to the Castle (2): here, likewise, is a bridge thrown over the Elbe; and here provisions of all kinds, beer, and wine, may be purchased better and cheaper than in any other place between Dresden and Hamburg; *Moswick*, rather a large town, not far from which are the celebrated *Gardens of Verlitzen*; and by landing at a place where the boatmen pay a tax, and walking to another place where they likewise pay a tax, Travellers may see these gardens without delaying their voyage; *Magdeburgh*, a large and strongly-fortified city, belonging to Prussia, where, however, strangers cannot land without having their passports examined. We were detained here some hours, that our boatmen might pay the port-duties, which are heavy. After quitting this city, we passed several villages belonging to Hannover, among which was *Lauenburg*, rather a large place, where, though the people look robust, there is a great appearance of poverty.

The Elbe becomes immensely broad as it approaches

(1) Of all the excellent wines in this neighbourhood, that of Torgau is deemed the best.

(2) Luther was chosen first to teach philosophy, and afterward theology, in the University founded by Frederick Elector of Saxony, at Wittenberg,

Hamburgh, which city, supposed to contain an hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, is built somewhat in the style of an old English country town. The streets are straight, and planted with trees close to the houses; the quay abounds with people of every nation; the port is crowded with ships; and the whole city exhibits an appearance of being the world's exchange. Here are no duties to pay at the custom-house. The inns at Hamburgh are neither good nor cheap. Private lodgings may be obtained; though, like the inns, they are bad and dear.

There are large numbers of storks on the banks of the Elbe, and in the city of Hamburgh; and, what is remarkable, these birds are held in such veneration by the common people, that they would probably murder any foreigner who attempted shooting a stork.

The filial piety of this fowl has long been celebrated; and its sagacity in other instances seems equally extraordinary, judging from the following circumstance. A wild stork was brought by a farmer into his poultry-yard, to be the companion of a tame one he had long kept there; but the tame stork, disliking the idea of a rival, fell upon the stranger, and beat him so unmercifully that he was compelled to take wing, and with some difficulty got away. About four months afterward, however, he returned to the poultry-yard, recovered of his wounds, and attended by three other storks; who no sooner alighted than they fell upon the tame stork and killed him!

From Hamburgh to Cuxhaven we went by water in one of the boats which usually convey passengers, each of which is large enough to accomodate five or six persons; and contains beds, and a fire-place for cooking provisions. The time of embarkation is regulated by the tide. We were about eighteen hours in going; and paid to our watermen, three in number, seventy marks for the boat, and four for drink-money; finding provisions for ourselves, but not for the watermen (1)

(1) Public boats convey Passengers and luggage from Hamburgh to Cuxhaven every Tuesday and Friday, weather

On arriving at Cuxhaven we luckily met with a packet ready to sail for Harwich.

Every Cabin, or Whole Passenger pays for going from Cuxhaven to Harwich in a Post-Office packet. 1.5 5 0

Every Half-Passenger 3 0 0

Every four-wheeled carriage (the charge for shipping it not inclusive.). 8 0 0

Female Servants pay as Whole Passengers;—Children under six years, as Half Passengers;—and above that age as Whole Passengers (1).

Harwich packets sail to Cuxhaven every Wednesday and Saturday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, weather permitting; and return twice a week, if possible.

Cuxhaven, though a small town, contains clean Inns,

permitting. The price paid by a Cabin Passenger is fifteen marks;—by a Steerage Passenger eleven marks and four shillings;—and by Servants four marks and twelve shillings each.

(1) As the rates of passengers by post-office packets are occasionally altered, the best mode of gaining certain intelligence on this subject is by an application at the General Post-office in London.

A P P E N D I X

CHAPTER. I.

CLIMATES OF THE CONTINENT.—REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS, etc.

imates of Nice, Massa, and Pisa—Invalids cautioned against exposing themselves to the influence of the sun—Newly-built houses, and houses not built on arches, unwholesome—Ground-floors healthy only in summer—Best winter situation for Invalids—Eligible situation during other seasons of the year—Naples, Genoa, and Lisbon liable to destructive vicissitudes of weather—Barcelona, Valencia, and Alicant, recommended during winter—Requisites for Invalids, and other Travellers, on leaving England—Means of preserving health during a long journey—Bargains with Inn-keepers, etc.

My family were advised to travel over-land to Italy; and we therefore passed through France. Nice was recommended as the best winter-climate for pulmonary complaints, and we consequently resided there several months: but experience convinced us that we might have adopted a more eligible plan; as we saw at Nice an instance of recovery from pulmonary consumption; and therefore did this appear extraordinary in a climate where a fervid sun and an uncommonly sharp wind are perpetually combating with each other. Massa, in point of climate, is the counterpart of Nice; but Pisa, as I have already mentioned, is one of the best winter-climates in Europe, and ought, I am persuaded, in pulmonary complaints, to be decidedly preferred to every other part of Italy, from the commencement of October till the end of April. The marshy ground and standing water about Pisa formerly rendered the air unwholesome; but this evil is now removed; and the consequent increase of population has not only banished grass

from the streets, but dispensed cheerfulness and health throughout this elegant city. It seems requisite, however, to give Invalids, who purpose residing here, one caution, namely, never to sit, stand, nor walk in the sun, without being defended by a parasol; and always to prefer walking on the shady side of a street (1). Newly-built houses are to be avoided here, and in every other part of Italy; as it is, generally speaking, four or five years ere new walls become dry. Houses, not built on arches, are likewise to be avoided; and ground floors, during winter, spring, and autumn, are unwholesome; though healthy in summer. That side of the Pisa Quay, called *La parte di mezzo-giorno*, is, as I have already mentioned, the best winter situation for Invalids, because warmer and less damp than any other: for though the climate is uniformly soft (owing to mountains which operate as a screen from every wind, except sea-breezes), it is sometimes complained of for being moist, and wanting elasticity: but this very want frequently proves beneficial to weak lungs: and indeed I am fully convinced, from experience, that the lives of many consumptive persons might be saved, where they sent by sea to Leghorn (2), advised to winter at Pisa, cautioned

(1) Persons, who are under the necessity of exposing themselves to the influence of the sun in warm climates, ought to line the crowns of their hats with writing-paper, several times doubled: and likewise to sponge themselves daily with vinegar: indeed, this wash is not only a preservative against those fevers which result from hot weather, or *Mal'aria*, but also a most salutary application in consumptive cases.

(2) Rates of Passengers by the Mediterranean Packets, which sail from Falmouth.

From Falmouth to Gibraltar, Cabin-Passenger, 38*l*.—Steerage-Passenger, 22*l*.

Do. Malta, Cabin-Passenger, 59*l*.—Steerage Passenger, 33*l*.

Do. Messina, Cabin-Passenger, 61*l*.—Steerage-Passenger, 34*l*.

Passengers provide their own bedding; and female servants pay as Cabin Passengers.

Packets sail from Falmouth, for the Mediterranean, every third Tuesday throughout the year; weather permitting.

against travelling much by land; and, above all things, interdicted from crossing the Apennine and Alps; which travellers often do, in order to spend the summer-months in Switzerland, one of the most unequal climates of Europe. From the beginning of May till midsummer I would counsel consumptive persons either to reside at the Baths of Pisa, or in the city of Florence; and, during the great heats, to seek a villa, the more spacious the more wholesome, on those hills which lie just beneath Fiesole; where there is a constant and sometimes a very fresh breeze from noon till sun-set: insomuch that I have sat out of doors in the shade at mid-day (when the thermometer often rises to 85, and even to 90), without feeling more warmth than is easily supported: and as the wind always abates when the sun declines, and the surrounding higher mountains of the Apennine attract the noxious vapours, this situation is not liable to those dangerous vicissitudes from heat to cold which are particularly baneful to weak lungs. Florence, during the height of summer, though wholesome, is, as I have already mentioned, oppressively hot; in autumn temperate; but in winter foggy and cold. To persons who require a bracing summer-climate, I would recommend the Baths of Lucca; where the thermometer seldom rises higher than from 76, to 78; or the town of Carrara, which, from the loftiness of its position, from its vicinity to the sea, and likewise from the days (owing to the height of the mountains) being shorter there, than in many other parts of Italy, is very cool. Siena, also, from being built on an eminence, and therefore frequently visited by refreshing breezes, is deemed an eligible summer-abode, but owing to that reflected heat from which no large city can be exempt, it is often oppressively hot during the months of July and August. Rome, from the end of October till the end of April, is considered, when the lungs are not ulcerated, as even a better climate, in consumptive cases, than Pisa: and at all seasons that part of Rome not affected by *Mal' aria*, is particularly congenial to old persons; insomuch that there are not, perhaps, half so many

instances of longevity, without infirmities, in any other populous city of Europe (1). Naples from the quantity of sulphur with which its atmosphere is impregnated cannot be a good situation in all stages of a decline; at Naples, likewise, the wind is frequently strong and piercing; and the continual vicissitudes from heat to cold, which are common here during winter and spring render the climate, at those seasons, a bad one. I have already recommended the Plain of Sorrento as the most healthful summer-abode in southern Italy; and during a long residence there, I seldom saw the thermometer rise to 78; never felt the heat of summer oppressive, unless I exposed myself to the mid-day sun, which is always dangerous in warm climates; neither was I ever tormented by musquitoes, which, during the months of July, August, and September, are, a serious evil in many parts of the Continent: the Baths of Lucca, however the city of Siena, and all lofty situations, are, generally speaking, exempt from this pest. I can likewise safely recommend the climate of the town of Sorrento and that part of its Piano called S. Agnello as peculiarly salubrious and delightful in winter; though during, the vernal and autumnal equinox, this district, like other countries near the sea, is visited by storms; but they are not sufficiently violent to injure the orange-trees; which, loaded with golden fruit during the months of November, December, and January, conspire with the ever-green olives, ilexes, and pines, to give this favoured spot the resemblance of perpetual spring.

The climate of Genoa cannot (as I have already mentioned) be recommended; that of northern Italy is cold during winter, and at other seasons liable to sudden and unwholesome changes. Lisbon, also, is subject to these destructive vicissitudes of weather insomuch that but few consumptive Invalids have re-

(1) The inhabitants of Rome, however, usually go into the country during the month of October; or take very strong exercise, to preserve themselves from the bilious fever prevalent in the city during that period.

covered the blessing of health from visiting the banks of the Tagus. Spain, as a place of residence, is on some accounts objectionable; because the water, and provisions (fruit and other vegetables excepted) are not, generally speaking, good in that country; but with respect to climate, Barcelona, Valencia, and Alicante, are, during winter, preferable even to Pisa (1).

REQUISITES FOR INVALIDS, AND OTHER TRAVELLERS,
ON LEAVING ENGLAND.

Travellers, who intend going from London to Paris, should apply for passports to the French Minister in the first-named capital. These passports are obtained without any expense, except a trifling gratuity to the Minister's porter; and they are absolutely needful; because British subjects cannot, at the present moment, enter France without them; neither can Post-Masters at Paris, or within forty-five miles of that city, supply a foreigner with horses, unless he exhibit a passport; and lately, indeed, passports have been called for, and strictly examined, in every large town throughout the Continent. Persons who intend travelling from France, through Switzerland, to northern Italy, should take care to have these important vouchers signed by the Austrian Ambassador at Paris: this, however, has been already mentioned (2).

Circular Exchange-Notes, from Herries and Co., St. James's-Street, or Hammersey and Co., Pall-Mall, are particularly advantageous to travellers; because payable sight in all the principal cities of Europe; and likewise exempt from the deduction of one per cent, to which common letters of credit are subject. Letters of

) Persons who wish to preserve health, either in Portugal, Spain, or Southern Italy, during winter, should endeavour to keep themselves warm by means of additional clothing, rather than fires.

) See the former part of this Work, Chapter I, page 44, which contains a Note of consequence with respect to ports.

recommendation to all the British Ministers on the Continent are also highly advantageous. Letters to respectable Foreigners are useful; and frequently guard Travellers from imposition. The English complain of being pillaged in foreign countries; but if they would procure recommendations to men of respectability, instead of trusting to Inn-keepers, and *Valets-de-place*, they might find themselves much less imposed upon. The lower class of Italians usually form a league to pillage Travellers. Thus, if a *Valet-de-place* hire your lodging, he receives (from the landlord) a certain stipend during your stay; and this sum never fails to be added on to your rent: if he hire your carriage, he receives a considerable fee from the job-man; while you pay dearer in consequence: nay, every artist or mechanic you employ, and every article you purchase, is, generally speaking, taxed, either by your *Valet-de-place*, or your Courier. Persons who go to Italy by sea, cannot however, require this latter class of servant: and, indeed I would counsel those who travel by land, to dispense with so costly a domestic: whose place may always be supplied by a good post-book, and an active man-servant, who understands the management of carriages.

The following articles are useful to Travellers in general; and some of them particularly needful to Invalids.

Leather sheets, made of sheep-skin, or doe-skin—pillows—blankets—calico sheets—pillow-cases—a musquito-net, made of strong gauze, or very thin muslin—a travelling chamber-lock—(these locks may always be met with in London; and are easily fixed upon any door in less than five minutes)—Bramah-locks for writing-desks and coach seats—a tinder-box and matches—a small lantern—towels, table-cloths and napkins, strong but not fine—pistols—a pocket-knife to eat with—table-knives—a carving-knife and fork—a silver tea-pot—a block-tin tea-kettle, tea-pot, tea, and sugar-canister—the three last so made as to fit into the kettle—pen-knives—Walkden's ink-powder—pens—razors, straps, and hones—needles, thread, tape, worsted, and pins—gauze

worsted stockings—flannel—double-soled shoes and boots, and elastic soles; which are particularly needful, in order to resist the chill of brick and marble floors—dogs, called *Paraboues*; which are to be purchased of the Patentee, Davis, Tottenham-Court-Road, No. 229—warm pelisses, great-coats and travelling-caps—The London and Edinburgh Dispensatory; or the Universal Dispensatory, by Reece—a thermometer—a medicine-chest, with scales, weights, an ounce, and half-ounce, measure for liquids—a glass pestle and mortar—Shuttleworth's drop-measure, an article of great importance; the practice of administering active fluids by drops is dangerously inaccurate—tooth and hair-brushes—portable soup—Iceland moss—James's powder—bark—alvolatile—aether—sulphuric acid pure opium—liquid iudanum—paregoric elixir—ipécacuanha—emetic tartar—prepared calomel—diluted vitriolic acid—essential oil of lavender—spirit of lavender—sweet spirit of nitre—antimonial wine—super-carbonated kali—court-plaster and lint (1). A strong English carriage, hung rather low, with well-seasoned corded jack springs, iron axletrees, and *sous-soupentes* of rope covered with leather (2)—strong wheels—anti-attrition grease (3)—strong pole-peces—a drag-chain, with a very strong iron shoe; and another drag made of leather, with an iron hook (4)—a box containing extra linch pins, tools, nails, bolts etc.; for repairing, mounting, and dismounting a carriage—this box should be made in the shape of a trunk,

(1) Families, who design to spend any length of time on the Continent, should likewise provide themselves with an ironing-cloth.

(2) *Sous-soupentes* are not necessary unless a carriage be very laden, and its spring weak.

(3) This useful article may now be purchased at Paris, Florence, and Naples; though not so cheap as in England.

(4) On descending steep hills, especially when the road is rough, a shoe may be forced off from the tire of a wheel; in this case the hook, which careful drivers always put on at the same time with the shoe, keeps the wheel steady, and prevents danger.

padlocked, and slung to the hind-axletree—one well, if the carriage be crane-necked; two, if it be not—a sword-case—a very light imperial—two moderate-sized trunks, the larger to go before—a patent chain and padlock for every outside package—lamps, and a stock of candles fitted to them—a barouche seat, and a very light leather hat-box, or a wicker basket with an oil-skin cover suspended under it. The bottom of the carriage should be pitched on the outside; the blinds should be made to bolt securely within-side; and the doors to lock. A second-hand carriage, in good condition, is preferable to a new one; and crane-necks are safer than single perches; though not necessary (1). Wheels made for travelling on the Continent should neither have patent-tire, nor patent boxes: mail-coach, or common brass boxes, answer best. In those parts of Germany where the roads are bad, it is advisable to cord the wheels of travelling carriages; and the mode of doing this effectually is, to attach the cords to iron cramps fixed on the tire; afterward fastening them round each nave. Every trunk ought to have a cradle; that is, some flat smooth pieces of oak, in length the same as the inside of the trunk, about two inches and a half wide, nearly half an inch thick, and crossed-barred by, and quilted into, the kind of material used for saddle girths: a distance of three inches being left between each piece of wood. This cradle should be strapped very tight upon the top of the trunk (after it has been packed) by means of straps and buckles fastened to its bottom and thus the contents can never be moved, by jolts from the situation in which they were originally placed. Every trunk should have an outside-cover of strong sail-cloth painted.

Persons who travel with their own sheets, pillows

(1) Carriages without perches, invented by Elliot and Holbrook, Westminster-Road, are convenient on the Continent.

Savage, in Queen-Street, Long-Acre, fits up travelling carriages remarkably well.

Ch. I.) REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS, etc. 507

and blankets, should double them up of a convenient size, and then place them in their carriage, by way of cushions, making a leather-sheet the envelope.

The drops of essential oil of lavender, distributed about a bed, will drive away either bugs or fleas: and a few drops of sulphuric-acid, put into a large decanter of bad water, will make the noxious particles deposit themselves at the bottom, and render the water wholesome: twenty drops of diluted vitriolic acid will produce the same effect (1).

Persons who wish to preserve health, during a long journey, should avoid sitting many hours together in a carriage; by alighting and walking on, while their horses are changed, provided they travel post: and by walking up all the ascents, provided they travel *en viturier*; and persons who get wetted through, should shake off their clothes as soon as possible; rub themselves with *Eau de Cologne*, and then put on dry warm linen, scented with Hungary water,

I will now close this subject by observing, that Travellers should never fail, before they enter an Inn upon the Continent, to make a strict bargain with the landlord, relative to their expenses; and bargains of every description should be made in the currency of the country (2).

1) After the vitriolic acid has been put into water, it should stand two hours; and then three parts of the water should be poured into another decanter, and the rest thrown away.

2) Persons, who are going from London to the Continent wish, previous to their departure, to exchange Banknotes for Napoleons, may be provided with the latter, at a few hours' notice, by Fisher and Co. No. 3, Cockspur-street.

CHAPTER II.

Steam-Packet from London to Calais—Ditto from Dover to Calais—Ditto from Dover to Boulogne—Expense of going from Dover to Calais in a Post-Office Packet—Ditto from Dover to Ostend—Expense of going from Brighthelmston to Dieppe, and from Southampton to Havre—Vessel from Plymouth to Bordeaux—Diligence from London to Paris—Dejean and Emery good Voiturins—Dover, best inn—Calais, best inns—Expense of hiring carriages—Tax upon English carriages—Sealed letters—Money of France—Expense attendant upon travelling on the Continent—Excursion from Plymouth to Guernsey, S. Malo, Nantes, Tours, and Orleans—Price of Post-horses, etc.—Water Diligence—Public carriages—Canal of Languedoc—Messagerie à Cheval—Distance from Calais to Paris through Amiens—Ditto through Beauvais—Distance from Ostend to Paris—from Dieppe to Ditto—from Havre to Ditto—Route from Calais through Amiens to Paris—Ditto from Calais through Beauvais to Paris—Ditto from Ostend through Lille to Paris—Ditto from Dieppe through Rouen to Paris—Ditto from Havre through Rouen to Paris—Hotels in the last named city—Firewood—Quarter's the town in which apartments and Hotels are most expensive—Quarters in which they are most reasonable—Unfurnished apartments—Eatables and wine—Restaurateurs—Cafés—Vervé, a celebrated Restaurateur—Wages of a Valet-d'honneur—Price of job-coaches, and hackney carriages—Ditto of public carriages which go to Versailles, etc.—Ditto of public boats, provisions, break fast and dinner at a Restaurateur's—Best shops—Music and Dancing Masters—English Library and Newspapers—Notary public who transacts business for the British Nation—English Surgeons—Apothecaries and Chemists—Upholsterers—Prices at the Theatres—Messageries Royales—Offices of the Coche d'été—Voituriers, where to be found—Their usual prices—General Post—Petite Poste—Route from Paris through Dijon to Geneva—Paris through Lyons to Chambery—Paris through Nevers and Moulins to Lyons—Lyons through Avignon and Aix to Nice—Lyons to Avignon by water—Avignon to Nismes and Montpellier—Aix to Marseille and Toulon—Paris to Bordeaux and Bayonne—Paris to Brest—Paris to Dunkerque—Lille through Ypres to Ostend—Lille to Bruxelles—Paris through Bruxelles to Ostend—Paris through Rheims to Liege—Paris through Châlons-sur-Marne to Strasburg—Paris through Troyes to Strasburg;

—Paris through Langres to Besançon—Paris to Grenoble
 —Paris through Toulouse to Perpignan—Paris through
 Chartres to La Rochelle—Paris through Caen to Cherbourg
 Paris through Rennes to L'Orient—Paris to Nantes—
 Nantes through Rennes to S. Malo.

A STEAM-PACKET has been recently established to run, in twelve hours, from her Moorings off the Tower of London to Calais direct, every Wednesday and Saturday morning; and she returns from Calais on Mondays and Thursdays.

Fares : chief-cabin, 32s.—fore-cabin, and fore-deck, 22s.—Children under ten years of age, half-price—four-wheeled carriages, 4*l.*, and two wheeled carriages; 2*l.* each.—Refreshments to be had on board—dinner, 2s. 6*d.* Every passenger is allowed one hundred weight of baggage; which must be sent to Galley-Quay, Lower Thames-Street. Passengers' names, with the keys of their trunks, must be addressed to Mr. Norman, No. I, Water-Lane, Tower-Street, London, and sent (as must the baggage) not later than one o'clock the day previous to starting.

Steam Packets are likewise established to run from Dover to Calais, in about three hours and a half; and *vice versa* : and from Dover to Boulogne, and *vice versa*.

These Packets are less liable than other vessels to produce sea sickness; carriages, without being dismounted, are safely conveyed in them; and the time in which they reach their destined port can, during moderate weather, be ascertained to a nicety: but nautical men appear to question the prudence of venturing in a Steam Packet, unless the weather be moderate. The charges in the Steam Vessels, which run from Dover to Calais, and Boulogne, and *vice versa*. are the same as in Post-Office Packets.

The expense of going from Dover to Calais in a Post-Office Packet is as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ladies, Gentlemen, and female Servants, each	0	10	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Men Servant, each	0	5	0
Four wheeled carriages, each	3	3	0
Horses, each	1	1	0
Dismounting and shipping a four- wheeled carriage	0	10	6
Shipping trunks etc. about	0	5	0
Wharfage	0	4	0
Town and Harbour dues	0	2	0
Commissioner	0	5	0

The duty on every horse is seventeen shillings; which, with other charges, amounts to about three pounds per horse.

The expense of going from Dover to Ostend in a Post-Office Packet is as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ladies and Gentlemen, each	1	1	0
Servants, each	0	10	6

Persons who land at Ostend, instead of Calais, save two posts and a half on their way to Paris; beside an extra-charge of half a post, which is paid on leaving Calais.

Families who sail in a Post-Office Packet are expected to give a trifling gratuity to the Mariners.

Post-Office Packets sail from Dover for Calais four times a week, and for Ostend once a week. The passage from Dover to Boulogne is somewhat longer than from Dover to Calais; but persons who land at Boulogne save four posts and a quarter on their way to Paris: it must, however, be acknowledged, that the passage from Dover to Boulogne is, generally speaking, less favourable than from Dover to Calais; though, on returning to England, the Boulogne packets usually have a much shorter and better passage than those which sail from Calais.

The distance between Dover and Calais is twenty-six miles and a half; and between Dover and Ostend rather more.

Passengers find their own provisions (1).

The expense of going from Bright-helmstone to Dieppe in a public Packet is as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ladies and Gentlemen, each. . . .	1	11	6

besides three shillings to the Boatman who takes Passengers on board; and the same to the Boatman who takes them on shore at Dieppe.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Four-wheeled carriages, each. . . .	4	4	0

Passengers find their own provisions: and the common passage, with a fair wind, is from eight to ten hours.

The expense of going from Southampton to Havre in the public Packet is as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ladies and Gentlemen, each	2	2	0
Servants, each	1	1	0
Children each, if under twelve years. . . .	1	1	0
Four-wheeled carriage	5	3	0

which, with other charges, amounts to between six and seven guineas.

Two-wheeled carriage	3	3	0
Horses, each	4	4	0
Cabin, if a Family take it entirely to themselves, 21 <i>l.</i>			
Provisions during the voyage, half a guinea per head.			

The Southampton-Packets usually sail twice a week.

A new and fast sailing Cutter of fifty-six tons register, called "The Sarah," goes from Plymouth to Bordeaux

(1) Persons who do not cross the Channel in a Steam-Packet, should endeavour to reach Calais soon enough to save the tide, by doing which, they are enabled to land from their vessel on the Quay, instead of being taken on shore in a French Harbour-boat, and obliged to pay four livres and half per head for going;

Persons who land in a Harbour-boat at Dover, (which is only needful when the tide does not serve to bring pack-vessels close to the Dover Quay) are charged four shillings per head.

every fortnight: and particulars respecting passage-money, etc., may be obtained, by an application to Hawker and Sons, Briton-Side, Plymouth.

A Diligence goes periodically from London to Paris; and places may be taken, and parcels booked, at the White Bear, Piccadilly, in the former city; and at the *Messageries Royales de la Rue Notre Dame des Victoires*, in the latter. The whole expense usually incurred by each inside-Passenger, from London to Paris, is about five pounds; and outside-Passengers, of course, pay less: they sit with the *Conducteur* (1), on a comfortable seat, which holds three persons, in front of the Diligence. Every Passenger is allowed to take, cost-free, as much luggage as weighs fourteen pounds (2).

Dejean, of Geneva, conveys Passengers from London, through Paris, to Switzerland and Italy, allowing them to remain two days in the last named city; or longer, provided they agree to pay an extra-price for so doing. Further particulars may be obtained by an application at No. 33. Hay-Market, London.

Emery, an excellent Voiturin, likewise conveys Passengers from London, through Paris, to Switzerland and Italy. Further particulars may be obtained by an application to Recordon, Watch-maker, Cockspur-street, Charing-Cross, No. 33, or to Emery himself, at the White Bear, Piccadilly.

The best Inn at Dover is *Steriker's London Hotel*

(1) The *Conducteur* has the charge of passengers and luggage.

(2) Coaches corresponding with the *Messageries Royales Rue Notre Dame des Victoires*, at Paris, go every morning and evening from The Golden-Cross, Charing-Cross and also from The Cross-Keys, Wood-street, Cheapside. In these Offices places may be secured to Dover, Calais, Paris and all the great towns of France; and likewise to Brussels, Geneva, and Milan.

The *Directeur des Messageries*, in London, engages to convey luggage of every description to any part of the Continent, either by the *Diligence*, or the *Roulage*

The most comfortable Inn at Calais is *The royal Hotel. L' Hôtel Dessin*, and *L' Hôtel de Bourbon* are likewise good inns. They all furnish travelling carriages, which may be either purchased or hired : and a carriage hired at Calais to go to Paris, remains there, at the disposal of the Hirer, during fifteen days ; so that he may, within that period, return it to Calais without additional expense. A French Cabriolet may usually be hired for about four Napoleons ; and a coach for five or six.

Every English carriage, on entering France, is valued at the Custom-House ; and one-third of the value deposited there, by the Owner ; who, on quitting France, by the same route, receives back about two thirds of the deposit : unless he stay beyond three years, in which case the whole sum is forfeited. Should he quit France by a route different to that whereby he entered, he must have his Custom-house-papers counter-signed at the last Frontier-*Bureau* ; and then, either send them to the Custom-house where his deposit was made, requesting to have the sum due to him remitted to his Banker ; or, should he design passing again through France within the specified three years, he may, by retaining his papers, and producing them at the Custom-house belonging to the Port where he embarks his carriage, recover the two thirds of his deposit. Beside this deposit, a duty of twenty francs is paid upon every English carriage when landed in France ; and between thirty and forty francs more are usually charged for clearance, etc.

English Families on arriving at Calais, or Boulogne, generally commission their landlord to clear their luggage ; and the great Inns at Calais, and Boulogne, are provided with Commissaries who manage this business ; or doing which they expect per carriage and family, in francs.

Travellers charged with sealed letters should not expose them to the view of Custom-house-Officers ; and luggage should be plumbed at every Frontier Custom-house.

MONEY OF FRANCE.

Gold coins most in use are, the Napoleon, or new Louis, worth twenty francs ; the double Napoleon, worth forty francs ; and the old Louis, worth about twenty-three francs and a half.

Silver coins most in use are, the piece of five francs ; the piece of three francs ; the piece of two francs ; the piece of one franc and a half ; and the piece of fifty centimes, being half a franc. Copper coins most in use are, the piece of two sous, being ten centimes ; and the piece of one sou, being five centimes. Twenty sous make one franc, or livre, for they are synonymous.

Accounts are kept in francs and centimes, both by Bankers and other persons : but, as the different Banking-houses at Paris vary in the prices they give for paper drawn on them, it is advisable for Travellers to make inquiries, respecting this subject, before they leave England.

Napoleons are the most profitable coin a Traveller can take to France : and it is, generally speaking, easy to exchange English money for Napoleons, at Dover, Brighthelmstone, and Southampton.

The expense attendant upon travelling on the Continent greatly depends upon the disposition of the Travellers, and the manner in which they travel. Persons who go post in an English carriage, preceded by a Courier, usually disburse a large sum of money, without living at all more luxuriously than persons who travel in a Diligence. At small provincial Inns, I have often seen better dinners carried to the *Table d' Hôte*, than my Family procured by the order of our Courier. We were, indeed, sometimes compelled to wait for the refusal of the *Table d' Hôte* ; probably because the larder at a provincial Inn may not always be sufficiently well stored to provide for Travellers who go post, and are therefore accidental Visitors ; though Diligence-Passengers being constant Customers, are certain to find a good meal prepared for them. After this preface, the Reader will not be surprised when I subjoin, that persons who

Ch.II.) MONEY OF FRAN.-EXPEN. OF TRAV. 515

Travel post in France, with an *Avant-Courier*, seldom any less, per head, than three francs for breakfast, and then for supper and beds: but persons who travel without a guide, (though in their own carriage,) seldom pay more, per head, than two francs for breakfast, three for dinner, and from five to six and a half for supper and beds (1).

Fees to Servants at public-houses are very moderate; Porter never expecting more than twelve sous, and a chamber-maid, or Waiter, never more than double that sum, from each Traveller. Twenty-four sous are likewise quite sufficient to satisfy the Servant who greases the wheels of a travelling-carriage. French Inns, some years since, were not celebrated for cleanliness, beds and table-linen excepted; but now they are, on all points, much improved.

An English Gentleman, who lately made an excursion from Plymouth to Guernsey, and thence to S. Malo, Rennes, Nantes, Tours, and Orleans, gives the following account of expenses, etc.

Passage from Guernsey to S. Malo for an Adult, ten shillings English; and for a child under twelve years of age, five shillings English (2).

The road from S. Malo to Rennes is rough; from Rennes to Nantes better; and from Nantes to Tours and Orleans excellent.

The banks of the Loire (anciently called the *Ligeris*), between S. Malo and Orleans, are enchanting. Nature, indeed, seems to have borrowed the pencils of Salvator Rosa and Claude Lorrain, to unite, in one vast and ever-varying landscape, the boldness and sublimity of

) Persons who travel in their own carriage are usually lodged at the Hotel-Dessin, at Calais, for breakfast, per head, 2 francs—dinner, 6 francs—coffee, 1 franc—bed and chamber-room, 9 francs—and for their servants, per head 3 francs and a half for breakfast and dinner: but, at other Hotels some of the charges are more moderate.

) A Packet sails from Weimouth to Guernsey every Wednesday and Saturday, weather permitting; and the Hotels at both places, are good.

the one, with all the placid beauties of the other. Passage-boats may be met with to descend the Loire from Orleans to Nantes, one of the most delightful aquatic excursions in France. The Masters of these boats land their Passengers every evening, that they may eat and sleep on shore; and the fare, from Orleans to Nantes does not exceed fifteen francs. The latter is a handsome town, pleasantly situated: and containing excellent Inns. Good dinners, table-wine inclusive, are furnished by the Inn-keepers here, at three francs a head; and a large Family may live very comfortably in this part of France for five hundred pounds per annum. Tours is a handsome town, containing two excellent Inns. The *Boule d'or*, and The *Faisan*; and, likewise, an English Protestant-Chapel. Inn-keepers at Tours furnish, breakfast, without tea, for one franc a head; dinner, table-wine inclusive, for three francs; and a bed for about thirty sous.

The fruit in this neighbourhood is delicious, and remarkably cheap.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES, etc.

The usual price for every horse is one franc and fifty centimes (thirty sous) a post; and every French post is, generally speaking, from five to six English miles in length.

A driver cannot demand more than seventy-five centimes (fifteen sous) a post; but expects from thirty to thirty-five sous for a common post, and twice the sum for a post-royal. Postillions, indeed, both in France and Italy, seem to think they have a right to the same sum, per post, for themselves, that the post-master charges per horse.

Travellers, on arriving in France, ought to purchase the "*Etat général des Postes*;" a new edition of which is printed yearly, and as alterations are frequently made in this post-book, it is expedient to inquire for the last edition.

The following regulations are usually found in the "*Etat général des Postes*."

Two-wheeled carriages, called *cabriolets*, must have two horses and one postillion.

Coaches, called *berlines*, and post-chaises with poles, must always have four horses; though never more than six; with two postillions.

Four-wheeled carriages *à limoniere* (that is, with shafts instead of a pole), must have three horses and one postillion.

Post-masters at Paris, and within fifteen leagues of that city, are forbidden to supply a Stranger with post-horses, unless the Stranger exhibit a permission to travel post, from the *Directeur General*; which permission is delivered, gratis, to every person who presents a proper passport.

It is the custom now in France to put shafts to every English post-chaise; lashing the pole under the perch; because an English post-chaise, conveying four persons, is permitted to travel with one postillion and three horses (four being paid for); provided it have shafts; which can always be obtained in post-towns for twenty francs; and this mode of travelling generally costs about fourteen-pence, English, per mile, fees to postillions inclusive.

An English post-chaise, conveying three persons only, is permitted to travel with one postillion and three horses, no fourth horse being paid for, provided the carriage have shafts.

Distances, in this country, are computed by leagues; the French league being equal to about three thousand geometrical paces; and stones are frequently placed half a league from each other, on great roads, to mark distances (1)

(1) As there are no regular toll-gates, either in France or Italy, Travellers seldom find themselves called upon to contribute toward the expense of repairing the roads; except when crossing some of the new bridges; (where a toll from one to three francs, per carriage, is paid;) and likewise on crossing the Simplon, and the Mont Cenis.

TARIFF OF 1822.

CABRIOLETS.

No. of Persons.	No. of Horses.	Price per Horse.	Sum Tot.
1	2	1 1/2 Francs.	3 Francs.
2	2	1 1/2	3
3	3	1 1/2	4 1/2
4	3	2	6

LIMONIERES.

1, 2, or 3	3	1 1/2	4 1/2
4	3	2	6

N. B. For every person, exceeding the number of four, there is an extra charge of one franc and fifty centimes.

BERLINES.

1, 2, or 3	4	1 1/2	6
4, or 5	6	1 1/2	9
6	6	1 1/2	10 1/2

N. B. For every person, exceeding the number of six, there is an extra charge of one franc and fifty centimes.

A *berline* is not to be drawn by more than six horses.

One child, if under six years, pays nothing: and two children, if not above that age, are considered equivalent to only one adult.

In cases where permission is granted to post-masters to put on extra-horses, the third, or extra-horse, is charged at one franc and fifty centimes per post. This permission is sometimes granted for the whole year, and sometimes for the six winter-months only commencing on the first of November.

It is customary in ascending the mountain of Tarente, near Lyons, and the mountain of Echelles, to employ oxen; and to pay for them, per pair, thirty sous a post.

It is likewise customary and advisable, at every post to pay the post-master for his horses before they set out.

The posts in France are well served; and the roads generally speaking, good: it has, however, of late years, been much the practice to travel in Diligences; which

go, both by land and water, from Paris to all the departments of the empire. The water-Diligence, called a *Coche-d'eau*, should always be preferred to the land-Diligence in those provinces where the roads are rough, and where the Traveller can *descend* a river; to ascend being tedious.

USUAL PRICE OF PUBLIC CARRIAGES THROUGHOUT
FRANCE.

One inside place, per league; in a Diligence	Sous 16
One place in the cabriolet, or outside seat of a Diligence	10
One place in a <i>Fourgon</i> , or luggage-cart.	6
One place in a <i>Coche-d'eau</i> .	3

Public carriages in France are more convenient and less crowded than in England; and the civility Foreigners generally receive from Conductors of Diligences, Passengers, and Inn-keepers, renders this mode of conveyance pleasant: beside which, luggage of every description is conveyed remarkably safe by French Diligences (1).

The Diligence which goes from Paris to Bruxelles contains eight places; the distance is sixty-six leagues; and every passenger pays three louis-d'ors; being, for that sum, provided with dinner, supper, half a bottle of table-wine at each meal, and a good bed at night. Sometimes, indeed, there are several beds in the same chamber: but, for twenty sous extra, a room containing only one bed may usually be procured. The Passengers pay the fees to servants at inns, who do not, however, expect more than ten sous per night from any person travelling in a Diligence.

The Bruxelles Diligence stops on the first night at

(1) We experienced this; for, on our arrival at Lyons, we found it necessary to send our imperials by the Diligence to Nice; they contained trinkets, lace, etc., of considerable value; and, owing to inattention on the part of the Courier, were neither locked nor corded: but, nevertheless, arrived at Nice in perfect safety.

Peronne, on the second at Mons, and on the third arrives at Bruels.

CANAL OF LANGUEDOC.

From Bordeaux to Toulouse, against the stream, the Merchant-boat is ten days in going up the Garonne, from Toulouse to Bordeaux, with the stream, three days in going down. The price, per head, in the Merchant-boat, from Bordeaux, to Toulouse, is twelve livres. The price per head in the Government packet-boat down the Canal, from Toulouse to Beziers, is nine livres ten sous; and the accomodations are good. Luggage, per quintal, costs four livres twelve sous; and the time employed in going is three days. The voyage, on board a Merchant-boat, from Toulouse to Cette, generally occupies a week. Merchant-boats take carriages; but the Government packet boat does not. Between Bordeaux and Toulouse, during summer, the Garonne is occasionally so shallow that boats cannot pass. The canal shuts on the fifteenth of August, that it may be cleansed; and opens again on the first of October.

The Towns visited by Travellers who pursue this route, are Bordeaux, Toulouse, Villefranche, Carcassonne, Beziers, and Adge; where vessels bound for Marseille may be heard of daily, by an application at the Custom-house.

Travellers may go from Paris to Cette by the inland navigation.

The passage by sea, for one person, from Cette to Leghorn, costs three Napoleons; and from Marseille to Leghorn, five Napoleons.

MESSAGERIE A CHEVAL.

In the western and southern parts of France persons who chose to travel on horseback consign their luggage to the *Messenger-en-chef*; who conveys it from place to place in a *Fourgon* or covered cart, setting out himself very early every morning; but previously inform-

ing his Passengers where they are to dine; and likewise where they are to sleep. He provides them with good horses; and does not regulate their hour of departure, further than to require that they shall reach the dining-place by twelve at noon. On arriving, they always find a good dinner prepared for them, with half a bottle of table-wine allotted to each passenger. After dinner they set out again; and, on reaching the inn where they are to sleep, find a good supper ready to be served; and, generally speaking, every passenger gets a good bed. The *Messenger* seldom takes his little troop above six leagues a day: and so economical is this mode of travelling that, from Nantes to Paris, a journey of ninety leagues, the price is only sixty francs, every expense, except fees to servants at inns, inclusive (1).

The distance from Calais to Paris, through Amiens, is computed to be English miles.	186 1/2	through Lille . .	192 3/4
From Calais to Paris, through Beauvais.	172	From Dieppe to Paris, through Rouen.	123
From Ostend to Paris,		From Havre-de-Grace to Paris, through Rouen.	164 1/2

ROUTE FROM CALAIS, THROUGH AMIENS, TO PARIS.

posts.	well kept, say to your postillion, " <i>Allez sur la terre</i> ," and he will generally take the road on the side of the pavement. <i>Parker's Hotel d'Angleterre</i> , and <i>l'Hotel de Londres</i> are good inns.
1/2 <i>Hautbuisson</i> —Road good. An extra-half-post is paid on quitting Calais.	
<i>Marquise</i> —Best inn, <i>Le Cerf</i> .	
3/4 <i>Boulogne</i> —Road paved. When the pavement is not	

(1) If Travellers find themselves, aggrieved, either by Inn-keeper or a Post-master in France, they should have immediate recourse to the Maire or sous-Prefect of the district; these Magistrates being bound to redress grievances.

Every Post-master is obliged to keep, under the superintendence of the Maire of the district, a Register, in which Travellers have a right to enter their complaints.

- A Packet is established to sail from Rye to Boulogne every Monday. Price, for each cabin-passenger, one guinea.
- 2 *Samer*—The *Tête de Boeuf* is a good inn.
- 1 *Cormont*—Best inn, *Le Renard*.
- 1 1/4 *Montreuil*—The water here is bad. *L'Hotel de Londres*, and *l'Hotel de l'Europe*, are good inns.
- 1 1/2 *Namport*
- 1 *Berney*
- 1 *Nouvain*—The country from Calais hither is, generally speaking, open, and thinly peopled.
- 1 1/2 *Abbeville*—A handsome city, seated on the Somme, and supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Best inns, *The Tête de Boeuf*, *l'Hotel d'Angleterre*, *l'Europe*, and *l'Hotel de France*.
- 1 1/2 *Ailly le Haut-Clocher*
- 1 2/4 *Flixcourt*
- 1 *Pecquigny*
- 1 1/2 *Amiens*—anciently *Ambianus*. This is a large and handsome city, and a cheap place for permanent residence. The *Cathedral* here (particularly its nave) is deemed the most perfect piece of Gothic architecture in France; and the best inns are, *The Post-honse*, *l'Hotel du Roi de Prusse*, *l'Hotel de l'Abreuvoir*, and *l'Hotel des Ambassadeurs*. The country from Abbeville hither abounds with corn; and many parts of the road are bordered with fruit trees. An extra-half-post is paid on quitting Amiens.
- 1 *Hébécourt*
- 1 *Fleurs*
- 1 1/2 *Bretueil*—The *Hotel de S. Nicolas* here is a tolerably good inn.
- 1 1/2 *Wavigny*
- 1 *St. Juste* (1)—The road from Boulogne hither is good; and hence to Paris paved and in excellent condition.
- 2 *Clermont*—*Le point du Jour* is a tolerable inn:
- 1 1/4 *Lingueville*
- 1 1/2 *Chantilly*
- 1 1/4 *Luzarches*
- 1 1/4 *Ecouen*—The *Hotel de Lille* is a very good inn.
- 1 1/4 *St. Denis*
- 1 *Paris*—An extra-post is paid, both on entering and on quitting this city.
- 3/4 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM CALAIS, THROUGH BEAUVAIS, TO PARIS.

This road is less hilly than that through Amiens, and in all respects equally good.

(1) The Post-master has a right to put on an extra-horse from S. Juste to Clermont.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 3 3/4 | Abbeville—See the preceding route, from Calais through Amiens, to Paris— | | inns, <i>Le grand Cerf</i> , and <i>L'Epée royale</i> . |
| 1/4 | <i>Airaines</i> —The Post-house is a good inn; and <i>Le Lion d'or</i> appears good. | 2 1/4 | <i>Beauvais</i> —Best inns, <i>L' Ecu de France</i> , <i>Les trois Fleurs-de-lis</i> , and <i>Le Cygne</i> |
| 1/4 | <i>Camps</i> | 1 3/4 | <i>Noailles</i> |
| 1/2 | <i>Poix</i> | 1 1/2 | <i>Puiseux</i> |
| 3/4 | <i>Granvilliers</i> — <i>L' Hotel d'Angleterre</i> is the only tolerable inn. | 1 1/4 | <i>Beaumont-sur-Oise</i> — Best inns, <i>Le Paon</i> , and <i>Le grand Cerf</i> |
| 1/4 | <i>Marseille-sur-Oise</i> —Best | 1 1/2 | <i>Moiselles</i> |
| | | 1 1/2 | <i>S. Denis</i> |
| | | 1 | <i>Paris</i> |
| | | 32 | 1/2 post. |

ROUTE FROM OSTEND TO PARIS, THROUGH LILLE.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|--|
| 1/2 | <i>Tourout</i> | | <i>Cannon-Foundry</i> , and an <i>Artillery - School</i> . The <i>Church</i> , the <i>Hotel de Ville</i> , the <i>Grande Place</i> , and the <i>Ramparts</i> , deserve notice. <i>L'Hotel de Versailles</i> is one of the best inns. An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Douay. |
| | <i>Rousselart</i> | 1 3/4 | <i>Bac-Aubeneheul</i> |
| | <i>Menin</i> | 1 1/2 | <i>Cambray</i> — anciently <i>Camarcum</i> . The <i>Citadel</i> though old, is a fine one. The <i>Hotel de Ville</i> and the <i>Episcopal Palace</i> merit attention; as does the <i>pyramidical Belfry</i> of the large Church. |
| | Lille—The inhabitants of this city amount to 65,000 (1). The <i>Citadel</i> is one of the strongest in Europe. The <i>principal Gate</i> , the <i>Theatre</i> , and the <i>Exchange</i> , merit observation. <i>L' Hotel de Grand</i> , near the <i>Diligence Office</i> , is a good inn; so likewise is <i>L' Hotel de Bourbon</i> . An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Lille. | 1 1/2 | <i>Bonavy</i> |
| 1/2 | <i>Pont-a-Marcq</i> | | |
| 1/2 | <i>Douay</i> —This town contains a fine <i>Arsenal</i> , a | | |

1) Lille contains a good School for young Ladies; kept persons of high respectability; who teach the French, English, German, and Italian languages; together with music, dancing, and every kind of fancy work thirty-five shillings per annum, board, washing, and all expenses inclusive. They likewise pay great attention to the health of their Pupils, and are celebrated for the cleanliness of their seminary.

1 1/2 <i>Fins</i>	1 <i>Cuvilly</i>
2 <i>Péronne</i> — This town is seated on the Somme. The best inn here is <i>The Hotel S. Martin.</i>	1 <i>Gournay-sur-Aronde</i>
1 1/2 <i>Marché-le-Pot</i>	1 1/4 <i>Bois-de-Lihus</i>
1 <i>Fonches</i>	1 1/2 <i>Pont S. Maxence</i>
1 <i>Roye</i>	1 1/2 <i>Senlis</i>
1 1/2 <i>Conchy-les-Pots</i>	1 <i>La Chapelle-en-Serval</i>
	1 1/2 <i>Louvres</i>
	1 1/2 <i>Bourget</i>
	1 1/2 <i>Paris</i>
	36 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS, THROUGH ROUEN.

Dieppe is a handsome town, supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. *The large Church of S. Jacques* merits notice; as does *the view from the Cliffs*. The best inns are, *The Hotel de Paris*, *The Hotel de grande Maison*, and *The Hotel d'Angleterre*. The master of the last-named inn is an Englishman, by name, Taylor (1).

2 <i>Omonville</i> —An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Dieppe.	beautiful scenery. An extra half post is paid on quitting Rouen.
1 1/2 <i>Totes</i> —The inn here is tolerably good.	1 1/2 <i>Forge-Ferette</i>
1 1/2 <i>Cambres</i>	1 <i>Bourg-Baudouin</i>
2 <i>Rouen</i> —This city, anciently called <i>Rotomagus</i> , is supposed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. <i>The Great Hall of the Palace</i> —the old <i>Castle</i> —the large <i>Church</i> —the <i>ci-devant Benedictine Church</i> of <i>S. Ouen</i> , and its <i>Belfry</i> —and the <i>Church belonging to l' Hopital Madeleine</i> , merit notice. The road between Paris and Rouen presents rich and	1 3/4 <i>Ecouis</i>
	2 <i>Tilliers</i>
	2 <i>Magny</i>
	1 1/2 <i>Bordeau-de-Vigny</i>
	2 <i>Pontoise</i> —The <i>Church of S. Martin</i> is celebrated for its architecture; and the <i>Church of S. Malon</i> contains a famous Descent from the Cross
	1 1/2 <i>Franconville</i>
	1 1/2 <i>St. Denis</i>
	1 <i>Paris</i> .
	22 3/4 posts.

(1) Persons who go from Dieppe to Paris, and are not anxious to see Rouen, may pursue a shorter route, namely through *Bois-Robert*, *Pommerevel*, *Forges*, *Gournay*, *Gisors*, *Chars*, *Pontoise*, and *Franconville*. Packets from Dieppe to Brighton sail every evening from the fifteenth of April till the fifteenth of October.

ROUTE FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE TO PARIS, THROUGH
ROUEN AND S. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

Havre, situated at the mouth of the Seine, is a flourishing commercial city, which contains 19,600 inhabitants, and possesses the advantage of a Port accessible during almost every wind: its *Floodgates and Basins*, made by Napoleon, merit notice. The largest inn at Havre is The *Hotel de S. Francois*; but The *Hotel d'Angleterre* is the cheapest and most comfortable. The usual charge for supper and beds at the latter is four francs a head; and for dinner, at the *table d'hote*, from two to three francs.

La Botte—An extra half-	1 1/2	Gaillon
post is paid on quitting	1 3/4	Vernon
Havre.	1 1/2	Bonnieres
1/2 Bolbec	1 1/2	Mantes
1/4 Aliquerville	2	Meulan
1/2 Yvetot	1	Triel
1/4 Barentin	1 1/2	S. Germain-en-Laye
2 Rouen	1 1/2	Nanterre
1/2 Port S. Ouen	1 1/2	Paris.
Louviers		
	27 3/4	posts.

Paris (as I have already mentioned), is said to contain three hundred Hotels, many of which are splendidly furnished: some of them, however, may be with more propriety denominated ready-furnished lodging houses; than Hotels; as they neither provide eatables nor waiters, though the English custom of doing both has lately gained ground: but no Hotel provides fire-wood; which is an expensive article, and can only be purchased reasonably at the wood-yards, where it usually costs from thirty to forty francs a load. The *Rue de la Paix*, the *Place Vendome*, the *Rue de Rivoli*, and the *Rue de Richelieu*, contain the best Hotels; among which are The *Hotel de Londres*, *Place Vendome*, the *Hotel Meurice*, *Rue de Rivoli*, The *Hotel d'Holande* *Rue de la Paix*, and The *Hotel de Wagram* *Rue de la Paix*: but accommodations for a moderate-sized family, in this quarter, usually cost five hundred

francs a month; whereas the same accomodations, in the *Faubourg S. Germain*, may be obtained for two-thirds of that sum: and near the *Messageries Royales* for still less (1). Ready-furnished apartments may likewise be hired in private houses; and several respectable Parisians take Boarders: but Families who design to remain sometime at Paris, and wish to live with economy there, should rent an unfurnished apartment in the *Faubourg S. Jacques*, hiring furniture of an upholsterer. Persons who travel in a Diligence, may usually procure apartments at the Hotel attached to the Diligence-Office, or some other in the vicinity.

Eatables and wine are good at Paris; and *Restaurateurs* will send plentiful dinners to large families at four or five francs per head, bread, fruit, and wine, not included: but single men are better served by taking their meals at the house of a *Restaurateur*; which is a sort of tavern, where Ladies likewise may dine without the smallest impropriety. Ladies are also in the habit after dinner, of frequenting the *Cafés*; where tea, coffee, chocolate, capillaire, etc. are served in the morning; and coffee, liqueurs, beer, lemonade, and ices, in the evening. There also are *Cafés* for what is called a *dejeûner froid à la fourchette*; which consists of sausages, cold meat, eggs, and excellent wines; and as

(i) The Proprietors of great hotels do not, in general, like to receive Travellers by the day; but, at the *Hotel de Bruxelles*, Rue de Richelieu. *The Hotel d'Angleterre*, Rue Filles S. Thomas, and *The Hotel d'Montauban*, Rue Gît-le-Cœur, this is not the case. The master of the first-named house keeps a good *Table d'Hôte*, at which Ladies may dine without any impropriety: and at all of these hotels families may be supplied with excellent dinners in their own apartments, for four francs a head, with breakfast for two francs a head, with wood, per day, for two francs; and with a saloon, bed-room, and servants' rooms, for about twenty francs a night. For servants' eating, the usual charge is five francs and a half per day.

There is an excellent Hotel No. 3. Rue des Petits Augustins, for very small families, or single persons: it is kept by Mrs. Bell, an English woman.

he Parisians seldom dine before five or six o'clock, they frequently take these meat breakfasts. Véry is a celebrated *Restaurateur*, and has two houses; one in the *Palais-Royal*, *Gallerie de pierre*, and the other in the *Rue de Rivoli*; but persons who dine at either of his houses should take care to order only such a number of portions of each dish as they are likely to eat; every portion being charged separately. The *carte manger* is given into your hands the moment you enter these taverns, with the price per portion of every dish, and a list of the wines and their prices (1).

The *Café des Milles Colonnes*, sur la place du *Palais-Royal*, is celebrated for the excellence of its ices, etc. The *Café-Hardy*, on the *Boulevard des Italiens*, is likewise celebrated for excellent ices, and eat-breakfasts.

A good *Valet-de-Place*, who speaks English, may be hired for five francs a day, he finding himself in every thing.

A Job-Coach, coachman's wages inclusive, usually costs from eighteen to twenty francs per day; and from four hundred and fifty to five hundred francs per month: but, if these carriages be taken a few miles into the country, the coachman expects five francs for himself.

Hackney-Coaches, Chariots, and Cabriolets, are paid either by the fare, or by time. For a coach, or chariot, the price is thirty sous per fare; the driver giving a right to demand a fare whenever ordered to stop; but if he be not ordered to stop, he must drive from one extremity of Paris to the other for the above-mentioned price. The fare by time is two francs for the first hour, thirty sous for every subsequent hour, and fifteen for every half-hour, unless it be from midnight till four in the morning, when the price is double: and if the clock strike twelve immediately before the dismissal of a hackney-coach, the coachman has a

(1) The price of ready-furnished apartments and likewise provisions, at Paris, is rising rapidly, owing to the great influx of British Travellers.

right to demand ten sous extra. Hackney-Coachmen expect drink-money; though they cannot demand it.

The price in public Carriages which go to Versailles, S. Cloud, S. Denis, and other environs of Paris' is from twenty to forty sous each Passenger. The public carriages which go to Versailles, S. Germain, S. Cloud, and all the western environs of Paris, are stationed at the extremity of the Quay of the Tuileries; and those which go to S. Denis, and the other northern environs, in the *Rue d'Enghien*, or the *Rue de Mably*, near the Gate of S. Denis.

Public Boats go almost every hour of the day to Meudon, S. Cloud, etc.

The average price of prime joints of butchers' meat from ten to thirteen sous the pound (1)—of fowls, from thirty-five to forty sous each—of the best bread from five to six sous the pound—and of common table-wine from twenty to twenty-five sous the bottle.

A breakfast *à la fourchette*, usually costs one franc per head; unless tea be required, when the price is three francs; but in these prices, wine is not included.

A dinner at a *Restaurateur's* may usually be procured for two francs a head, or even less, exclusive of wine.

Corcellet, *Marchand de Comestibles, au Gourmet Palais-Royal*, sells ortolans, game; poultry, Hamburg beef, Bayonne-hams, Bologna-sausages, Perigord, and other celebrated meat-pieces, grocery, Italian, Swiss and English cheeses, English ale, porter, mustard, tobacco, Cayenne-pepper, curry-powder, and fish-sauces, wine, liqueurs, with almost every other article of luxury at a table. He likewise sells *ratafias*; but liquors of this kind, whether in France or Italy, are extremely deleterious (2).

(1) The French pound, called *poids de table*, is about fourteen ounces and a half; and the kilogram about thirty-five ounces.

(2) A melancholy proof of this occurred not long since at Pisa. Two Ladies were living together in that city, when one of them complaining of cramp in her stomach,

Meunier, *Rue de S. Péres*, No. 22, sells foreign wines and liqueurs—Cliquot. *Rue S. André des Arcs*, No. 61, sells good Champagne—and Laforêt, *Rue de Cléry*, No. 5, sells good Bordeaux.

Good chocolate is to be found at Auger's *Rue neuve des Petits Champs*, No. 91.

Berthellemot, in the *Palais-Royal*, is a good Confectioner.

One of the best shops for Lyon-silks, embroidery, etc. is Nourtier's, *au Page, Rue Vivienne*. French figured silks and satins are from ten to fourteen francs the aune, which is an English ell; Levantines from six to ten francs; and Florence-silks from four to seven francs.

One of the best shops for lace is Le Sueur's, *Rue de Grammont*

A celebrated shop for embroidery is that of Mademoiselle le Boeuf, *à la Balayeuse, Rue neuve des Petits Champs*; and in the same street is a celebrated shop for corsets, kept by Mademoiselle Picard, at No. 52.

Madame Leroy, *Rue de Richelieu*, and Madame Herbault, *Rue neuve S. Augustin*, are celebrated milliners.

M. M. Vernier, *Rue Vivienne*, No. 19, are good wollen-drapers.

M. M. Prarond, *Rue de la Barillerie*, No. 1, sell good silk stockings.

Melinotte, in the *Rue de la Paix*, is an excellent ladies' Shoemaker; and charges, whether for silk or

her gave her a wine-glass of Ratafia, which happened to be in the house. Shortly after having swallowed it she died, so evidently in consequence of poison, that strong suspicions fell upon her friend; who, to prove her innocence, took the same quantity of Ratafia herself, which she had ministered to the deceased, and expired within a few hours.

Impelled by this circumstance, Professor Santi, of Pisa, wrote a beautiful little work, to shew that Ratafia has of many years been made with Italian laurel leaves; the extract in which is a deadly poison.

leather shoes, six francs the pair; for thin boots, from twelve to fifteen francs; and for thick boots lined with fur, twenty-four francs: Ladies' shoes and boots ready made, may, in other shops, be purchased cheaper; and excellent men's shoes and boots, together with Ladies' shoes, called *Piqués* (and calculated to resist the chafe of brick floors, may likewise be met with at Paris (1).

Halligner, No. 41, *Rue Neuve des Mathurins*, is a good coach-maker, and repairs English carriages remarkably well.

The highest price usually given to music and dancing masters is six francs a lesson.

Galignani, Librarian, *Rue Vivienne*, No. 18, sells English books; and publishes an English news-paper every morning, Sundays excepted; the price per month being nine francs; per quarter, twenty-four francs; per half-year, forty-four francs; and per year, eighty-four francs. For one extra franc per quarter the paper is franked throughout France; and for two extra-francs throughout Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Subscriptions are received by every Bookseller and Director of the Post-Offices throughout France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany; they must, however, be paid in advance.

Monsieur Sensier, No. 247, *Rue S. Denis*, is a Notary-public, who understands English, and transacts business for the British nation.

Persons who require medical aid would find a skillful Practitioner in Mr. Tupper, Surgeon, *Rue de la Paix*.

Neret and Co. Apothecaries and Chemists. No. 30, *Rue S. Honoré*, sell English medicines, and prepare prescriptions in the English manner. English medicines may also be procured of Fortin, Apothecary, *Rue de la Paix* (2).

(1) These *Piqués* are made sufficiently large to be worn over other shoes, and lined with calico wadding, or cotton quilted into thin white satin:

(2) English patent medicines are sold at N. 19, *Rue Vivienne*.

Baudouin, *Rue Lepelletier*, No. 2—Darrac, *Rue neuve S. Eustache*, No. 7—and Poussin, *Rue de la Ferrerie*, No. 54, are good Upholsterers.

The prices at the Opera, or *Academie Royale de Musique*, are as follow: Balcony, each person, ten francs—First row of boxes, seven francs and fifty centimes—Second row of boxes, six francs—Third row, four francs—Fourth row, three francs and sixty centimes—Parquet, three francs and sixty centimes (1)

The prices at the Theatre Français are: Balcony, and first row of boxes, each person six francs and sixty centimes—First galleries, and second row of boxes, four francs, and forty centimes—*Parterre*, two francs, and twenty centimes.

The *Messageries Royales*, or Diligence-Office, is at the *Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires*, No. 22: and from this office Diligences go periodically to every town in France situated on the great roads.

The Offices of the *Coche d'eau de Haute Seine* are situated on the *Quai-Dauphin*, *Ile S. Louis*, No. 6—*Port S. Paul*, No. 8—and *Rue de Bretonvilliers*, No. 1.

Voituriers, returning from Paris to Switzerland and Italy, may frequently be met with at the Hôtel de Toulouse, *Rue Gît-leCoeur*, No. 6, near the *Pont S. Michel*; and at the Hotel de Montauban, in the same street; and persons going to Switzerland, or Italy, would of course, be able to make a better bargain with these men, than with a French Voiturin.

The Voituriers belonging to Dejean, and those belonging to Emery, may be heard of at the Hotel de Toulouse; and their prices usually are as follow:

For each passenger from London to Geneva, dinner, supper, and beds inclusive, twenty Louis-d'ors—From London to Florence, thirty six Louis d'ors—From Paris to Florence, twenty-six Louis-d'ors—and from Paris to Milan, twenty-two Louis-d'ors.

(1) Operas are represented only three times a week, namely, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

The expense of breakfasts, and the gratuities to servants at inns, are paid by the passengers.

Each Passenger is allowed a cwt. of luggage.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The office where letters are franked, is opened at seven in the morning, during summer, and eight during winter. Letters for foreign Countries must be franked before noon; and letters for France put into the post before two.

The *Poste-Restante* is open from eight in the morning till seven in the evening.

Letters from Great-Britain arrive late on Mondays and are delivered on Tuesdays; they likewise arrive on Thursdays.

Letters for Great-Britain go on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and *must be franked to Dover.*

Letters for the hereditary dominions of the Emperor of Austria, and likewise for Austrian Italy, go on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and *must be franked.*

Letters for Spain and Portugal go on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and *must be franked.*

Letters for Switzerland go on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, via Basle; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, via Porentruy; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Geneva, Lausanne, the Valais, etc., and *must be franked.*

Letters go daily, *without being franked*, to the Netherlands, Prussia, all the German States not belonging to the Emperor of Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Poland; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to the kingdom of Sardinia; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, to Nice.

Letters for Parma and Piacenza go on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and *must be franked*; and letters for southern Italy go on the same days, *without being franked.*

Letters and parcels of particular consequence are ensured, on the payment of double postage. Money likewise may be conveyed with safety per post, on the payment of five per cent.

All letters delivered from the General Post-Office at Paris are charged according to their weight; and a single letter from Great Britain usually costs about fourteen sous.

PETITE-POSTE.

The *Petite-Poste* bags are to be found in the *Rue des Mauvaises-Paroles*, No. 12—the *Rue des Ballets S. Antoine*, No. 1—the *Rue du Grand-Chantier* No. 7—the *Rue Beauregard*, No. 11—the *Rue Neuve-du-Luxembourg*, No. 3—the *Rue de Verneuil*, No. 20—the *Rue de Condé*, No. 8—and the *Rue des Fossés-Saint-Victor*, No. 35. The postage, per letter, is three sous in Paris, and four sous in the environs; and the letters are taken out of the bags, and distributed every two hours (1)

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GENEVA THROUGH
FONTAINEBLEAU AND DIJON.

<i>Villejuif</i>	1 3/4 <i>Villeneuve-sur-Yonne</i>
1/4 <i>Fromenteau</i>	1 <i>Villevallier</i>
1/2 <i>Essonne</i>	1 <i>Joigny</i>
1/4 <i>Ponthiery</i>	1/2 <i>Bassou</i>
<i>Chailly</i>	2 <i>Auxerre</i> —A third horse,
1/4 <i>Fontainebleau</i>	for the six winter months
1/2 <i>Moret</i>	both going and return-
1/2 <i>Fossard</i>	ing. An extra quarter
<i>Villeneuve-la-Guyard</i>	of a post is paid on
1/2 <i>Pont-sur-Yonne</i>	quitting Auxerre.
1/2 <i>Sens</i> — A third horse,	1 <i>St. Bris</i> —A third horse,
for the six winter months	for the six winter months,
both going and return-	both going and return-
ing.	ing.

(1) Washer-women at Paris charge nearly the same price as in London; but persons who reside in the provincial towns of France may get their linen washed very reasonably.

- 2 *Vermanton*
- 2 $1\frac{1}{4}$ *Lucy-le-Bois*—A third horse, for the six winter months, both going and returning.
- 1 *Avallon*
- 2 *Rouvray*—A third horse, all the year, from Avallon to Rouvray; and vice versâ, during the six winter months.
- 2 *Maison-neuve*—A third horse all the year from Maison-neuve to Rouvray: but not from Rouvray to Maison-neuve.
- 2 *Vitteaux*
- 1 $3\frac{1}{4}$ *La Chaleur*—A third horse all the year from Vitteaux hither, but not returning.
- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Pont-de-Pany*—A third horse all the year from this place to La Chaleur, but not returning.
- 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Dijon*—An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting this city.
- 2 *Genlis*
- 1 $3\frac{1}{4}$ *Auxonne*—A third horse for the six winter months both going and returning.
- 2 *Dole*
- 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Mont-sous-Vaudrey*—A third horse, throughout the year, both going and returning.
- 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$ *Poligny*
- 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Montfond*—A third horse, throughout the year, going, but not returning.
- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Champagnole*
- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Maison-neuve (Jura)*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.
- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *S. Laurent (Jura)*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning; a fourth horse going but not returning.
- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Morez*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.
- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Les Rousses*—A third and fourth horse all the year going, but not returning.
- 1 $3\frac{1}{4}$ *La Vattay*
- 2 *Gex*—This is the last French post. A third and fourth horse all the year from Gex to La Vattay, but not returning.
- 2 *Genève*—A third horse throughout the year from Geneva to Gex, but not returning.
-
- 64 $3\frac{1}{4}$
- The price of post-horses between Genève and Gex is the same as in France (1).

The road through Dijon and Poligny to Geneva having been already described, I shall add nothing further on the subject except this, that Travellers ought

(1) See, under APPENDIX, SWITZERLAND, the continuation of this route, from Geneva, by the Simplon, to Milan.

not to attempt passing the Jura during winter, nor very early in the spring, lest their progress should be impeded by snow.

ROUTE FROM LYONS TO GENEVA, BY CERDON
AND S. GERMAIN-DE-JOUX.

1 1/2 <i>Mirabel</i>	1 <i>Nantua</i>
<i>Mont-luel</i>	1 1/2 <i>S. Germain-de-Joux</i>
3/4 <i>Meximieux</i>	1 <i>Chatillon</i>
1 1/2 <i>S. Denis</i> —Best inn,	1 1/2 <i>Avanchy</i>
<i>Le Lion d'Or.</i>	2 1/2 <i>Coulonges.</i>
<i>S. Jean-le-Vieux</i>	2 <i>S. Genix</i>
1/2 <i>Cerdon</i>	1 <i>Genève</i>
1 1/2 <i>S. Martin-du-Fresne</i>	19 3/4 posts.

ROUTE FROM PARIS, THROUGH LYONS TO CHAMBERY.

- 9 3/4 *Rouvray*—See the route from Paris to Geneva, through Dijon.
- Roche-en-berny*
- 1/2 *Saulieu*—A third horse for the six winter months both going and returning.
- 1/4 *Pierre-Ecrite*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.
- 1/2 *Chissey*—A third horse all the year from Chissey to Pierre-Ecrite; but not returning.
- 1/2 *Autun*—This town contains about 9,000 inhabitants; and is adorned with two gates. *The Porte d'Arroux*, and *The Porte S. André*, both of which merit notice. Autun was anciently called *Augustodunum*. Here are several inns, but *L'Hotel de la Poste* is that most frequented.
- 2 *S. Emilan*—A third horse all the year from Autun to S. Emilan; and vice versa for the six winter months. A high and steep hill. Country beautiful.
- 1 1/2 *S. Leger*—A third horse all the year from S. Leger to S. Emilan; but not returning.
- 1 *Bourgneuf*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.
- 1 1/2 *Chalons-sur-Saône*—called, by Caesar, *Gabillonum*. This city, situated at the mouth of the Central Canal, which unites the Saône and the Loire, contains 12,000 inhabitants, and was considerably embellished by Napoleon; its Quay is handsome; and *Les trois Faisans* is a very good

hotel. *The Hotel de Parc* and the *Hotel de l'Europe*, are likewise good inns. A *Coche d'eau* sets out daily from Chalons for Lyons.

2 *Senecey*.

1 1/2 *Tournus*—A third horse both going and returning, for the six winter months. Inn, *Le Sauvage*, and good.

2 *S. Albin*

2 *Mâcon*—This city, anciently called *Matisco*, contains 11,000 inhabitants; and is adorned with a fine Bridge, and a beautiful Quay, from which the Alps are discoverable. The wine of Mâcon is particularly celebrated and *L'Hotel de l'Europe* is an excellent inn.

Maison-Blanche

1 3/4 *S. Georges de Rognains*

1 3/4 *S. Georges-à-Anse*

1 1/2 *Limonest*—A third and fourth horse all the year going, but not returning.

1 1/2 *Lyon*—A third and fourth horse all the year from Lyons to Limonest: but not from Limonest to Lyons. This city, anciently called *Lugdunum* said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and, in point of riches, the second city of France, is watered by the rivers Rhône and Saône, (anciently the *Rhodanus* and *Arar*) and surrounded by a

beautiful country. Lyons was considerably embellished by Napoleon, to whom it owes its fine iron bridge. *The Museum* contains celebrated Drawings, by Poussin: (the subject of which is the seven sacraments;) together with several paintings, among which are the last Supper, by Philippe de Champagne—an Allégory, by Rubens—a fine Teniers—a wild boar Hunt, by Sneyders—and the Resurrection, by Le Brun. Here likewise are several antiquities: namely, three fine Mosaic Pavements, (one represents Chariot-races in a Circus,)—the Table on which is engraved the speech made by the Emperor Claudius Caesar in favour of Lyons—the Fragment of a Horse's leg—sacrificial Vases etc, which seem to have belonged to a temple of Isis—ancient Lamps—Lares—and ancient Armour—all found near the city. *The Hotel de Ville, the public Library and the Shops*, merit notice: the Theatre is spacious and handsome, and the Quay of the Rhône magnificent. The best inns at Lyons are *l'Hotel de l'Europe, l'Hotel de Provence*, and *l'Hotel du Parc* (1). A Diligence

(1) This is a cheap place for permanent residence: but

goes daily in four days and a half during summer, and in four days during winter, from this city to Turin. A Diligence goes daily to Marseilles; and a *Coche d'eau* three times a week to Avignon.

The road from Rouvray to Lyons is, generally speaking, good. An extra half-post is paid on entering, and a post on quitting Lyons.

1/4 *Bron*—A third horse all the year going, but not returning

S. Laurent-des-Mûres

1/2 *La Verpilliere*—This village contains a tolerable inn.

1/2 *Bourgoin*—A fine road from Bron hither.

La Tour-du-Pin—This town

is seated on the Bourbre.

1 *Gaz*—Immediately beyond La Tour-du-Pin, on the right, lies the route to Grenoble.

1 1/4 *Pont-de-Beauvoisin*—Frontier of France (1). At Guingette, between Gaz and Pont-de-Beauvoisin, the Rhône, the mountains of Bugey, La Chartreuse, and Savoy, are all discoverable. Pont de-Beauvoisin is situated on the Guieres.

2 *Echelles*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning. The Guieres, a torrent over which a fine bridge has been thrown, forms the boundary between France and Savoy; and about six miles from this bridge is the once terrific pass-

ersons who wish to live economically, either here, or in any other provincial town of France, should lodge and board in a private house with a respectable French Family. Board and lodging for one person seldom costs more than thirty pounds sterling per annum. House-rent in these towns is cheap; as a comfortable family-residence may sometimes be procured for twenty-five or thirty pounds per annum. Mutton and beef are cheap; the former being from three to five pence English, the pound; the latter somewhat less. Bread is cheap. Fowls and ducks are about two shillings, English, the couple, and turkies from two to three shillings each: game also is cheap and plentiful.

(1) Here, Travellers have to encounter a French Frontier Custom-house on one side of the Bridge, and a Savoyard Frontier Custom-house on the other; the latter, however, is not much to be dreaded: but the Inn, under the same roof with the French Custom-house, is a dangerous sleeping-place; the bed-rooms being so situated that all the beds are damp. There is a better Inn near the French Custom-house: and at Echelles, only two posts distant, the best house affords good accomodations.

age of La Chaille: but the present road being bordered with a dwarf wall, every appearance of danger has vanished. Echelles is seated on the Guieres, whose waters are here seen issuing impetuously from the mountains of La Chartreuse: and about five hundred paces beyond Echelles commences the celebrated *Chemin de la Grotte*, made by Charles Emmanuel, second Duke of Savoy; and so wonderfully improved by the Emperor Napoleon, as to be at this moment one of the safest and most magnificent roads in Europe.

1 1/2 *S. Thibault-de-Coux*—A third and fourth horse all the year, both going and returning.

Between the *Chemin de la Grotte* and *S. Thibault-de-Coux* the road traverses a lofty mountain; and near *S. Thibault-de-Coux*, at a short distance from the road, is a fine cascade, formed by a stream of limpid water, which falls perpendicularly from the height of an hundred and twenty feet.

1 1/2 *Chambery*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning (1).

74 posts.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley watered by the rivulets Albano and Leisse; and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The *Academy des Beaux Arts*, and the *Promenade*, merit notice; and the heights which surround this little city are covered with vineyards, pasturages, and forests of firs. Inn, *La Poste*, and very comfortable.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LYONS, THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.

8 1/2 *Fontainebleau*—See the route from Paris to Geneva, through Dijon.

An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Fontainebleau every way, the Moret-road excepted.

2 *Nemours*—This little town is well-placed, well-built, and watered by the river Loing, and the Canal of Briare. The new bridge is handsome, and the inns are tolerably good.

(1) See under APPENDIX, ITALY, the continuation of this Route, from Chambery, by the Mont-Cenis, to Turin.

- 1/2 *La Croisiere*
Fontenay
Puis-la-Lande
Montargis
 1/4 *La Commodité*
Nogent sur-Vernisson
 1/2 *Bussiere*
 1/2 *Briare*—This town has given its name to the Canal which forms a communication between the rivers Seine and Loire; the latter of which is seen, covered with vessels, from the hill above Briare.
Neuvy-sur-Loire
 3/4 *Cosne*
 1/4 *Pouilly*
 1/2 *La Charité*—pleasantly situated on the Loire.
 1/2 *Pougues*—Here are mineral waters.
 1/2 *Nevers*—This city (anciently *Nivernum*) is seated at the confluence of the Nièvre and the Loire, over the latter of which rivers there is a fine bridge. The Palace of the Dukes of Nevers is deemed a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The choir of the great Church merit notice. Principal inns, *L'Hôtel Royal*, and *L'Hôtel du Lion d'or*.
 1/2 *Magny*
 2 *S. Pierre-le-Moutier*
 4 *S. Imbert*
 2 *Villeneuve*
 2 *Moulins*—This town, situated on the Allier, is embellished by a magnificent

Bridge; and contains the Mausoleum of *Montmorency* who was beheaded under Louis XIII. It is deemed a fine piece of sculpture, and stands in the *Collège Royal*. In the environs of Bressol, a village near Moulins, there is a considerable quantity of petrified wood.

- 2 *Bessay*
 2 *Varennes*—About noon the famous mountains, called *Puis de Dôme* and *Mont d'or*, are discoverable from this town.
 1 1/2 *S. Gérard*—The inn here is a good one.
 1 1/4 *La Palisse*
 1 1/2 *Droiturier*
 1 *S. Martin*—A very high situation. The road near this town exhibits fine landscapes.
 1 *La Pacaudiere*
 1 1/2 *S. Germain l'Epinasse*
 1 1/2 *Roanne*—Hence to Lyons the road is very hilly. At Roanne the Loire becomes navigable. Best inns, *L'Hotel de Flandres*, and *L'Hotel du Renard*.
 1 *L'Hopital*
 1 *S. Symphorien*
 1 1/2 *Pain-Bouchain*
 1 1/2 *Tarare*—Peasants usually keep oxen at the foot of the mountain of Tarare, to aid carriages in ascending. Fine views of the Alps between Tarare and Lyons.

1 1/2 *Arnas*
2 *Salvigny*

1 3/4 *Lyon* (1).
6 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM LYONS, THROUGH AVIGNON
AND AIX, TO NICE.

1 *S. Fons*

1 *S. Symphorien d'Ozon*—A third and fourth horse all the year, both going and returning.

1 1/2 *Vienne*—A 3.d and 4.th horse all the year both going and returning. An extra quarter of a post is paid on entering, and on quitting *Vienne*. This city contains several antiquities; among which are an *Amphitheatre* almost entire; the ruins of a triumphal *Arch*, erected in honour of *Augustus*, and a *Temple* adorned with columns thirty feet in height (1)

The wine called *Côte-rotie*, is made near *Vienne*.

2 *Auberive*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

1 *Peage de Roussillon*—A third horse for the six winter months, both going and returning.

1 1/2 *S. Rambert*

1 1/2 *S. Vallier*—This town seated at the confluence of the *Galaure* and the *Rhone*, contains a good inn.

1 3/4 *Tain*—Celebrated for red and white wine; called *Hermitage*.

2 1/2 *Valence*—A third horse for the six winter months both going and returning.

Valence, called *Valentia* by the Romans, contains

(1) From *La Palisse* to *S. Gérard* a third horse all the year going, but not returning.—From *La Palisse* to *Droiturier* a third horse all the year going, but not returning.—From *Droiturier* to *S. Martin* a third horse all the year both going and returning.—From *Pacaudière* to *S. Martin* a third horse all the year, going, but not returning.—From *Pacaudière* to *S. Germain* a third horse all the year, both going and returning.—From *Roanne* to *S. Symphorien* a third horse all the year, both going and returning.—From *S. Symphorien* to *Pain-Bouchain* a third horse all the year going, but not returning.—From *Tarare* to *Pain-Bouchain* a third horse all the year going, but not returning.—From *Arnas* to *Salvigny* a third horse all the year, both going and returning.

(1) *Pontius Pilate*, after having been deprived of the office of *Procurator of Judea*, on account of his malpractice and banished to *Vienne*, died there, by his own hands.

a University, and an edifice, now made into a Church, which is supposed to have been originally built by the Romans. Pius VI. died here, Best inn, *The post-House*.

1/2 *La Paillasse*

1/2 *Laviol*

1/2 *Derbières*

1/2 *Montelimart*—The *Post-house* here is one of the best provincial inns on the Continent.

Donzère—A third horse all the year, both going and returning. This town contains a good inn; and the wines of the neighbourhood are excellent,

La Palud—A third horse throughout the year from La Palud to Donzère.

1/2 *Mornas*—A third horse, throughout the year, both going and returning.

1/2 *Orange*—remarkable for a *triumphal Arch*, erected in honour of Marius and Catulus, and almost entire.

Sorgues—A third horse, throughout the year, both going and returning.

1/2 *Avignon*—This city, seated on the left bank of the Rhone, and built in the Italian style, was anciently called *Avenio*: it contains 23,000 inhabitants, and a considerable number of handsome edifices; the most striking of which is the *Cathedral*. The *ci-devant Church of the Cordeliers*

contains the Tomb of Laura. The *Hotel d'Europe* is one of the best inns France can boast; and the *Hotel de Petrarque et Laura*, between Avignon and Vaucluse, is celebrated by Travellers for its dinners, consisting of excellent trout and other fish.

The Fountain of Vaucluse is within a few miles of Avignon.

2 1/4 *S. Andiol*—Between this place and Avignon a fine wooden bridge has been lately thrown over the Durance, anciently *Druentia*; a rapid river, which Travellers were formerly compelled to cross in a ferry, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

1 1/2 *Orgon*—The inn here is good.

2 *Pont-Royal*—The country, from S. Andiol hither, is, generally speaking, flat and uninteresting.

2 *S. Canat*.

2 *Aix*—A third horse, throughout the year, both going and returning. The two last stages are hilly.

Aix, anciently called *Aquae-Sextiae*, and the capital of Provence, stands in a spacious plain, watered, by the Arc; is handsomely built in the Italian style, and contains 23,700 inhabitants. The mineral Waters and hot Baths here, have long been celebrated. The *Ca-*

thedral merits notice; as that part called *La Rotonde*, is adorned with columns which once belonged to a Temple of Vesta; and the *College-Chapel* is embellished with an Annunciation, and a Visitation, by Puget. This is a cheap town for permanent residence: its best inns are, *L' Hotel du Cours*, *L' Hotel des Princes*, and *La Mule Blanche*.

An extra half-post is paid on quitting Aix.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Bannettes*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *La Grande Pugère*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tourves*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning. Between *La Grande-Pugère* and *Tourves* there is a steep hill; and the whole road from Aix to the last-named Post is at times rough and rotten.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Brignolles*—This town is pleasantly situated between the rivers *Carancin* and *Issole*. A third horse, during the six winter months, both to go and return.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Flassans*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

1 *Luc*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning. The road from *Brignolles* hither is good. The country abounds with olives, vineyards, and corn.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Vidauban*

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *May*—A third horse

all the year, both going and returning.

2 *Frejus*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

Frejus, called by the Romans *Forum Julii*, still exhibits vestiges of its ancient splendour: namely, one *Arch* of the *Port* made by Caesar, and the ruins of an *Aqueduct*, etc., but what must always render this town memorable is, that *Napoleon* landed here on his return from *Egypt*; embarked here when banished to *Elba*, and landed again, not far hence, after quitting that Island.

The country round *Frejus* is magnificently wooded.

2 *Lestrelles*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning. The mountains from which the last-mentioned Post derives its name may almost vie in height with the Alps; and are richly clothed with myrtles, *arbuti*, and a great variety of other flowering shrubs. These mountains exhibit beautiful scenery.

3 *Cannes*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning. This is the precise spot where *Napoleon* landed in 1815.

2 *Antibes*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

Antibes, anciently called *Antipolis*, and celebrated

ed for the elegance of its *Port*, which is adorned with circular arcades somewhat in the style of the ancient Port of Ostia, likewise contains Ruins of an *Amphitheatre*.

(1) A third horse all the year.

1/4 posts.

The country between Antibes and Nice is an extensive plain near the Mediterranean sea, em-

bellished with hedges of pomegranates, myrtles, and aloes; and watered by the Var, which divides France from the dominions of the King of Sardinia. Travellers going to Nice were formerly obliged to ford the Var, an operation which was always unpleasant, and often dangerous; but a long wooden bridge is now thrown over that torrent.

ROUTE FROM LIONS TO AVIGNON, BY WATER (2).

Families who wish to descend the Rhone from Lyons to Avignon, may either take the *Coche d'eau* to themselves for ten Louis d'ors, or perhaps less, the expense of putting a carriage on board, and disembarking it at Avignon inclusive; or they may, for the same price, hire a private boat. We pursued the latter plan; and, quitting Lyons about noon, arrived before six in the evening at *Cordreuil*; where we slept. The views on each side of the river, between Lyons and Cordreuil, are beautiful. The second day we left the last-named place about nine in the morning, and were presented with views even finer than on the preceding day. A magnificent chain of lofty rocks clothed with vineyards, and crowned with ruins of ancient castles, formed the chief features of the landscape; while, here and there, a small village, at the water's edge, and sometimes a large town in a valley between the hills, added to the

) The distance, according to the French Post-book, is 100 posts from Lyons to Avignon; but the Italian Post books give it only 2 1/2 posts — See, under APPENDIX, ITALY, the continuation of this Route from Nice to Genoa.

) The road from Lyons to Avignon and Marseilles being frequently in bad condition, it is advisable for Travellers to go down the Rhone, if possible.

richness of the scenery. Deserted Chateaux, and Convents placed on the pinnacles of craggy rocks, presented themselves at every turn of the river; while the rocks frequently appeared in such wild and extraordinary shapes, that one might easily have mistaken them for castles with giants striding on their battlements. No words, however, can do justice to this scenery; which is rendered doubly beautiful by the immense breadth, peculiar clearness, and great rapidity of the Rhone. About four o'clock we arrived at *Valence*; which commands a distant view of the Alps, and stands directly opposite to a picturesque rock, crowned by the remains of a castle. We slept at the Post-House, a tolerably good inn, though too far from the water. The third day we quitted Valence at nine in the morning; and found the rocks increase in magnitude, and the prospect of the Alps grow more and more sublime as we proceeded. Early in the afternoon we came in sight of the *Pont S. Esprit*; and passed under the middle arch without experiencing, in consequence, any disagreeable sensation. This celebrated bridge, three thousand feet in length, is built with consummate skill and beautiful simplicity.

The inn at *S. Esprit* is good. The fourth day we left this town at eight in the morning, and arrived at *Avignon* about twelve. There are two castles, opposite to each other, not far from the Pont S. Esprit, which form a picturesque view. On approaching Avignon we found the country flat, and the prospects less pleasing than before.

ROUTE FROM AVIGNON TO NISMES AND MONTPELLIER

1 1/4 *La Bègude de Saze*—
A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

2 1/2 *La Poux*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

1 1/2 *S. Gervasy*—A third

horse all the year, both going and returning,

1 1/4 *Nismes*—This city anciently called *Nemausus*, and said to contain 40,000 inhabitants, is adorned with handsome modern buildings; and

more particularly worth seeing on account of its *Amphitheatre*, and several other monuments of antiquity; one of which, called *La Maison Quar-rée*, and supposed to have been a Corinthian Temple, erected by the people of Nismes about the year of Rome 754, in honour of Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa, is in high preservation. Here, likewise, are remains of an ancient *Pharos*. Best inns, *Le Louvre*, and *Le Luxembourg*.

The Fountain of Nismes has long been celebrated and the *Pont-de-Garde*, a Roman Aqueduct, (attributed to Agrippa), 174 Paris feet in height, and 728 in length, is not quite four leagues distant from this city, and well worth notice.

1 3/4 *Uchau*—An extra quarter of a post is paid from Nismes hither.

1 3/4 *Lunel*—celebrated for its wines

1 1/4 *Colombières*

1 3/4 *Montpellier*—This town, anciently called *Agatopolis*, and supposed to

contain 33,000 inhabitants, has long been famed for its climate, which, though unfavourable to weak lungs, is in other respects salubrious. Rain seldom falls here: snow and fogs are equally uncommon; but the *marin*, or sea-wind, produces damp: and the *vent de bise*, which continually visits Montpellier, is of all winds the most piercing (1). The principal hotels are *Le Cheval Blanc*, *L'Hotel du Midi*, *Le Petit Paris*, and *Le Luxembourg*; but persons who purpose to reside any length of time at Montpellier, should hire a ready-furnished apartment, and have their dinner from a *Traiteur*. Here are a *Theatre*, an *Aqueduct*, and several pleasant promenades. Montpellier and Grasse are famous for the best perfumes in France.

The *Mason-Spider* is an extraordinary insect, which Naturalists report to be found only near Montpellier.

14 1/4 posts.

(1) The *vent de bise* prevails so much, in all the southern part of France, as to render the climate prejudicial to consumptive person: and beside this objection to the above-mentioned country, there is another, of almost equal magnitude, namely, the natives still retain the character given them by Horace:

“*Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox.*”

ROUTE FROM AIX TO MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

2 *Le Gran-Pin*—An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Aix. A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

3 *Marseille*. Between *Le Grand Pin* and *Marseilles*, and about half a league from the latter, is one of the finest views in France.

Marseilles, anciently called *Masilia*, and one of the largest and safest Ports of the Mediterranean, is supposed to contain 111,150 inhabitants. *The Cathedral*, a very ancient edifice, is adorned with the works of Puget: and *La Consigne* contains a celebrated representation of the Plague, by the same master. *The Arsenal* merits notice. *The Theatre* is one of the handsomest in France; and *the Lazzaretto* one of the finest in Europe. The Principal inns are

L'Hotel des Ambassadeurs. *Rue Beauveau*; *La Croix de Malte*, *Rue des Pucelles*; *L'Hotel des Empereurs*, *Rue Suffren*; *L'Hotel d'Europe*, *Rue de Pavillon*; *L'Hotel de Franklin*. *Rue Beauveau*; *L'Hotel de Pologne*, *Rue Thyar*; and *L'Hotel des Princes*, *Rue Canebière*. The Quay, and, the environs of *Marseilles* are beautiful; but this town, during summer, is much infested by musquitoes. An extra half-post is paid on quitting *Marseilles*.

2 *Aubagne*

1 1/2 *Cujes*

2 *Beausset*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

2 *Toulon*—A third horse, during the six winter-months, from *Toulon* to *Beausset*, but not returning.

11 1/2 posts.

Toulon is supposed to contain 26,000 inhabitants. *The Ports*, *the Marine-Arsenal*, *the Hôtel de Ville*, adorned with two colossal Caryatides, by Puget, a ceiling in the house he once occupied, representing the Fates, *the Military-Arsenal*, *the Lazzaretto*, and *the Cathedral*, are the objects best worth notice in this city.

Near *Toulon* is the small town of *Hyères*, opposite to some Islands of the same name (anciently called the *Staechades*), and about one league distant from the Sea. This town is so much and so justly celebrated

Ch.II.) FRANCE-TO BORDEAUX-AND BAYONNE. 547

for the excellence of its climate during winter, that Valetudinarians are sent hither from all parts of France; but during the summer months it is particularly unwholesome. Oranges, lemons, and pomegranates, grow most luxuriantly at Hyères in the natural ground; and sugar canes are said to do so likewise, when properly cultivated.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX AND BAYONNE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 1/2 <i>Croix de Bernis</i> | 2 <i>Mote-Beuvron</i> |
| 1 <i>Lonjumeau</i> | 1 <i>Nouan</i> |
| 1 1/2 <i>Arpajou</i> | 2 <i>Salbris</i> |
| 1 1/2 <i>Estrechy</i> | 1 1/2 <i>La Loge</i> |
| 1 <i>Etampes</i> | 2 <i>Vierzon</i> —A small, but ancient town. |
| 1 <i>Montdesir</i> | 1 1/4 <i>Massay</i> |
| 1 1/4 <i>Angerville</i> | 2 <i>Vatan</i> |
| 1 3/4 <i>Toury</i> | 1 1/2 <i>Epine-Fauveau</i> |
| 1 1/2 <i>Artenay</i> | 2 <i>Chateauroux</i> —This town is situated in an extensive and beautiful plain. Best inn, <i>S. Catherine</i> . |
| 1 <i>Chevilly</i> | 2 <i>Lottier</i> |
| 1 3/4 <i>Orleans</i> —This city (anciently <i>Aureliani</i>) contains about 40,000 inhabitants (1). The great Church merits observation, and the environs are delightful. The <i>Fauxbourg d'Olivet</i> communicates with the city by a Bridge which is much celebrated. Orleans is embellished with a University, an Academy of Sciences, and a public Library. The <i>Hotel de Ville</i> contains a portrait of the Maid of Orleans. An extra half-post is paid on quitting Orleans, and one entering by the way of <i>Fertè S. Aubin</i> . | 1 3/4 <i>Argenton</i> |
| 1/2 <i>Fertè S. Aubin</i> | 2 <i>Fay</i> |
| | 2 1/2 <i>Ville-au-Brun</i> |
| | 1 1/2 <i>Monterol</i> |
| | 2 <i>Chanteloube</i> |
| | 2 <i>Maison-rouge</i> |
| | 1 1/2 <i>Limoges</i> — This city (anciently called <i>Lemovices</i>) contains 20,000 inhabitants. The <i>ci-devant Abbey of S. Martial</i> is interesting on account of its antiquity. Best inn <i>L'Hotel de Perigord</i> . An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Limoges. |
| | 1 1/2 <i>Aixè</i> |

(1) Orleans is a remarkably cheap town for permanent residence.

1 1/2 Gatinaud	flux and reflux of its
1 1/4 Chalus	waters. Best inn, <i>L'Hotel</i>
1 1/2 La Coquille	<i>de France.</i>
2 Thiviers	2 1/2 Massoulie
1 1/2 Palissons	2 Mucidan
1 1/2 Tavernes	2 Mont-pont
1 1/4 Périgueux—This city	2 <i>S. Médard</i>
(anciently called <i>Petro-</i>	2 1/2 Libourne
<i>corii</i>) is famed for de-	1 1/4 <i>S. Pardoux</i>
licious meat-pies. Here	2 <i>Carbon-blanc</i>
are some <i>Roman Anti-</i>	2 Bordeaux—An extra half-
<i>quities</i> —and near the	post is paid from <i>Car-</i>
town is a <i>Fountain</i> , re-	<i>bon-blanc</i> hither.
markable for the daily	

Bordeaux (anciently called *Burdigala*), one of the largest, richest, and handsomest cities in France, is seated on the Garonne, and supposed to contain 99,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are—the *Cathedral*, adorned with two extraordinary *bassi-rilievi*—the *Exchange*—the *Church ci-devant Chartreux Convent*—the *Theatre*—the *Quays*—and the *remains of Roman Antiquities*. The wines of Bordeaux are excellent. Best inn, *Le Maréchal de Richelieu*.

1 3/4 Bouscant — An extra	1 3/4 <i>S. Paul-les Dax</i>
half-post is paid on quit-	2 <i>S. Geours</i>
ting-Bordeaux	2 <i>Cantons</i>
1 3/4 Castres	2 <i>Ondres</i>
1 1/2 Cérons	1 1/2 Bayonne—This town is
1 1/2 Langon	finely situated at the
2 Bazas	confluence of the Nive
2 1/2 Captieux	and the Adour. <i>The Ca-</i>
2 Poteau	<i>thedral</i> is a venerable
1 1/2 Roquefort	edifice. Travelling-beds
1 1/2 Caloy	may be purchased at Ba-
1 1/2 Mont-de-Marsan	yonne. Best inn, <i>S. Et-</i>
1 3/4 Campagne	<i>ienne.</i>
2 Tartas	
1 1/2 Pontons	109 1/4 posts (1)

(1) A Third horse throughout the year at every post, both going and returning, between Orleans and Argenton.

A third horse throughout the year from Argenton to Fay, but not returning.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BREST.

- 1 1/4 *Versailles*—An extra half post is paid on quitting this town. are quarries of jasper in its vicinity. Best inn, *Le Louvre*.
- 2 1/2 *Pont-chartrain* 2 1/2 *Gravelle*
- 1 1/2 *La Queue* 2 *Vité*—This is a considerable town.
- 1 1/2 *Houdan* 2 *Chateau-bourg*
- 1 *Marolle* 1 1/2 *Noyal*
- 1 1/2 *Dreux*—Mémorable for the battle of 1552, under Charles IX. 1 1/2 *Rennes*—This city (anciently called *Redones*) is supposed to contain about 29,000 inhabitants. *The Place-Royale*—*The Palais de Justice*—and *The Hotel de Ville*, merit notice. Best inns, *La Tour d'Argent* and *L'Hotel de France*.
- 1 1/2 *Nonancourt*
- 1/2 *Tillieres*
- 1/4 *Verneuil* Memorable for the battle of 1424.
- S. Maurice*
- 3/4 *Montagne*
- Le Mêle-sur-Sarthe*
- 1/4 *Menilbroust*
- 1/2 *Alençon*—An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting this town. 1 1/2 *Pacé*
- 1/2 *S. Denis sur Sarlon* 1 1/2 *Bedée*
- 1/2 *Prez-en-Pail* 1 1/2 *Montauban*
- Ribay* 1 1/2 *S. Jean*
- 1/4 *Mayenne* 1 *Broons*
- Martigné* 1 1/2 *Langouedre*
- Laval*—This town contains 15,000 inhabitants; there 2 *Lamballe*
- 2 1/2 *S. Brieux*—This town has a good Port.
- 2 *Chatelaudren*

A third horse all the year between Fay and S. Pardoux, both going and returning.

A third horse for the six winter-months, both going and returning, between Bordeaux and Langon.

A third horse all the year, both going and returning, between Langon and Captieux.

A third and fourth horse all the year, both going and returning, between Captieux and Poteau.

A third horse all the year, both going and returning, between Poteau and Roquefort.

A third horse all the year, both going and returning, and a fourth horse going, but not returning, from Caloy Mont-de-Marsan

A third and fourth horse throughout the year, both going and returning between Mont-de-Marsan and Bayonne.

1 1/2 Guingamp	good inn.
1 1/2 Bois-mormant	1 1/2 S. Egonec
2 Belisle-en-t��re	1 Landivisiau
1 1/4 Pontou	2 Landerneau
2 Morlaix—The Church of	1 1/2 Guipava
N. D. des Mers is a singular edifice; the Hospital is a fine one, and the Port considerable.	1 Brest (1) —An extra half-post is paid on entering this town, and on quitting it.
L' Hotel d' Europe is a	<hr/> 75 1/4 posts.

Brest, anciently called *Brivates*, is supposed to contain 27,000 inhabitants; and its Harbour, one of the safest in Europe, is sufficiently capacious to admit five hundred ships of war. The Quays, the Arsenal, and the Theatre particularly merit notice. The principal hotels are, *La grande Maison*; *Le grand Monarque*; *La Tour d' Argent*; and *Le grand Turc*.

Another road from Brest to Paris, through *Lamballe*, *Dol*, *Maienne*, and *Alen  on*, is five posts shorter than the road already described.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DUNKIRK.

1 1/2 Bourget	2 Fins
1 1/2 Louvres	1 1/2 Bon-Avis
1 1/2 Chapelle-en-serval	1 1/2 Cambray
1 Senlis	1 1/2 Bac-Aubencheul
1 1/2 Pont S. Maxence	1 3/4 Donay
1 1/2 Bois-de-Lihus	2 1/2 Pont-��-Marcq
1 1/2 Gournay	1 1/2 Lille
1 Cuvilly	2 Armentieres
1 Couchy-les-Pots	1 1/2 Bailleul
1 1/2 Roye	1 1/2 Cassel
1 Frenches	1 1/2 Berg-S. Winoz
1 Marche-le-pot	1 Dunkerque.
1 1/2 Peronne	<hr/> 38 1/2 posts.

Dunkirk, so called from originally containing the Kirk of the Duns, is supposed to have 21,200 inhabitants.

(1) Post-masters are allowed to put on a third horse at almost every stage between Montagne and Brest.

ants. The houses are built with uniformity, *the front of the church of S. Eloi* merits notice, and *the Quay* is fine one. The best inns are, *The Post-house*; *The Hotel d'Angleterre*; *The Hotel du Sauvage*, and *the Hotel du Nord* (1).

ROUTE FROM LILLE TO OSTEND, THROUGH YPRES.

<i>Warneton</i>	3	Ostende—See (under APPENDIX, GERMANY) the route from Vien. through Ratisbon and Brussels to Ostend.
<i>Ypres—The Church of S. Martin—and the Canal of Bosingen, merit notice.</i>		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Dixmude</i>	<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	post.

ROUTE FROM LILLE TO BRUSSELS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Pont-à-Tressain</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bruxelles—See (under APPENDIX GERMANY) the route from Vienna. through Ratisbon and Brussels, to Ostend.
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Tournay</i>		
<i>Leuse</i>		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Ath</i>		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Enghien</i>		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Hall</i>	<hr/> 11	posts.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO OSTEND, THROUGH BRUSSELS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Bourget</i>		<i>ci-devant Abbey of S. Medard, where Louis le Debonnaire was confined by his children, merit notice. The environs of this city are charming. An extra half-post is paid on quitting Soissons.</i>
<i>lesnil Amelot</i>		
<i>Dammartin</i> — This place commands a fine view, and the ruins of the Castle are picturesque.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Nanteuil-Haudouin</i>		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Lévignen</i>	2	<i>Vourains</i>
<i>illers-Cotteretz</i>	2	<i>Laon</i> —Prettily situated on the summit of a hill.
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Verte-Feuille</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Marle</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Soissons</i> — Anciently called <i>Suessiones</i> . The great Church, and the	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Verrins</i>

From Dunkerque to Paris, through *Calais*, *Boulogne* *Amiens*, is 39 posts; and through *S. Omer*, *Arras*, and *ine*, 37 posts.

- 2 *La Capelle*
 2 *Avesnes*
 2 *Maubeuge*—When Travel-
 lers are obliged to send
 for horses to Douzies,
 they pay in consequence;
 an extra half-post.
 2 *Mons*—The famous battle
 of Genappe, which took
 place in 1792, was fought
 near Mons—*The Castle*
 —and *the Abbey de*
Wautru, merit notice.
 1 *Casteau*
 1 1/2 *Braine-le-Comte*
 2 *Halle*
 1 1/2 *Bruxelles* — There is

another road, in distance
 34 1/2 posts from Brus-
 sels to Paris, through
Valenciennes, Both
 roads are chiefly paved
 and tolerably good
 though in some place
 they want repair (1).

- 1 1/2 *Asche*
 1 1/2 *Alost*
 1 1/2 *Quadregt*
 1 *Gand*
 2 *Alteren*
 2 *Bruges*
 2 *Ostende*.
 46 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM PARIS, THROUGH REIMS AND SEDAN, TO LIEGE.

- 12 3/4 *Soissons*—See the
 route from Paris, through
 Brussels to Ostend.
 2 1/2 *Braine*
 1 1/2 *Fismes*
 1 1/2 *Jonchery*
 2 *Reims*—This town is said
 to have 30,000 inhabi-
 tants. *The great Church*
 is a fine Gothic structure
 with a beautiful front.
The Church of S. Nicho-
las, the Place Royale, and
- some remains of *Roman*
Antiquities, merit notice.
 At *Courtagnon* and *Metz*
 in the neighbourho-
 of Reims, a large num-
 ber of fossils are con-
 tinually discovered. An
 extra quarter of a po-
 is paid on quitting Reims.
- 2 *Isle*
 1 1/2 *Rethel*
 1 1/2 *Vauxelles*
 1 1/2 *Launoy*

(1) Persons who go from Bruxelles to Paris, through
Genappe, Valenciennes, Mons, Cambrai, and S. Quentin
 should visit at the last-named town, the *Tunnel* cut through
 solid rocks, and passing three miles under ground, to
 facilitate the inland navigation from Cambrai to the capital.
 This Tunnel, one of the most patriotic works of Napoleon,
 is well ventilated, lighted by means of lamps, and usually
 provided with water about six feet deep. It admits
 barge only at a time, towed by men, who have a commodious
 gallery to walk in.

1/2 Mezières — An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting this town. A third horse all the year between Rethel and Launoy, and Launoy and Mezières.

3/4 Sedan—Here is a good Arsenal and a Cannon Foundry. The great Turenne was born at Sedan. Best inns. *La Croix d'*

Or, and *Le Palais Royal*.
 3 *Paliseux*
 2 1/2 *Telin*
 2 *Marche*
 2 *Bouzin*
 2 *Nandrin*
 2 Liege—See (under APPENDIX GERMANY) the route from Brussels, through Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege to Spa.

 45

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO STRASBURGH, THROUGH CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, S. DIZIER, BAR-LE-DUC, NANCY, LUNEVILLE, PHALZBOURG, AND SAVERNE.

1/2 Bondy—This town gives its name to the neighbouring forest.

Vert-Galand

Claye—Between Paris and Meaux is a plain, famed for the retreat of the Swiss, in 1567, under Pfyffer, who escorted Charles IX., Catherine de Medicis, and the ladies of her court, in safety to Paris, by cutting his way through the army of their enemies.

Meaux—This town stands in a beautiful plain, watered by the Marne, and was the first place which deserted the party of the League, and submitted to Henry IV. Over one of the gates are these words; *Henricum prima agnovi*. Good cheeses are made at Meaux. Best inns, *La Sirene*, and *La Croix d'Or*.

1 1/2 *S. Jean*
 1 *La Ferté-sous-Jouarre*—A small town embellished with pretty walks.
 2 *La Ferme-de-Paris*
 1 1/2 *Château Thiery*—The birth-place of *La Fontaine*.
 1 *Paroy*
 1 1/2 *Dormans*
 1 *Port-à-Binson*
 1 *La Cave*
 1 *Epernay*—Famed for its wines.
 2 *Jâlons*
 1 *Mastogne*
 1 *Chalons-sur-Marne*—The *Hotel de Ville*, the *Great Church*, and the *Jard*, are the objects best worth notice. Near this city Attila was defeated by the Franks and Romans. Best inns, *La Pomme d'Or*; *Le Palais-Royal*; *La Croix d'Or*; and *La Ville de Nancy*. An extra quarter of a post

is paid on quitting this town.

- 1 Chépi
- 1 La Chaussée
- 1 S. Amand
- 1 Vitry-le-Francais — Built by Francis I.
- 2 Longchamp
- 1 1/2 S. Dizier—Here the Marne becomes navigable.
- 1 1/4 Saudrupt
- 1 1/2 Bar-le-duc — Famous for sweetmeats, trout, and excellent wine.
- 2 Ligny
- 1 S. Aubin
- 1 1/2 Void
- 1 1/2 Laye
- 1 1/2 Toul—The principal Church merits notice. The wines of Toul are good.
- 1 1/2 Velaine
- 1 1/2 Nancy—This fine city suffered cruelly from a battalion of Republicans who passed through it in 1792, and destroyed all the *chefs-d'oeuvres* of art they unfortunately met with. The Place Royale merits notice, as

do the Tombs of the ancient Dukes of Lorraine, in the *ci-devant* Franciscan Church. The Cloister of the Franciscans *au bon secours* contains the grave of king Stanislaus, the great embellisher of this city. The Theatre is pretty, and the *Hotel de petit Paris* and the *Hotel Royal* are the principal inns. An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Nancy

- 2 Dombasle
- 1 1/2 Luneville
- 1 3/4 Benamenil
- 2 Blamont
- 2 Herming
- 1 Sarrebourg--Here the Sarr becomes navigable.
- 1 Hommartin
- 1 Phalsbourg
- 1 1/2 Saverne—The road over the mountain of Saverne is much celebrated, and does honour to human industry.
- 1 3/4 Wasselonne
- 1 1/2 Ittenheim
- 1 1/2 Strasbourg.
- 60 3/4 posts (1).

Strasburgh (anciently called *Argentoratum*,) contains 50,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice

(1) A third horse all the year between Epernay and Jâalons.

- Do. between S. Dizier and Saudrupt.
- Do. between Saudrupt and Bar-le-Duc.
- Do. between Ligny and S. Aubin.
- Do. between Velaine and Nancy.
- Do. between Blamont and Heming.
- Do. between Saverne and Wasselonne.

A third horse, during the six winter months, between Ittenheim and Strasburgh.

is city are —*The Munster*, and its famous *Tower*—*the Church of S. Thomas*, which contains *the Mausoleum of Marshal Saxe*, by *Pigale*—*the Arsenal* and *Cannon*—*Foundry*—*the public Granaries*—*the Foundling-Hospital*—*the Hospital Bourgeois*—*the Observatory*—*the Maison de Ville*—*the Citadel*—*the Bridge* over the *Rhine*—and *the Public Library*, which is open on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Fridays*. Here is an *Accademie de musique*, a *French*, and a *German Theatre*. *The Ville de Lyon* a good inn; as are the *Hotels de l'Esprit, de la Paix, la Maison Rouge*, etc.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO STRASBURGH THROUGH TROYES,
LANGRES, VEZOUL, BEFORT, AND BASLE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Charenton | 2 1/2 Bar-sur-Aube--Celebrated for its wines. |
| 1/2 Grosbois | 1 3/4 Colombey |
| Brie-Comte-Robert | 1 Suzennecourt |
| Guignes | 2 Chaumont—The front of the College Church is admired. Best inn, <i>La Fontaine</i> . |
| Mormant | 2 Vesaignes |
| 1/2 Nangis | 2 Langres—This is the highest-situated town in France. Several Roman Antiquities have been found here. <i>The mineral waters of Bourbonne-les-Bains</i> are only seven leagues distant from Langres. |
| 1/2 Maison-rouge | 1 1/2 Griffonottes |
| 1/2 Provins | 1 1/2 Fay-Billot |
| Vogent-sur-Seine | 1 1/2 Cintrey |
| Pont-sur-Seine | 1 1/2 Combeau-Fontaine |
| 1/2 Granges | 1 1/2 Pont-sur-Saone |
| 1/4 Grez | 1 1/2 Vezoul—Celebrated for its wines. Principal inns, <i>Les Diligences</i> ; <i>L'Aigle Noir</i> ; <i>La Tête d'Or</i> . At <i>Leugne</i> , a village to the |
| 1/4 Troyes—This city is supposed to contain about 27,000 inhabitants. <i>The Cathedral</i> — <i>The Church of S. Etienne</i> —and <i>the Château</i> (once the residence of the Counts of Champagne,) are the objects best worth a Traveller's attention. The water here is scarcely drinkable. An extra half-post is paid on quitting Troyes. | |
| 4 Montierame | |
| 2 Vandœuvre | |

east of Vezoul, there is a famous *Grotto*. The mineral waters of *Luxeul* are only six leagues from Vezoul.

1 1/2 *Calmoutier*

2 *Lure*—This town is peculiarly situated on an island formed by a pond, and surrounded with woods and mountains.

2 1/4 *Champagney*

2 *Béfort*—A strong town. Principal inns, *Le Luxemburg*; *La Ville de Versailles*; *Le Sauvage*.

2 *Chavanes*.

2 *Altkirk*

2 *Trois-Maisons*

2 *Basle* (1)—Frontier-town of Switzerland (See under APPENDIX GERMANY,) the route from Augsburgh

to Constance, Schaffhausen and Basle. Travelers ought to avoid arriving late at night here lest the gates of the town should be shut.

1 *S. Louis-sous-Huningue*

1 1/2 *Gros-Kempt*

2 *Bantzenheim*

1 1/4 *Fessenheim*

1 1/2 *Neuf-Brisack*—Built by Louis XIV. The Post-house is out of the town.

2 *Markolsheim*

2 1/4 *Friesenheim*

1 1/2 *Kraft*

2 *Strasbourg*—You drive through the beautiful plains of Alsace, and discover, at a great distance, the *Munster Tower* of Strasbourg.

74 1/2

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BESANÇON. THROUGH LANGRES

34 1/2 to *Langres*—See "Route from Paris to Strasbourg, through Troyes."

1 1/2 *Lonjeau*

2 *Champlitte*

2 3/4 *Gray*—A pretty town.

Principal inns. *La Ville de Lyon*, and *Chapeau rouge*,

1 3/4 *Bonboillon*

1 1/2 *Recologne*

2 *Besançon*.

47 posts.

Besançon, anciently called *Vesontio*, is a large handsome town, seated on the Doubs; and possesses a strong Citadel erected on a rock by Louis XIV. There are several remains of antiquity: the most interesting of which are, an *Amphitheatre* of an hundred twenty feet in diameter; a *triumphal Arch*, and

(1) Persons who like water-parties should, if possible, go down the Rhine to Strasbourg.

ruins of a Temple. Principal inns, *L'Hotel National*, and *L'Hotel des Anciens Sauvages*. The environs of this town are picturesque; and contain celebrated *warm Baths*.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GRENOBLE.

60 1/4 To <i>Lyon</i> — See the	1 1/2 <i>Bourgoin</i>
route from Paris to	1 1/2 <i>Eclose</i>
<i>Lyons</i> , by <i>Auxerre</i> and	2 <i>La Frête</i>
<i>Autun</i> .	1 1/2 <i>Rives</i>
1 1/4 <i>Bron</i> (1)	1 1/2 <i>Voreppe</i>
1 <i>S. Laurent-des-Mûres</i>	2 <i>Grenoble</i>
1 1/2 <i>Verpilliere</i>	<hr/> 74 posts.

This city seated on the *Iser*, and anciently called *Gratianopolis*, is supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are—the *General-Hospital*—the *great Church*—the *Arsenal*—and a *bronze Hercules*, which adorns one of the promenades. The *seven Wonders* in the environs of *Grenoble*, which, by-the-by, do not quite deserve their name), are—*La Tour sans venin*—*La Fontaine ardente*—*La Montagne inaccessible*—*Les Cuves de Sassenage*—*Les Pierres ophtalmiques de Sassenage*—*La Manne le Briançon*—and *La Grotte de N. D. de la Balme* (1)

(3) A third horse all the year from *Lyons* to *Bron*; but not returning.

Do. from *Bourgoin* to *Eclose*; but not returning.

Between *Eclose* and *La Frête*, a third horse during the x winter months, both going and returning.

A third and fourth horse throughout the year from *Voreppe* to *Rives*, but not returning.

2) ROUTE FROM GRENOBLE TO GAP, LEADING TO MONT-GENEVE; AND THENCE TO TURIN; BY WAY OF EMBRUN, MONT-DAUPHIN; AND BRIANÇON.

Vizille—It is much to be lamented that there are no relays of post-horse on the direct road from *Vizille* to *Briançon* and *Mont-Genève*; as a fine road has been

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PERPIGNAN, THROUGH
TOULOUSE.

40 $\frac{3}{4}$ Limoges—See the route from Paris to Bordeaux.	3 <i>Madeleine</i>
3 <i>Pierre-Buffière</i>	2 <i>Caussade</i>
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Magnac</i>	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Montauban—A handsome town; beautifully situated, on a hill, and containing above 23,000 inhabitants. The best inns, are <i>Le Tapis Vert</i> ; <i>L'Hotel des Ambassadeurs</i> ; and <i>Le grand Soleil</i> . An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Montauban.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Masserè</i>	
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Uzerche</i>	
2 <i>Saint Pardoux</i>	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Donzenac</i>	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Brives</i>	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Cressensac</i>	
2 <i>Souillac</i>	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Peyrac</i>	
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Pont-de-Rodez</i>	
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Pélacoy</i>	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Canals</i>
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cahors—Anciently called <i>Cadurci</i> . Here are some remains of a Roman Amphitheatre.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>S. Jorry</i>
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Toulouse</i>
	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts.

This city, watered by the Garonne, and anciently called *Tolosa*, contains 55,500 inhabitants. The *front of the Hotel de Ville* and *the Bridge* merit attention; the latter being one of the finest in Europe.

lately made over this Alp, which is considerably lower than *Cenis*, and provided with a Convent for the accommodation of Travellers.

A third horse all the year between Grenoble and Vizille.

1 *La Frey*—A third and fourth horse all the year going, but not returning.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *La Mure*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Souchons*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Corps*—A third horse all the year, both going and returning.

2 *La Guingette-de-Boyer*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Brutinet*

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gap—The last Post-House established on this road is at Gap. Principal inns. *Hotel de Laval*, *Hotel de Marchand*.

11 posts.

Toulouse is embellished with a variety of pleasant promenades. Principal inns, *L'Hotels du Nord*, and *de France*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1/2 Castanet — An extra quarter of a post is paid from Toulouse to Castanet. | 2 Barbeirac |
| 1/2 Bassiège | 1 1/2 Moux—A plain covered with olives, vines, corn, and mulberry-trees and encircled by barren rocks. |
| 1/2 Villefranche | 2 Cruscades |
| 1/2 Castelnau-dary— This town is near the great Canal of Languedoc. | 2 1/4 Narbonne — Here are ruins of several Roman edifices, and in the Cathedral is the tomb of Philip the Bold. Principal inns, <i>L'Hotel de la Daurade</i> , and <i>L'Hotel de France</i> . This city was anciently called <i>Narbonensis</i> . |
| 1/2 Villepinte | 2 1/2 Sigean |
| Alzonne | 2 Fitou |
| 1/4 Carcassonne — In the upper-town is a castle which contains some old law deeds, written in a very peculiar manner upon the bark of trees. The <i>ci-devant Capuchin-church</i> merits notice. Principal inns, <i>L'Hotel de L'Ange</i> ; <i>L'Hotel de S. Jean</i> ; and <i>L'Hotel de petit Paris</i> . | 1 Salces |
| | 2 Perpignan—The great church deserves notice. |
| | 199 1/2 posts (1). |

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LA ROCHELLE, THROUGH CHARTRES, TOURS, AND POITIERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1/2 Versailles | a strong castle, in which Francis I; expired. |
| Connières | |
| 1/4 Rambouillet—Here is | 1 1/2 Epernon |

1) Post-Masters are authorized to put on a third horse every stage between Limoges and Grizolles: and, at Villac, the post-master is authorized to add a pair of horses to every four-wheeled carriage, going either to Peyrac or Cressensac; charging three francs, drink-money for the driver inclusive.

A third horse all the year between Villefranche and Castelnau-dary; for the six winter-months between Castelnau-dary and Villepinte; Do. between Carcassonne and Barbeirac; and all the year between Narbonne and Perpignan.

- 1 *Maintenon*
- 2 1/4 *Chartres*—Anciently called *Carantes*. The great *Church* and its *Belfry* are worth seeing.
- 2 *La Bourdinier*
- 2 *Bonneval*
- 2 *Chateaudun*
- 1 1/2 *Cloye*
- 2 *Pezou*
- 1 1/2 *Vendôme*
- 1 3/4 *Neuve S. Amande*
- 1 3/4 *Chateau-Regnault*
- 2 *Monnoye*
- 1 3/4 *Tours*—Anciently called *Turones*. This town, pleasantly situated on the *Loire*, contains 21,000 inhabitants. The *Mall*—the *Cathedral*—and the *Church of S. Martin*, merit notice. The *Cathedral library* contains valuable manuscripts. *Tours* is one of the most eligible situations in France for a permanent residence; the society being good, the surrounding country beautiful, and the climate particularly salubrious, and very seldôm visited by the *vent de bise*; added to which, provisions and house-rent are cheap. An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting *Tours*, except by way of *Monnoye*.
- 2 1/2 *Carrés*—This country is watered by the *Loire* and the *Cher*, and famed for excellent fruits.
- 1 *Montbazou*
- 1 *Sorigny*
- 2 *S. Maure*
- 2 *Ormes*
- 1 1/2 *Ingrande*
- 1 *Chatellerault*
- 1 *Barres-de-Ninré*
- 1 *La Tricherie*
- 1 *Clan*
- 2 *Poitiers*—This town, formerly called *Pictavi*, is built at the confluence of the *Clain* and the *Boivre*, and said to contain 21,000 inhabitants. Here are the remains of an ancient *Theatre*, and a *triumphal Arch* or *Aqueduct*, the latter of which is now converted into a gate.
- 1 *Crouelle*
- 2 1/2 *Lusignan*
- 1 1/2 *Villedieu-du-Perron*
- 2 *S. Maixent*
- 1 1/2 *La Crèche*
- 1 1/2 *Niort*—This town contains a *Gothic Church* which was built by the English: Principal inns *Le Raisin de Bourgogne*, *Les trois Pigeons*; *L'Hôtel de la Paix*, etc. *Niort* is said to have 15,000 inhabitants.
- 1 1/2 *Frontenay*
- 1 1/2 *Mauzé*
- 1 *Laigne*
- 1 3/4 *Nuaillé*
- 1 1/2 *Grolaud*
- 1 *La Rochelle*—Here are the remains of a celebrated *Dike*, which was constructed by Cardinal *Richelieu*. *La Rochelle* contains 18,000 inhabitants; its harbour is safe and commodious: and the principal inns are; *L'Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*

I.II.) FRANCE-CAEN-CHERBOURG-NANTES. 561

and *L'Hotel des Princes*,
The road through *Tours*
and *Orleans* to *Rochelle*
is 61 posts; and that
through *Vendome*, *Tours*

Poitiers, *Niort* and *Sain-*
tes, 69 posts and
half (1).

61 $3\frac{1}{4}$ posts.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CHERBOURG, THROUGH CAEN.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ *Nanterre*
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *S. Germain-en-Laye*
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Triel*
Meulan
Mantes
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Bonnières*
Pacy
Evreux
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ *La Commanderie*
La Riviere-Thibouville
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Le Marché-neuf*
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ *L'Hotellerie*
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Lisieux*
Estréz
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ *Moult*
Caen—A large city, re-
markable for being the
burial-place of William,
the Conqueror of En-
gland. Principal inns,
The *Hotel d'Angleterre*,

de Londres, *d'Espa-*
gne, etc. An extra quar-
ter of a post is paid on
quitting Caen.

1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Bretteville l'Orgueil-*
leuse

2 *Bayeux*

1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Vaubadon*

2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *S. Lo*.

1 $3\frac{1}{4}$ *S. Jean Day*

1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Carentan*

1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Sainte Mere-Eglise*

2 *Valognes*

2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Cherbourg*—The im-
provements made in this
Harbour by Napoleon
highly merit notice. Inns
L'Hotel d'Angleterre; *Le*
grave Turc, etc.

44 $1\frac{1}{4}$ posts.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO L'ORIENT, THROUGH RENNES.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ *Rennes*—See the route
from Paris to Brest.

Mordelles

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Plélan*

Champénéac

Loërmel

1 *Roc-S. André*

2 *Pont-Guillemet*

2 $1\frac{1}{4}$ *Vannes*, Inns, *Le Dau-*
phin, *Le Lion d'or*; and
L'Hotel de France

2 *Auray*—Near this town is

1) A third horse all the year between Monnoye and Tours.
2) for six months between Tours and Ormes.
3) all the year between Poitiers and Lusignan.
4) all the year between La Crèche and La Laigne.
5) during the six winter-months between La Laigne
Nuaille.

- a *cà-devant Chartreuse*, the prettiest towns in
which merits notice. France. Inns, *L'Hotel de*
2 *Landevant* Commerce, and *L'Hotel*
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Hennebon* *des Etrangers*
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *L'Orient*—This is one of 64 posts (1).

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NANTES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| o <i>Dreux</i> —See the route from Paris to Brest. | and <i>La Boule d'or</i> . |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Morvillette</i> | 2 <i>Guesselard</i> |
| 1 <i>Château-neuf</i> | 1 <i>Fouilletourte</i> |
| 1 <i>Digny</i> | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>La Fleche</i> |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>La Louppe</i> | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Durtal</i> |
| 2 <i>Regmalard</i> | 2 <i>Suette</i> |
| 2 <i>Bellesme</i> | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Angers</i> —A large and |
| 2 <i>S. Cosme-de-Vair</i> | populous town, seated |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Bonnetable</i> | on the Mayenne. |
| 2 <i>Savigné</i> | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>S. Georges</i> |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Le Mans</i> —This town, watered by the Sarthe, contains above 18,000 inhabitants: its Cathedral merits notice. Its principal inns are, <i>Le Croissant</i> , <i>Le Dauphin</i> ; | 1 <i>Champtoce</i> |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Varades</i> |
| | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Ancenis</i> |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Oudon</i> |
| | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>La Sailleraye</i> |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Nantes</i> |
| | 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts. |

Nantes, the *Condivicum* of the Romans, and one of the most considerable cities in France, contains 75,000 inhabitants. It is built at the confluence of the river Erdre and Sevre with the Loire, and adorned by twelve bridges; most of which are handsome. Among the best hotels are *L'Hotel de France*, and *L'Hotel des Etrangers*. An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting this city.

(1) A third horse, during the six winter months, between Rennes and Plélan.

Ditto, the whole year, between Plélan and Ploërmel.
Do. during the six winter-months between Ploërmel and S. André.

Do. the whole year between S. André and Vannes.

II.) SWITZERLAND-ROUTE OVER THE SIMPLON. 565

ROUTE FROM NANTES, THROUGH RENNES, TO
SAINT-MALO.

1/2 Gesvres	2 1/2 Hedé
1/2 La Croix-Blanche	2 1/2 Saint-Pierre-de-Ples-
Nozay	guen
1/2 Derval	1 1/2 Chateau-neuf
1/2 Brecharaye	1 1/2 Saint-Malo—An extra
Roudun	half-post is paid if the
Bout-de-Lande	tide be high.
Rennes	22 posts (1).

S. Malo is built on a rock, surrounded by sea, and communicating with the land by a causey, called the *on*. The *Ramparts* merit notice. The best inns are *L' tel du Commerce*; *L'Hotel de la Paix*; *L'Hotel France*; and *L'Hotel des Voyageurs*.

CHAPTER III.

SWITZERLAND.

-horses, etc.—Most advantageous way of seeing Switzerland—Money of that country—Geneva—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers—Expense of living at Geneva—Diligences—Hotels—Route, going post, from Geneva the Simplon, to Milan, and vice-versa—Price of post-rs on that road—Passage of S. Gothard—Passage of Grand S. Bernard—Passage of Splugen.

OST-HORSES are only to be met with in particular

A third horse, all the year, between Nantes and res.

during the six winter-months between La Croix he and Novay.

during the six winter-months Between Bout-de-Lande Rennes.

bird horse, all the year, between Rennes and Hedé.

during the six winter-months, between Hedé and au-neuf; and all the year between Chateau-neuf and do.

parts of this country; but draught-horses may always be hired of Swiss Voiturins: as may saddle-horses and mules (1). Persons, however, who wish to see Switzerland to advantage, should travel on foot; a mode so commonly adopted that the Foot-passenger is as well received, even at the best inns, as if he came in splendid equipage. The expense incurred by travelling on foot through Switzerland seldom exceeds five shillings, English money, per day, for each Traveller: having a crown being, on an average, the price of a *table d'hôte* supper, wine, and lodging inclusive; and Pedestrians should make supper their principal meal.

Accounts are kept in livres and batz; one Swiss livre being ten batz, or thirty French sous. The Louis-d'or, the Napoleon, the French écu, and demi-écu, are the coins which pass best throughout Switzerland.

GENEVA.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER-COURIERS.

Letters from Great Britain *arrive* on Tuesday, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, at six in the afternoon, by the French Courier.

Letters for Great Britain *go* on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at eight in the morning, by the French Courier.

Geneva is not a cheap place for permanent residence, but, nevertheless, there are Genevese Families who take Boarders at four louis d'ors a month; whereas a person who hires a private lodging, and dines daily at a *table d'hôte*, cannot spend less than double that sum.

This town is famous for watches, and gold trinkets of all descriptions.

Diligences go several times a week from Geneva to Lausanne, Neuchatel, Lyons, Grenoble, and Turin, by way of the Mont-Cenis.

(1) The price, per day of a pair of draught-horses, from twelve to sixteen florins, beside half a florin to the driver. The price, per day, of a saddle-horse, or mule, an écu-neuf.

III.) SWITZERLAND-ROUTE OVER THE SIMPLON. 565

ROUTE GOING POST, FROM GENEVA, BY THE SIMPLON,
TO MILAN: BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE
MILITARY ROUTE MADE BY NAPOLEON.

The price of post-horses from Geneva, by the Simplon, the Frontier of Switzerland, is the same as in France; less, (which sometimes happens) Travellers 'be posed upon, and made to pay in Swiss livres.

$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Dovaine</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Barisello</i>
<i>Thenon</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Sempione</i> , (village so called)
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Evian</i>	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Isella</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Saint Gingoux</i>	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Domo d' Ossola</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Vionnaz</i>	2 <i>Vogogna</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Saint-Maurice</i>	3 <i>Furiolo</i> , or <i>Baven</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Martigny</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Arona</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Riddes</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Sesto-Calende</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Sion</i>	2 <i>Cascina</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Sierre</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Ro</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Tourtemagne</i>	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Milan</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Viège</i>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Brigge</i>	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts.

ROUTE FROM MILAN, BY THE SIMPLON, TO GENEVA, ACCORD-
ING TO THE ITINERARIO ITALIANO, PUBLISHED AT
MILAN, IN THE YEAR 1820.

$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Ro</i>	2 <i>Tourtemagne</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Cascina</i>	2 <i>Sierre</i>
<i>Sesto-Calende</i>	2 <i>Sion</i>
<i>Arona</i>	2 <i>Riddes</i>
2 <i>Belgirate</i>	2 <i>Martigny</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Baveno</i>	2 <i>S. Maurice</i>
<i>Vogogna</i>	2 <i>Vionnaz</i>
<i>Domo-d' Ossola</i>	2 <i>S. Gingoux</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Isella</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Evian</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Sempione</i> , (village so called)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Thonon</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Brigge</i>	2 <i>Dovaine</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Viège</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Geneva</i> .
	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts.

PASSAGE OF S. GOTHARD.

previous to the existence of the new roads over the

Simplon and Cenis, this was one of the most frequent routes from Switzerland into Italy: and the journey from Fluelen to Bellinzona is easily accomplished in four days, whether on foot or on horseback: neither can this passage be called dangerous at any season, except while the snow is melting. Between Fluelen and l'Hopital the *Pfaffen-Sprung*, the *Cascade*, the *Devil's Bridge*, the *Schöllenen*, the *Urner-lock*, and the beautiful prospect presented by the Valley of Urseline, are the objects best worth a Traveller's attention. A little beyond the village of l'Hopital is *l'Hospice des Capuchins* where Travellers meet with clean beds, good wine, and a hospitable reception; in return for which they are expected, on going away, to leave a trifling present for the support of this useful establishment. The summit of S. Gothard is a small plain, encompassed by lofty rocks; and the height of this plain is supposed to be 6790 English feet above the level of the Mediterranean sea. Between l'Hospice and Bellinzona the views are beautiful; and the whole route is much embellished by the river Tesino, the forests of firs, the pasturages, the pretty hamlets placed in elevated situations; and the vines, poplars, chesnuts, walnuts, and figtrees, which continually present themselves to view.

Travellers who pass S. Gothard on foot, or on horseback usually sleep the first night at *Ursern*; the second at *Airolo*, where the inn is good; the third at *Giornico*; and the fourth at *Bellinzona*. Carriages may pass, by being dismounted, from Altorf to Giornico; but the expense of conveying a carriage over S. Gothard is seldom less than twenty-four *louis-d'ors*.

Travellers may either proceed from Bellinzona to Milan, by the Lago Maggiore, or the Lago di Como (1)

(1) The Lake of Como, anciently called *Lacus Larius* is said to be fifty miles in length: from three to six miles in breadth; and from forty to six hundred feet in depth. This Lake, combined with the town of Como, ancient *Comum*, presents a beautiful landscape. Pliny the young was born at Como; and in the front of the Cathedral is his Statue. The distance from Como through Barlassio to Milan is three posts.

PASSAGE OF THE GRAND SAINT BERNARD.

Persons who wish to go the shortest way from French Switzerland into Italy, usually cross the Grand S. Bernard; there is, however, no carriage-road beyond ranchier; though English carriages have occasionally been dismounted at Martigny, and carried over the mountain to Aoste, at the expense of eighteen or twenty Napoleons per carriage, according to its size; the transport of trunks not included. The price, per day, for every porter-mule employed on S. Bernard, is twenty-six batz; guide and tax for the Commissary inclusive; though Foreigners pay more.

From Martigny to L' Hospice is about nine leagues. At *Liddes*, where the ascent begins to grow steep, travellers commonly pause to see the collection of minerals and antique medals belonging to the *Cure* of *Beley*. These medals were chiefly found on S. Bernard. From *Liddes* to *S. Pierre* is one league; and the latter village contains an Inn; here likewise is the *Military Column*, placed by the Romans on what they deemed the highest part of the Maritime Alps (1). This country is remarkable for deep hollows, bordered with rocks, into which hollows the Drance precipitates itself with such violence as to exhibit a scene, by many persons, referred to the fall of the Rhine at Schaff-hausen. From *S. Pierre* to L' Hospice is three leagues; and every step toward the summit of the mountain increases the steepness of the path, and the wildness of the prospects. White partridges are seen here in large numbers. About one league beyond *S. Pierre* the road consists of snow, frozen so hard that a horse's hoof scarcely

1) The most elevated point of the Grand S. Bernard, namely, Mont-Velan, is supposed to be (as I have already mentioned) more than ten thousand English feet above the level of the Mediterranean sea; and L' Hospice, according to Saussure, is eight thousand and seventy-four Paris feet though subsequent computations make it only six thousand five hundred and fifty Paris feet) above the level of the Mediterranean sea.

makes any impression on it: this road traverses two valleys; the first being called *Les Enfers des Foireuses*; and the second *La Vallée de la Combe*; between which spot and l'Hospice the quantity of snow decreases. — *L'Hospice* is supposed to be the most elevated of all human habitations in the old world; and some benevolent Monks of the Augustine order live here constantly, for the purpose of accommodating and succouring Travellers; several of whom owe their preservation to these humane ecclesiastics; who make a practice of searching out every unfortunate person lost in the snow-storms, or buried by the avalanches; and in this search they are aided by large dogs, who scent Travellers at a considerable distance; and, in spite of impenetrable fogs and clouds of snow, are always able to discover and pursue the right road. These useful animals (who seldom bark, and never bite a stranger,) carry in baskets, fastened to their necks, cordials and eatables calculated to revive those persons who are nearly frozen to death: and notwithstanding all that has been lately written relative to the extinction of this race of dogs they are, at the present moment, more numerous than heretofore. Every Traveller is courteously received at l'Hospice; and the Sick are provided with good medical and chirurgical assistance, without distinction of rank, sex, country, or religion; neither is any recompense expected for all this hospitality; though persons who possess the means seldom fail to leave a testimony of their gratitude in the Poor's box belonging to the Church. Travellers should, if possible, find time to ascend the Col de Ténèbres, (which is not a very fatiguing excursion,) in order to see a fine view of that part of Mont Blanc which cannot be discovered from Chamouni. The valley in which l'Hospice stands is long, narrow, and terminated by a small Lake, on the extremity of which the Convent is erected. Near this spot there formerly was a temple consecrated to Jupiter; and, according to some opinions, the Convent stands precisely on the site of this Temple, from which S. Bernard derives its ancient name of *Mons-Jovis*. The conventual Chapel has

contains a Monument to the memory of the French General, Dessaix ; who is represented as being in the act of falling from his horse into the arms of a Grenadier, and uttering the words, “ *Allez, dire au Premier Consul*, “ etc. On the Monument is the following inscription : “ *A Dessaix ; mort à la bataille de Marengo*. “ The body was brought hither from Milan by order of Napoleon, who erected this interesting piece of sculpture to commemorate the heroic death of his friend. The descent from l’ Hospice to Aoste, occupies between six and seven hours : and at Aoste there are remains of a *triumphal Arch*, built in the time of Augustus ; *the ruins of a Circus*, etc. From the last-named town Travellers may proceed either to Turin or Milan. The road to the former city passes through a beautiful country, and the time employed in going need not exceed twenty hours (1).

PASSAGE OF SPLUGEN.

Persons travelling from Suabia, or the country of the Grisons, to Venice, or Milan, will find this the shortest route : though nobody should attempt to cross the mountain of Splugen at the seasons of the *avalanches* : and, indeed, at all seasons, great caution should be used in dangerous places not to agitate the air, even by speaking in a loud voice. When there is such an accumulation of snow that the pointed rocks at the summits of the Alps are covered, *avalanches* may be expected hourly. The road, so far as *Coire*, is good ; but carriages can proceed no further : from Coire, therefore, Travellers must either walk or ride, or be conveyed in a *traineau*, or a *chaise-à-porteur* : and the safest and pleasantest mode of passing this pass is under the guidance of the *Messenger*, who goes every week from Lindau to Milan, and undertakes, for certain price, to defray all the expenses of the passage, board and lodging inclusive. It is a much greater

(1) See this route, under APPENDIX, ITALY.

fatigue to cross Splugen than Saint Gothard : but the wildness and sublimity of the prospects compensate for every difficulty. The road between Coire, and the village of *Splugen*, is called *Via-Mala* ; not however from being a particularly bad road, but in consequence of the terrific aspect of the country through which it passes. One of the most striking objects in this route is the *Paten-Brücke* ; where, by leaning over the wall of a bridge, the Traveller discovers an abyss which the rays of the sun never enlightened, and at the same time hears the tremendous roaring of the Rhine which forms, in this place, a circular basin, whence it issues, like a silver thread, out of a narrow passage in the rocks. Beyond the *Paten-Brücke* is *Schamserthal*, one of the most romantic valleys of the Alps ; and in the *Rheinwald* ; or forest of the Rhine, are firs of so uncommon a magnitude, that one of them is said to measure twenty-five ells round the trunk. The fall of the Rhine in this forest, exhibits one of the sublimest objects in nature, which, while it fills spectators with awe, affords them the pleasure of contemplating scenes in the creation that no pencil could imitate. The road here is frequently so narrow, that a Guide should be sent a-head, in order to stop the beasts of burden, (coming from the opposite side of the mountain,) in places where it is possible to pass them ; and to avoid these unpleasant encounters, and at the same time escape the wind which rises about mid-day, Travellers should leave Splugen between two and three in the morning. The generality of persons, when they ascend this mountain lie down at full length in a traineau, drawn by an ox with their heads next to the pole ; because the ascent is so steep, that their feet would otherwise be considerably higher than the rest of their bodies. It takes a couple of hours to reach the summit, where there is a good inn. The descent on the opposite side, called the *Cardinal*, exhibits terrific precipices, at the bottom of which runs the Lyra, with an impetuosity that seems momentarily to increase. The Traveller is then presented with a view of the melancholy valley of *S. Jaques*.

and proceeds amidst broken rocks and fallen mountains, in a rude confusion piled upon each other, like the disjointed fragments of a demolished world; till at length, the hills of *Chiavenna*, covered with peach and almond-trees, gradually present themselves to view; and unite with the balmy zephyrs of Italy to banish fatigue, by exhilarating the spirits.

Travellers usually embark at *La Riva*, and continue their journey, either by *Como* or *Bergamo*.

CHAPTER IV,

ITALY.

LEGHORN, PISA, AND FLORENCE.

Italian Posts—Italian Miles—Price of Post-horses in northern Italy—Do. in Tuscany—Do. in the Principality of Lucca—Do. in the Ecclesiastical Territories—Do. in the Kingdom of Naples—Other particulars relative, to travelling post in Italy — Particulars relative to travelling en voiturier—Tuscany—Current coins—Bankers' accounts—Pound-weight—Tuscan measure called a braccio—Prices at the principal Hotels—Buonamano to Attendants—Wages of a Valet-de-place—Leghorn—Price of carriages—Entrance paid by English Travellers at the Theatre—Articles best worth purchasing—Provisions—Asses' milk—Fruit—Beccafichi—Ortolans—Size of a Tuscan barrel of wine—Do. of oil—Do. of a cataste of wood—Public carriage from Leghorn to Pisa—Boats—Diligence from Leghorn to Florence—Environs of Leghorn unwholesome—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers—Pisa—Fees to Custom-house Officers and Musicians—Winter price of Lodging-houses—Boxes at the Theatre—Entrance-money—Expense of Job-carriages—Servants' wages—Dinner at a Restaurateur's—Mode in which dinners should be ordered from a Traiteur—Firewood—Mats—Eatables—Milk, cream, oil, and wine—Scales and weights for kitchen-use recommended—Music, drawing, and language-masters—Fees to medical Men—Banking-house—Prices for making wearing apparel—Bookseller—Tuscany recommended as a cheap country for permanent residence—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers at Pisa—Price for franking letters—

Price of a seat in the Diligence from Pisa to Florence—Persons going this journey advised not to have their baggage plumbed—Hotels and private lodging-houses at Florence—Winter price of the latter; and where to apply for information respecting them—Price of Board and lodging in an Italian Family—Further particulars relative to prices at Inns—Coffee-houses—Restaurateurs—Table d'Hôte—Price per month for a carriage and horses—Do per day—Provisions in general—Asses' milk, wine, oil, ice, medicines—Price of Butchers' meat, bread, poultry, etc.—Price of table-wine—Bookseller—Shops for foreign wine—English porter, tea, medicines, etc.—Grocer—Silk-mercer—Linen-drapers—Shoes and boots—Tailors—Ladies' dress makers—Coach-makers—Money changer—Firewood—Fee to Medical Men and Notaries public—Prices at the Theatres—Music Masters, etc. Sculptors—Painter—Bankers—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers—Country-house near Florence.

LENGTH OF AN ITALIAN POST.

The length of an Italian post is from seven to eight miles: but, the miles of Italy differ in extent; that of Piedmont and Genoa, being about one English mile and a half; that of Lombardy; about sixty yards less than an English mile; that of Tuscany, a thousand geometrical paces; that of the Ecclesiastical State, the same length (which is about one hundred and fifty yards short of an English mile;) and that of the Kingdom of Naples, longer than the English mile, by about two hundred and fifty yards.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE SARDINIAN TERRITORIES.

Every draught horse, per post, one French livre and fifty centimes.

Every carriage furnished by a post-master, one livre and fifty centimes.

Every postillion, one livre and fifty centimes.

TARIFF

		CABRIOLETS.	
No. of persons	No. of horses.	Price for each horse	
1, or 2	2	1	liv. 50 cent.
3	3	1	50
4	3	2	
		LIMONIERES.	
1, 2, or 3	3	1	50
4	3	2	
		BERLINES.	
1, 2, or 3	4	1	50
4, or 5	6	1	50
6	6	1	75

A child, if under six years of age, is not paid for.

If a *Limonière* contain above four persons, and if *Berline* contain above six, an additional charge is made of one livre and fifty centimes per post.

PASSAGE OF CENIS.

From the first of November to the first of April the price of every draught-horse, from Molaret to Lanslebourg, and from Lanslebourg to Susa, is two livres per post: and from the fifteenth of September to the fifteenth of May, the same price is charged for every additional horse and mule, from Susa to Molaret, from Molaret, to Mont Cenis, and from Lanslebourg to Mont Cenis; but not *vice versa*. To every *Cabriolet*, containing one or two persons, one additional horse is added—to every *Cabriolet*, containing three persons, two additional horses and a postillion—to every *Cabriolet* containing four persons, three horses and a postillion—to every *Limonière*, containing two persons, two horses and a postillion—to every *Limonière*, containing three or four persons, three horses and a postillion—and to every *Berline*, containing three or four persons, two horses and a postillion.

PASSAGE OF THE ECHELLES.

The Post-master here, is obliged to furnish, in addition

to his horses, draught-oxen, at one livre and fifty centimes the pair, per post. To every *Cabriolet à glaces*, drawn by two horses, one pair of oxen must be added—to every *Limonière*, drawn by three or four horses, one pair of oxen in summer, and two pair in winter—to every *Berline*, drawn by four horses, two pair of oxen—and to every *Berline* drawn by six horses, two pair of oxen in summer, and three pair in winter. To an open *Cabriolet* containing only one person, no oxen are added; but the postmaster at Echelles is authorized to add an extra horse to S. Thibault-du-Coux.

ASCENT OF THE SIMPLON.

The Post-masters at Domo d'Ossola, and Yeselles are authorized to put one additional horse to carriage drawn by two or three horses; and two additional horses to carriages drawn by four horses: but they are not authorized to put more than six horses to any carriage whatever.

PASSAGE OF THE BOCCHETTA.

From Novi to Voltaggio, and from Voltaggio to Campo-Marone, and *vice versa*, twenty-five centimes per post are added to the charge for every draught horse.

At Turin it is advisable that persons who intend to travel post should apply to the *Direzione generale delle Poste*, for an order respecting post-horses; which order, called a *Bulleton*, saves trouble, and prevents imposition.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE LOMBARDO- VENETIAN REALM.

Every pair of draught-horses, per post, five French livres, and fifty centimes.

Every *Calesse*, furnished by a post-master, forty

IV.) ITALY—PRICE OF POSTE-HORSES,,etc. 575

times; and every close carriage furnished by a postster, eighty centimes.

Every postillion, one livre and fifty centimes: positions, however, are seldom satisfied with less than the sum (1)

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN TUSCANY.

Every pair of draught-horses, ten pauls a post; except quitting Florence, when the price is six pauls per se

The third horse, four pauls.

Every saddle-horse, five pauls.

Every postillion, three pauls.

Postler, at every post, half a paul for every pair of horses.

Every *Calesse*, furnished by a post-master, three pauls; and every carriage, with four places, six pauls.

A Postillion expects five pauls for every common horse, and six pauls on quitting Florence.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF LUCCA.

Every pair of draught-horses, ten pauls a post.

The third horse four pauls.

Postler, at every post, half a paul for every pair of horses.

Every saddle-horse, five pauls.

Every postillion, three pauls.

Every *Calesse*, furnished by a post-master, three pauls; and every carriage, with four places, six pauls.

Travellers, on quitting Lucca, are charged fifteen pauls for every pair of draught-horses.

The price of Post-horses in the Duchies of Parma and Modena, is the same as in the Lombardo-Venetian realm; except from Fiorenzola to Cremona, and from Castel San Giovanni to Pavia, at which places the price is seven pauls and fifty centimes for every pair of draught-horses.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL
TERRITORIES.

Every pair of draught-horses, ten pauls a post.

The third horse, four pauls.

Every saddle-horse, four pauls.

Every postillion, three pauls and a half

Hostler, at every post, half a paul for every pair horses.

Every *Calesse*, furnished by a post-master, three pauls; and every carriage with four inside places, (furnished by a post-master,) six pauls per post.

A postillion expects five pauls per post.

Travellers are charged an extra half-post on quitting Rome.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE KINGDOM
OF NAPLES.

Great roads. Every draught-horse, and every saddle-horse, six carlini and a half, per post.

Every postillion one carlino and a half a horse, per post.

Hostler, at provincial post-houses, half a carlino for every pair of horses—hostler, at the Naples post-houses, one carlino for every pair of horses.

Cross Roads. Every draught-horse nine carlini, per post.

Every postillion, two carlini per post.

Every carriage with two inside places, furnished by a post-master, five carlini; and every carriage with four inside places, (furnished by a post-master,) ten carlini per post.

A postillion expects six carlini a post.

For a post-royal, in the Neapolitan territories, an extra half-post is charged.

Hostlers in Italy are seldom contented with less than twice their due: and the persons who throw water over the wheels of travelling carriages (a necessary operation in hot weather), expects half a paul for his trouble.

a. IV.) ITALY—PRICE OF POST-HORSES, etc. 577

An English post-chaise, with shafts, conveying two or three persons only, and not heavily laden, is allowed to travel with two, or, at most, three horses, in those parts of northern Italy which are not mountainous: but, if the carriage convey four persons, it is not allowed to travel with less than four horses, A *calesse*, conveying three persons, and only one trunk is allowed to travel with two horses.

In Tuscany, if the road be not mountainous, an English post-chaise, with a pole, conveying three persons, and no trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses only: but English carriages conveying four persons and trunks, are not allowed to travel with less than four horses. In the Ecclesiastical Territories, a two-wheeled carriage, conveying three persons, and only one trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses; but, if it convey more than one trunk, three horses are dispensable: and persons who travel with more than two large trunks, are subject to a tax of two pauls per post for every extra-trunk, or portmanteau. A four-wheeled carriage, with a pole, conveying six persons and one trunk, is allowed to travel with only four horses; but if it convey seven persons, or six persons and two large trunks, five horses are indispensable. A four-wheeled carriage, half-open in the German fashion, and conveying only four persons, and one small trunk, is allowed to travel with only two horses.

To the driver of every extra draught-horse, it is customary to give two pauls; though he cannot demand any remuneration.

In the Neapolitan Territories, a four-wheeled carriage, conveying four persons and one large trunk, is allowed to travel with four horses only; but if it convey five persons, and two large trunks, six horses are indispensable. A two-wheeled carriage, conveying two persons, and one large trunk, is allowed to travel with three horses; but, if it convey three persons and a large trunk, three horses are indispensable.

Every post-master should be paid for his horses before they set out.

Shafts are not used either in the Tuscan, Roman, or Neapolitan Territories.

The average price paid in Italy for accommodation at Inns, by persons who travel post, is as follows,

	Pauls.
Breakfast, per head, in large towns.	3
————— in small towns	2
Dinner, per head, in large towns	10
————— in small towns	8
Beds, from three to five pauls each.	

It is more economical, and less troublesome in Italy to travel *en voiturier*, than to travel post, but it is more fatiguing; because, persons who accomplish long journey with the same horses, must, general speaking, travel slower than if they changed horses every post; and, therefore, persons who follow the latter plan, need not rise so early as those who follow the former. If a Voiturin have good horses, they will go from forty to fifty Roman miles a day; arriving, in due time, at the destined sleeping-places. Mules are less expeditious, because they seldom trot.

A Voiturin usually expects for conveying Travellers in their own carriage, from one part of the Continent to another, twelve francs a day per draught-horse: six francs a day for each master; three francs a day for each child; and four francs and a half a day for each servant: and for this price he furnishes good horses or mules, together with breakfast, supper, and beds: dinner, supper, and beds: but, if he convey Travellers in a carriage belonging to himself, he seldom expects more than three quarters of the above-named price, because he can make a considerable profit by filling his carriage with passengers on his return.

The *buona-mano* usually given to a Voiturier, if he behave well, is about half a Spanish dollar per day.

The fare, in a public carriage, from Florence to Rome, and likewise from Rome to Naples suppers and beds inclusive, is from ten to twelve scudi; unless it be a *voiture de retour*, in which case the fare is about eight scudi.

If passengers, merely to accommodate themselves, require a Voiturier to stop one or more days on the road, he expects them to pay six francs per night, for sustenance of each of his horses.

A Voiturin commonly pays in Italy for his Passengers, the following prices at inns.

Breakfast, per head, from a paul and a half, to two pauls—dinner, three pauls—supper and bed, five pauls; Foreigners, who pay for themselves at inns can seldom, if ever, make so good a bargain.

Italian and Swiss Voiturins usually pay for their passengers, in France, four francs a head for supper and bed; and about two francs for dinner. Italian and Swiss voiturins likewise pay, for permission to travel in France, a tax of five sous a horse, per post, unless they stop at those post-houses where they dine, or sleep.

Neapolitan Voiturins are deemed the worst in Italy, because notorious for breaking their engagements, travellers should avoid going *en voiturier*, from Naples to Rome; unless it be with the Post-master's horses.

T U S C A N Y.

CURRENT COINS.

	English.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Luspone</i> , equal to about	1	11	6
<i>Scellino</i>	0	10	0
<i>Francescone</i> or <i>Scudo</i> (1)	0	5	0
Half ditto	0	2	6
Piece of three <i>pavoli</i> , or pauls	0	1	6
Piece of two <i>pavoli</i>	0	1	0
<i>Lira</i>	0	0	9
<i>Pavolo</i>	0	0	6
<i>Mezzo-Pavolo</i>	0	0	3
Price of two <i>crazie</i> , four of which make one <i>pavolo</i> paul.			

1) Then pauls make one Francescone, or scudo; which is five francs and sixty centimes of France. An Old Louis d'or is usually current in Tuscany, for about forty-two pauls; and a Napoleon for about thirty-six pauls: but the value of French gold is fluctuating.

Crazie, eight of which make one paul.

Quattrino, five of which make one *crazia*.

Soldo, one of which makes three *quattrini*.

The one-paul piece of Rome is current for one paul of Tuscany.

The two-paul piece of Rome is current for two pauls of Tuscany, wanting four *quattrini*.

The Spanish dollar is usually current for about nine pauls and a half. This coin is frequently called a *pezzo duro*.

The real value of the *ruspone* is only sixty pauls, but it can seldom be purchased under sixty-three pauls, owing to the *agio* on gold: and, from the same cause, the *zecchino*, which is worth only twenty pauls, can seldom be purchased under twenty-one.

Bankers' accounts throughout Tuscany, are kept in *pezze*, *soldi*, and *denari*; or *lire*, *soldi*, and *denari*.

Twelve *denari* make one *soldo*; twenty *soldi* make one *lira* (1); five *lire* and fifteen *soldi*, or, at most, six *lire*, make the imaginary coin called a *pezza*, a piece of eight; and for each of these, a Banker charges so many English pence, according to the exchange when he gives cash for a bill upon London (2). Bankers, according to the Tuscan law, are obliged either to pay in gold, or to allow an *agio* if they pay in silver; the *agio* varies from week to week according to the demand for gold.

The pound weight of Tuscany is divided into two ounces: the ounce into twenty-four deniers; and the denier into twenty-four grains. The Tuscan ounce is somewhat less than the English.

The common Tuscan measure, called a *braccio*, is about twenty-two English inches and a half; two *braccia* making one ell.

Prices at the principal Hotels are much the same at Leghorn, Pisa, and Florence; namely, for a day

(1) A *lira* of Tuscany is one paul and a half.

(2) If the exchange be, as it usually is, in favour of England, every paul costs about five-pence.

partment from twenty to thirty pauls a day; and for smaller apartments, from ten to fifteen pauls a day. For break fast, from two to three pauls a head; for dinner, from eight to ten pauls a head; for servants, from four to five pauls a head per day; and with regard to *buona-mano* to attendants at inns, the waiter usually expects about one paul per day, and the chambermaid still less; that is, if Travellers reside at an inn by the week or month; but, if they come for a few nights only, they are expected to pay more liberally.

The wages of a *valet-de-place* is four pauls per day throughout Tuscany, he finding himself in board, lodging, and clothes.

LEGHORN.

The price of close carriage here is rather exorbitant; but, open carriages, called *Timonelle*, ply in the High Street, like our Hackney coaches, and may be hired on reasonable terms.

The price of a box at the Theatre varies according to the merit of the Performers; but is usually high. The entrance-money exclusive of the price of a box, is three pauls for an opera, and two for a play.

Tea, coffee, sugar, English mustard, foreign wines, brandy, rum, arrach, porter. Bristol-beer, and Gorgona anchovies, may all be purchased cheaper at Leghorn than in any other city of Italy; so likewise may soap, starch, and hair-powder.

Mr. Micali, in Via-Grande, has a magnificent shop, containing a great variety of sculpture in alabaster and Carrara marble, jewels, trinkets, silks, linens, muslins, and a Gallery of original Pictures; the Persons who frequently visit this shop are treated with many attentions, and politeness.

Mr. Masi has a good printing house, and often publishes, and reprints English works with the utmost correctness, having them examined by diligent and expert revisers very intelligent both of the Italian and Foreign Languages. He published in the year 1817 a

fine edition of the Classical Tour through Italy by the Rev. Chetwode Eustace in 4. vol. which had a ready sale. To these informations etc. of M.^{me} Starke, now under press, he has added several others, which could not be known to the accurate Author, at the time she published her work. Mr. Masi has also a very good reading Cabinet, with an assorted collection of Italian and French Books, and he is always the first supplied with the new works published in France and Italy.

Silks, linens, and muslins, may be purchased very cheap of the Jews, by the expert in making bargains.

Persons who wear flannel should provide themselves with a stock at Leghorn; it being sometimes difficult to find this useful article of clothing in other parts of Italy. H. Dunn *Porta Colonnella* sells all sorts of English goods, wines etc, etc.

Provisions at Leghorn are, generally speaking good.

Invalids may be regularly supplied with good asses' milk at one crazia the ounce; (the usual price throughout Tuscany;) goats' and cows' milk may likewise be procured with ease; but persons who make a point of having the last quite genuine, should send into the country for it; and with respect to asses' milk, it is requisite for some trusty person to watch the milking of the ass, in order to prevent the infusion of hot water (1).

Malta and Genoa oranges, fine dates, and English potatoes, may frequently be purchased at Leghorn. There is an oyster-house near this city, and the oysters are good, but extremely dear. Figs and grapes, in the season, are abundant and excellent; particularly the white fig, and small transparent white grape; the last of which, if gathered dry, put into paper bags, and hung up in an airy room, may be preserved all the

(1) The man who milks the ass usually carries, under his cloak, a bottle filled with hot water; some of which he contrives to mix with the milk so expertly that it is difficult to detect him.

inter. The best sort of dried figs is generally sold in small baskets of about one foot long and four or five inches wide. Levant figs and Spanish raisins may be purchased at Leghorn; and about the month of September large numbers of small birds, resembling the English wheatear, and called in Italian *Beccafichi*, are caught daily on the plain near this town. Ortolans also abound in southern Italy.

A Tuscan barrel of wine contains twenty flasks, and a barrel of oil sixteen flasks. Wood is sold by the *caste*, the dimensions of which should be these: length, *accia* six; breadth, *braccia* one and a half; height, *accia* two.

A public carriage goes daily from Leghorn to Pisa. Public boats likewise go daily by means of the canal, and the passage-money in these vessels is six *zizie*, or at most one paul for each person. The price of a private boat is from ten to twelve livres; and the price of one place in the Diligence from Leghorn to Florence, twenty-five pauls.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER-COURIERS.

Sunday, at eight in the Morning, arrive letters from all parts of Tuscany, Elba, Lucca, Naples, Sicily, Rome, Lombardy, Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and Trieste, and all northern Europe.

Monday afternoon from Pisa, Pietrasanta, Lucca, Massa, Piedmont, Genoa, France, Spain, and Portugal.

Wednesday, at seven in the morning, from the same places as on Sunday, Elba excepted.

Wednesday afternoon from the same places as on Sunday; and likewise from Great Britain.

Friday, at seven in the morning, from all parts of Tuscany, Elba, Lucca, Rome, Naples, Lombardy, Venice, and Trieste.

Friday afternoon, from France, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, Piedmont, Genoa; Lucca, Pisa, and Pietrasanta.

Monday, at half past six in the evening, go

letters for all parts of Tuscany, Elba, Lucca, Naples and Sicily, Rome, Lombardy, Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and all northern Europe.

Tuesday, at half past seven in the evening, go letters for Pisa, Pietrasanta, Massa, Lucca, Piedmont, Genoa, France, Great Britain, (*via* France,) Spain, and Portugal.

Wednesday, at half past seven in the evening, go letters for all parts of Tuscany, Lucca, and Rome.

Thursday, at half past seven in the evening, go letters to the same places as on Tuesday.

Friday, at half past seven in the evening, go letters to the same places as on Monday.

Saturday, at half past seven in the evening, go letters to Pisa, Lucca, Pietrasanta, Massa, Piedmont, Genoa, France, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, *via* France.

Letters are usually delivered about nine in the morning; and must be put into the post-office before seven in the evening, and franked for every place Tuscan, not excepted.

PISA.

A custom-house officer follows Travellers to the inn, or lodging, when they enter Pisa, and expects a fee of five pauls. A band of musicians likewise wait upon Strangers at their arrival, and expects from three to five pauls.

BEST LODGING-HOUSES. AVERAGE PRICE IN WINTER.

Casa-Agostini, Lung' Arno, No. 722, about twenty sequins per month.—Casa-Bertolli, Lung' Arno, No. 72, large and handsome apartments, a third floor, about thirteen sequins a month.—No. 742, Via-Carraia; rooms small, but neat, and sufficient in number for two persons; price moderate.—Casa-Lenzi, Lung' Arno, about twenty sequins a month.—No. 951, Via di Sapienza, two suites of handsome apartments.—No. 694, Lung' Arno

the suite of good apartment; thirty sequins a month.—Marble Palace, Lung' Arno, fine apartments.—Casa-Niesca, a good apartment.—Casa-Panichi, Lung' Arno, No. 716, a neat apartment on the first floor, large enough for three persons.—No. 887, Via S. Maria; fourteen well-furnished rooms, and a small garden, twenty sequins a month, if taken for half a year. All these lodging-houses are well situated for Invalids: other apartments, which have not this advantage, let at much lower price. Rooms sufficient to accommodate moderate sized family may usually be hired at *The Bre Donzelle* for about twenty sequins a month. The price of every lodging, however, varies from year to year, according to the number of Foreigners. The hire of linen per month is generally about five sequins for large family; but linen and plate are commonly found at the owners of lodging-houses.

Boxes at the Theatre may be procured on very moderate terms; except it be during the last week of Carnival, when the price is considerably augmented. The entrance-money paid by English Travellers, exclusive of the hire of a box, is two pauls.

The hire of a carriage and horses, coachman's wages inclusive, is from eighteen to twenty sequins a month; and the price for an airing, *buona-mano* inclusive, is six pauls.

The wages of a Housemaid, throughout southern Italy, is about three crowns a month and a dinner; she finding herself in lodging, bread and wine—the wages of a Footman from four to eight crowns and a dinner; he finding himself in bread and wine; the wages of a Housemaid who finds herself in bed and board, and fetches Fountain-water, is at Pisa one lira per day (1)—and the wages of a good Cook, throughout southern Italy, is from ten to twelve crowns per month and a dinner; he finding himself in lodging, bread and wine, and an Assistant to wash saucepans, dishes, etc. (2).

(1) By Fountain-Water is meant that conveyed to Pisa through the Aqueduct.

(2) It is an excellent general rule, either not to let your

The price of dinner, per head, at a *Restaurateur* table, wine and bread inclusive, is from three to five pauls.

Families who have their dinner daily from a *Traiteur* should not order it per head, but per dish; specifying the kind of dinner they wish for, and the price they choose to give,

There are various sorts of fire-wood at Pisa: the called *legna dolce* is the most wholesome; though it consumes very quick: that called *legna forte* usually burnt in kitchens; but may be mixed with the other, for parlour-consumption; though I would not advise the burning it in bed-rooms. Venders of wood frequently cheat in the measure, either by bringing *braccio* to measure with not so long as the law directs or by placing the wood hollow, and thus making it appear more than it is.

The husks of olives serve for fuel, and are an excellent substitute for charcoal, and in olive-countries very cheap.

Invalids always find it necessary to mat their rooms during winter, in order to avoid the chill which strikes to the soles of the feet from brick and marble floors. Mats of all lengths may be purchased on the Quay; the price is half a paul the *braccio*; and every mat ought to be two *braccia* and a half wide.

The Pisa market is, generally speaking, a good one: though fresh fish can never be absolutely depended upon but on Fridays, unless it be in Lent. The best fishes are the dory, called *pesce di S. Pietro*; the grey and the red mullet, called *triglia*; the turbot called *rombo*; the tunny, called *tonno*; the lamprey called *lampreda*; sturgeon, called *storione*, *ombrina*, *pesce-cavallo*, *spada*, *dentice*, *parago*, (all five

cook market for you, or to limit him to a certain sum for dinner, charcoal, and kitchen-fire-wood: but English Travellers, who are accompanied by honest English servants always find it answer to let those Servants market for them.

cular, I believe, to the Mediterranean;) the sole, called *sogliola*; the Mediterranean lobster, called *gamb-di mare*; prawns and shrimps. The fish which comes in Viareggio is generally excellent. The tench and p at Pisa are remarkably fine; so likewise are the e, and other fishes, of the Arno, and Serchio (1). e mutton of Pistoja, which may frequently be purchas-at Pisa, is excellent in point of flavour, and parti-ly light of digestion. The Lucca-veal, frequently at Pisa, is excellent. Beef and pork are very fine; eys good; capons and fowls indifferent; hares ellent; other game plentiful, but not always so well ured as in England. Wild-fowl good and plentiful. ison may be purchased both in spring and autumn is reckoned best during the latter season. Wild-boar be purchased during winter and spring. With respect getables, the broccoli and salads are particularly good; vegetables in Italy, salad excepted, should, generally ing, be stewed, or they may probably disagree weak stomachs. Pisa is well supplied with grapes, pears, apples, and other winter-fruits, the best of come from Florence and Pistoja. The butter at the royal *Cascina* is excellent (2). Good milk and cream may be purchased at the above-d *Cascina*. Good oil may be bought at some of alaces; as every Tuscan nobleman sells the produce olive-gardens and vineyards. With respect to wine; that of Pisa is unwholesome; but that of ice may easily be procured by water-carriage, not only pleasant to the taste, but salutary to constitutions.—There are several kinds of Florence and that usually drank as common table-beverage rom a paul and a half to two pauls the flask.

That Italians deem the best fishes are distinguished appellation of *Pesce Nobile*; the taste of Englishmen, does not exactly agree with that of the Italians particular.

his butter supplies the Roman Markets, and suffers tle from its journey.

Scales and weights are necessary articles of kitchen furniture in Italy.

Persons who wish to be instructed in music, drawing and the Italian and French languages, may procure good masters, upon moderate terms, at Pisa.

The common fee to medical men is a scudo from Foreigners; though the natives give much less. Some of the English Travellers give a sequin a visit to Italian physicians.

Casa Mecherini, the principal banking-house at Pisa will supply Foreigners with money; but it is more advantageous to procure it at Leghorn.

The price of common shoes is eight pauls the pair whether for men or women.

The price for making a man's suit of clothes about twenty pauls, all charges inclusive.

The price for making a Lady's dress nine or ten pauls beside body-lining.

Sig. Antonio Peverata, Bookseller, No. 694 Lung'Arno, is an honest man, and very useful to Foreigners.

Pisa may be called a cheap place for permanent residence; as may Pistoja, Florence, and Siena; because supposing the exchange in favour of England, (which it commonly is throughout Tuscany,) a moderate sized family might, in any of the above-named cities, live handsomely for six hundred pounds sterling per annum and even large families who visit Italy, either for purpose of educating their children, or of travelling from place to place in search of amusement, will find if they know how to avoid imposition, find their disbursements exceed one thousand pounds sterling per annum. For the purpose of education better masters may usually be procured at Florence than in any other Italian city.

Sunday morning arrive letters from Florence, and other parts of Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Sicily, Bologna, northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the kingdom of the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia.

Monday morning from Genoa, France, Spain, Piedmont, Massa, Carrara, Lucca, and Leghorn.

Tuesday evening from Piombino, Porto Ferrajo, Lucca, and Leghorn.

Wednesday morning from Florence, and other parts of Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Bologna, northern Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia.

Wednesday morning from Lucca, and Leghorn, Genoa, France, and Great Britain.

Thursday evening from Lucca.

Friday morning from Florence, and other parts of Tuscany; Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Venice, etc. Genoa, France, Spain, Great Britain, Piedmont, Massa, and Carrara.

Friday evening from Piombino, Portoferrajo, Lucca, and Leghorn.

Saturday evening from Lucca and Leghorn.

Monday evening go letters for Florence, and other parts of Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Sicily, Bologna, northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Piombino, Portoferrajo, Leghorn, and Lucca.

Tuesday evening go letters for Genoa, France, Spain, Great Britain, Piedmont, Massa, Carrara, Lucca, and Leghorn:

Wednesday evening go letters for Florence, and other parts of Tuscany; Rome, Naples, Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Venice, and Lucca.

Thursday evening go letters for Leghorn, Lucca, Genoa, France, and Great Britain.

Friday evening go letters for Florence, and other parts of Tuscany; Rome, Naples, and Sicily, Bologna, northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Piombino, Portoferrajo, and Lucca.

Saturday evening go letters for Genoa, France, Spain, Great Britain, Piedmont, Massa, Carrara, Lucca, and Leghorn.

Letters must be put into the Post-office before five in the afternoon, and franked for every place, except

Florence and Leghorn. The price for franking a single letter to England is six crazie.

The price of one place in the Diligence from Pisa to Florence is one sequin.

Persons going from Pisa to Florence had better not have their baggage plumbed, it being necessary either to undergo an examination, or present the custom-house officers in the latter city with five or ten pauls according to the quantity and quality of the luggage.

FLORENCE.

The best Hotels, and some of the best private Lodging-houses in Italy are to be found at Florence; and the price of good apartments, compared with the price at Rome and Naples, is not exorbitant.

LODGING-HOUSES, AVERAGE PRICE IN WINTER.

Palazzo S. Clemente, Via S. Bastiano, two suites of handsome apartments, each thirty sequins a month; good garden; and the warmest situation in Florence—Palazzo Strozzi, Via della Scala, a fine house, and beautiful garden; sixty sequins a month—Palazzo-Corsini, Via-Ghibellina, two suites of apartments, each thirty sequins, for one month only; but less if taken for longer term—Palazzo-Quaratesi, Via d'ogni Santi, one set of apartments, forty-five sequins a month; another set, twenty-eight ditto—Casa-Pucci, opposite the Teatro nuovo, is a good lodging—Casa-Ricasoli, Lung' Arno, is a pretty house for a small family: and in the Piazza S. Maria Novella, and several other parts of the city small apartments may be easily met with.

Plate and linen are generally found in the lodgings at Florence; but, if not found, the hire of linen for a large family is about five sequins a month. Noble apartments unfurnished may be hired by the year for comparatively speaking, nothing.

There are at Florence lately established two Bureaux of indication Vizt. One along the Arno, and the other

Vi della Condotta where information may be obtained of what apartments are vacant, and to be let.

Board and lodging for a Lady, or Gentleman, in an Italian family, tea and foreign wine not inclusive, usually costs about fifteen sequins a month: and at the house of Madame Merveilleux du Plantis, which contains good apartments, comfortably furnished, board and lodging, tea, and common table wine inclusive, costs, for a Lady, or Gentleman, by the year, fifty pounds sterling; by the half year, thirty pounds; by the quarter, twenty pounds; per month, seven pounds; and per week, three pounds. Since the first part of this work was printed Madame du Plantis has removed from No. 4380, to No. 4245, Piazza S. Maria Novella.

At the *Hôtel des Armes d'Angleterre*, kept by Gasperini, a Family, consisting of four masters and four servants, may have a good apartment, breakfast, excellent dinners, tea, wax-lights, and night-lamps, for twenty francesconi a week (1): and the master of the *Casa di S. Luigi* (by name Luigi Falugi) will supply four Masters and four Servants with breakfast, dinner, a good dessert, and two bottles of table-wine, together with milk and butter for tea, at five scudi a

week. The price, per head, for breakfast at a Coffee-house about one paul (2), and the price, per head, for dinner, at the house of a *Restaurateur*, or at a *table d'hôte*, is from three to five pauls, table-wine inclusive. The price per month, for a good carriage and horses, with a coachman's wages inclusive, is from twenty to twenty-five sequins, according to the expense of provender. Coach-keepers usually charge for their carriages, by the day, about twenty pauls.

Provisions, in general, are good; though fresh fish can only be procured on Fridays and Saturdays. Figs,

(1) Anti-attribution grease may be purchased of Gasperini for five pauls a pot.

(2) Every cup of coffee usually costs two crazie: every cup of chocolate something more.

peaches, water-melons, and grapes are, in their respective seasons, excellent. Good cows' milk and good butter are not to be obtained without difficulty; asses' milk is excellent; and the wine made in the neighbourhood of Florence is palatable and wholesome; the best sorts, called *Vino Santo*, *Aleatico*, and *Artimino*, come from the vicinity. Ice (or more properly speaking frozen snow) costs two pauls and a half per every hundred pounds.

The best medicines are sold at the Farmacia Formini in the Piazza del Granduca; and by the Grand Duke's Apothecary.

The usual price of butcher's meat is from five to six crazie the pound—the usual price of the best bread about four crazie the pound—a turkey costs from five to ten pauls, according to its size; a fowl from one lira to three pauls—partridges from four to six pauls the brace—a beccafico from three to five crazie—a ortolan from six crazie to a paul—and the best table wine from a lira to two pauls per flask.

Sig. Giuseppe Molini Book-seller has a printing-office and a large quantity of English and Italian books of the best editions, as well as paper, pens, pencils etc. in *via degli Archibusieri*. He charges himself to send to England the books purchased at his shop throughout his relation M. Ch. Fred. Molini No. 14. Paternoster-row, in London, by whom the customers may receive the books etc. against the charges of freight, duty and insurance, and to whom may also be paid the value of the books, if found convenient. Florence, and Leghorn are the best places in Italy, for purchasing books, in order of the proximity of an harbour from where ships sail near weekly to London.

Meggitt, in the Piazza del Duomo, sells good Foreign wine, porter, tea, English medicines, etc. His black tea is twelve pauls a pound; his green tea sixteen pauls. Townley, in the Palazzo-Ferroni; S. Trinità, likewise sells English goods. One of the best Grocers is Card. Via della Croce: his Levant-coffee is from twenty-two crazie to three pauls the pound; his West-Indian coffee

o pauls the pound. The best Silk-mercier is Burgagni, at the Piazza del Granduca. Florence silks are of various qualities; one sort being from nine to ten pauls e braccio; another from six to seven; and the slightest from three to five pauls, according to the weight. The best men-drapers' shops are kept by Jews, near the Mercato Nuovo. Shoes and boots are, generally speaking, better made at Florence than in any other part of Italy: the usual price charged for the former is eight pauls e pair; and for the latter from thirty to forty pauls. Florentine Taylors charge for making a man's suit of clothes from twenty to twenty-five pauls. Ladies Dress-makers usually charge twelve pauls for making a trimmed dress, and nine for making a plain one. There are several good Coachmakers at Florence. Pestellini Money-lender, near the Piazza del Duomo, will supply Travellers who are going to Rome with dollars and Roman scudi at a lower price than they are current in the Ecclesiastical State. Fire-wood at Florence from thirty-five to thirty-eight pauls the cataste; and charcoal from three to four pauls a sack.

Fees to medical men are much the same as at Pisa: and the sum given to a Notary-public, for his seal and attestation, is ten pauls.

A box at the Pergola may generally be obtained for seven, or, at most, twenty pauls; but every British Traveller pays three pauls for admission, beside the expense of the box. At the Cocomero, and the Teatro-ovato, boxes usually cost from eight to twelve pauls; and every British Traveller pays, for admission at these theatres, two pauls over and above the price of a box. The most distinguished Sculptors are Ricci, Bartolini, and the Brothers Pisani (1).

Gulfocher, in Borgo-Ogni Santi, No. 3951, sells alabaster.

Bankers at Florence give the same exchange, and

(1) Travellers who purchase alabaster, for the purpose of having it sent to Great Britain by sea, should deal with the Brothers Pisani; as their punctuality may be relied on.

nearly the same *agio*, as at Leghorn. Messrs. Donat Orsi, and Co., in the Piazza del Granduca, are honourable in their dealings, and very obliging to Foreigners; as is Sig. Sebastiano Kleiber, in Via-Larga.

The best *Padrone di vetture* at Florence is Balzani, who may always be heard of at the Aquila Nera: his horses and mules are good; and his drivers remarkably civil (1).

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER-COURIERS.

Tuesday, at nine in the morning, arrive letters from Great Britain, France, Piedmont, Switzerland, Genoa, Spain, Sarzana, Pietrasanta, Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca,

(1) Washerwomen in Tuscany commonly charge for washing and ironing as follows:

Sheets, per pair	crazie	12
Pillow-cases, each		1
Table-cloth, if large		6
Napkin		1
Towel		1
Shirt, if plain, crazie 6; if frilled		7
Shift		4
Drawers		4
Pantaloons		8
Corset		5
Pocket handkerchief		1
Neck-cloth		1
Kitchen-apron		2
Pockets, per pair		2
Sleeping waistcoat		4
Night-cap, if not trimmed		2
Silk-stockings, per pair		4
Cotton-stockings, per pair		2
Plain white dresses, each		16
Petticoats, each		8

Persons who wish to be economical in Italy should have their linen washed out of the house, and ironed at home.

Francesca Lombardi, in the Piazza San-Spirito, No 2079, is a good laundress.

ssa, Piombino, Portoferraio, Perugia, Cortona, Arezzo etc. Rome, Viterbo, Siena, Poggibonsi, Prato, Pisa, Pescia, and Volterra.

and *about ten arrive* letters from Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Trieste, Venice, Switzerland, and (Turkey, Greece etc.) upper Italy and Bologna.

Thursday, at nine in the morning, arrive letters from Great-Britain, France, Piedmont, Switzerland, Genoa, Spain, Sarzana, Pietrasanta, Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca, Massa, Piombino, Portoferraio, Perugia, Cortona, Arezzo etc. Siena, Poggibonsi, Prato, Pistoja, and Pescia:

and, *about ten, arrive* letters from Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Levant, Trieste, Venice, upper Italy, and Bologna.

and *about four post meridian* arrive letters from Kingdom of Naples, Rome, Perugia, Cortona, Arezzo, and Castiglion Fiorentino.

Saturday, at nine in the morning, arrive letters from Great-Britain, France, Piedmont, Switzerland, Genoa, Spain, Sarzana, Pietrasanta, Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca, Massa, Piombino, Portoferraio, the kingdom of Naples, Rome, Viterbo, Siena, Poggibonsi, Cortona, Arezzo, and Castiglion fiorentino, Prato, Pistoja, and Pescia.

and, *about ten, arrive* letters from Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Trieste, Venice, upper Italy, and Bologna.

Tuesday, at four o'clock post-meridian, go letters to Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Trieste, upper Italy, and Bologna, Poggibonsi, Siena, Viterbo, Rome, and the kingdom of Naples, Great-Britain, France, Spain, Piedmont, Genoa, Sarzana, Massa, Pisa, Pietrasanta, Pontremoli, Pisa, Leghorn, Arezzo, Cortona, Castiglion Fiorentino, Prato, Pistoja, Pescia, and Volterra.

Thursday, at one o'clock post-meridian, go letters for Arezzo, Cortona, Castiglion Fiorentino, Pisa, and the Kingdom of Naples.

and, *at four o'clock post-meridian, for* Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Trieste, Dalmatia, upper Italy and Bologna, Great-Britain, France,

Spain, Piedmont, Genoa, Sarzana, Massa, Piombino, Portoferraio, Lucca, Pisa, and Leghorn, Siena, Poggibonsi, Pistoja, Prato, and Volterra.

Saturday, at noe o'clock, post-meridian, go letters for Arezzo, Cortona, Castiglione, Siena and Perugia.

And, at four o'clock post-meridian, for Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Trieste, Dalmatia, upper Italy, and Bologna, Great-Britain, France, Spain, Piedmont, Genoa, Sarzana, Lucca, Massa, Pietrasanta, Fivizzano, Bagnone, and Pontremoli, Pistoja, Prato, and Pescia.

And at seven post-meridian for Leghorn, Pisa, Piombino, Portoferraio, Pontadera and Empoli.

Letters for every country, Tuscany excepted, must be franked, and put into the Post-Office before noon, every day except Saturday, when they are received till three o'clock.

COUNTRY-HOUSES NEAR FLORENCE.

Villa-Mattei, near the Porta S. Gallo, a large house.

Villa del Cav. Gerini, on the Bologna-road; a good house, well furnished, and delightfully situated.

Villa-Vitelli, at Fiesole, healthy and cool.

Villa-Baroni, at Fiesole, ditto, but in too elevated situation for weak lungs.

Palazzo-Bruciaro, near the Porta S. Gallo, an excellent house, is rather too warm a situation for summer.

Villa-Careggi de' Medici, a most excellent house, in a cool, dry, and healthy situation.

Villa del Nero, at Majano, a most excellent house, equally well situated.

There are, in the neighbourhood of Fiesole; several other Villas, which might be hired from Midsummer till the commencement of the vintage: as the Tuscans seldom occupy their country-house till the end of September, when the vintage begins. From twenty to thirty sequins a month, plate and linen inclusive, is the highest price demanded for the best Tuscan Villas.

CHAPTER V.

180

ROME, NAPLES, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

ney of Rome—Bankers accounts—Pound-weight—Measures—Hotel and other Lodging-houses—Best water—Best air—Prices of the best Lodgings—Prices charged by Traiteurs—Price of dinner per head at the houses of Restaurateurs—of breakfast at a Coffee-house—of Job-carriages and horses—Expense of keeping your own carriage—Hackney-coaches—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—Fire-wood—Butchers' meat, wild fowl, poultry, fish, and other eatables—Tallow candles—Charcoal—Best markets for fruit and vegetables—Wines of the country—Foreign wines—Best Confectioner—Oil—Honey—Tea—Grocers—Rum—Best Wax-candles—Medicines—Woollen cloth—Furs—Roman pearls—Silk Mercer—Milliner—Language Master—Music Masters—Dancing Masters—Drawing Masters—Ancient bronze, etc.—Sulphurs—Roman Medals—Scajuola, and paintings all' Encausto—Bronze cups, and silver plate—Stationer—Manuscript music—Prints and Drawings—English writing paper, and English books—Circulating Library—Calcografia Camerale—Fees of medical Men—Theatres—price of boxes—Unfurnished apartments—Procaccio from Rome to Naples—Best Roman etturino—Post-Office—Neapolitan Territories—Passports—Fees to Custom-house Officers—Money of Naples—Exchange—Common Neapolitan measure, pound-weight, and rotolo—Hotels and other Lodging-houses at Naples—Job-carriages—Expense of keeping your own carriage—of keeping a saddle-horse—Hackney carriages—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—of a Cook—Mode in which persons who keep their own cook should order dinner—Price of unfurnished apartments—Price usually paid by Families who have their dinner from a Traiteur—Price per head for dinner at a Restaurateur's—of breakfast at a Coffee house—of Butchers' meat, fish, poultry, and cheese, bread, oil, butter, Sorrento hams, tea, coffee, sugar, ice, and wines made in the Neapolitan territories—Firewood, charcoal, wax and tallow candles—English warehouse—Naples silks, gauzes, bands, etc—Sorrento silk stockings—Musical instrument makers—Circulating Library—Borel's Library—Stationer—Coachmaker—English Medical Men—Music Master—Dancing Master—Price of boxes at the Theatres—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers and Procacci—Expense

of franking letters, etc.—Piano di Sorrento—Price of Lodging-houses—Provisions—Oil, milk, wine of Sorrento and Capri—Charcoal and fire-wood—Clotted cream—Quails—Articles not found at Sorrento—Boats which go daily from Sorrento to Naples and return the same evening—Passage-money—Meta-boats—Best method of conveying a large Family from Naples to Sorrento—Post office—Sorrento recommended as a cheap place for permanent residence—Physician there—Comparative view of Family-expenses in various parts of the Continent.

ROME.

MONEY OF ROME.

Doppia. . . worth thirty-two *paoli* and one *bajocco*
Scudo. ten *paoli*.
Mezzo-Scudo. . . five *paoli*.
 Piece of three *paoli*.
 Piece of two *paoli* }
 Piece of one *paolo*
Mezzo-Paolo.
Bajocco, worth the tenth part of a *paolo*.

The old Louis-d'or is current at Rome for forty four pauls—the Napoleon for thirty-seven pauls—and the Spanish dollar for ten pauls.

Banker's accounts are kept in pauls.

The Roman pound-weight is twelve ounces; the Roman *canna* is about two yards and a quarter English measure; and the Roman mercantile *palmo* is between nine and ten English inches.

HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING-HOUSES.

I have already mentioned the names of the principal Hotels at Rome. The Masters of these Hotels, however, will seldom receive Travellers for less than a week, but at the *Gran Vascello*, in Via-Condotti, accommodations may be obtained by the night. The price of large apartments at the principal Hotels is seldom less than a Louis-d'or per day. The charges for breakfast

V.) ITALY-ROME-LODGING-HOUSES, etc. 595

ner, and servants' board, are much the same as at
rence.

Almost every house in the Piazza di Spagna contains
apartments which are let to Foreigners; and the best
these apartments are in the Casa-Rinaldini. Via-San-
t'Antonio, contains good lodgings; as does the house
of Margariti's, and situated on the ascent to the
Piazza de' Monti. The Palazzo-Negroni is an excellent
lodging-house. Via-Babuino, Via della Croce, Via-Con-
dottaria, Via-Fratina, and Via de' due Macelli, contain
good lodgings; as do Via-Vittoria, Via-Pontefici,

Via-Bocca di Leone: the Palazzo-Canino, in the
named street, is one of the best lodging-houses
in Rome. The Palazzo-Gavotti, the Palazzo-Fiano,
the new part of the Palazzo-Sciarra, (all on the
left,) contain good accommodations; as do the
Palazzo-Colonna, and the Palazzo-Cardella, near Via di
Trevi; in which street, likewise several lodgings may
be let with: The Piazza de' Santi Apostoli contains good
apartments. The Palazzo-Sceva, and the Palazzo-Collicola,
the Forum of Trajan, contain good apartments; as
the Palazzo-Maggi, near the Capitol. No. 152. Via-
del Corso, is a large well situated house; as is Casa-
Maggi, in the Lavatore del Papa. The Palazzetto-Al-
bani and the Villa-Miollis, are good houses; but un-
usually situated; especially the latter.

The best water at Rome is that of the Fontana di
Trevi, and the Piazza di Spagna; the best air, that of
the centre of the Corso, the Piazza di Spagna, the Tri-
angle de' Monti, the environs of the Fontana di Trevi,
the Foro-Trajano, and its environs. The price lately
for the best apartments at Rome, plate and linen
included, has been from thirty to fifty Louis-d'or a
month. Large and well-situated lodgings may, however
be secured for about eighty scudi a month; and small
apartments for half that sum (1). The best *Traiteurs*

Persons who are not anxious to live in that part of
Rome which the English usually prefer, would do well to
take apartments in the Strada Giulia; where the rent of two
rooms. 2.

usually charge English Families ten pauls a head for dinner, bread and wine not inclusive; and this dinner usually furnishes the servants with more than they can eat: but (as I have already mentioned,) persons who get their dinner from a *Traiteur*, should not order per head, but per dish (1). The *Traiteur* near the Palazzo-Sciarra, on the Corso, will supply one person with dinner for five pauls: and at the houses of *Restaurateurs* in general, a gentleman may be found in dinner bread, and table-wine, for five pauls (2). Breakfast at a Coffee-house usually costs about one paul, and the charge for every cup of coffee is two bajocchi.

The price, per month, for a good carriage and horse coachman's wages inclusive, is from sixty to seven scudi, according to the expense of provender. The price per day, from twenty-four to twenty-five pauls—and for four horses either morning or evening, twelve pauls. A good carriage and horses may frequently be purchased for about one hundred pounds sterling; and the expense of keeping them, coachman's and footman's wages, with grease for wheels, inclusive, is about twenty-six scudi per month. A coachman's wages eight scudi per month, he finding grease and oil; and a footman's wages six scudi per month. They expect liveries once a year.

Hackney carriages may usually be hired for four pauls an hour, in the Piazza di Monte Citorio.

or three good rooms is not more than from ten to twenty scudi a month.

(1) Four or five dishes, sufficiently large to supply five Masters and four Servants with a plentiful dinner, bread and dessert not inclusive, usually cost from twenty-five to thirty pauls.

(2) At the Palazzo-Fiano, in the Corso, there is a *Restaurateur*, who serves at a fixed price per portion, as is usual at Paris; his charge for a plate of good soup being bajocchi 2 1/2—a plate of bouillie, with vegetables, bajocchi 2 1/2—a plate of roasted meat, ditto—a plate of corn, fruit 2 or 3 baiocchi; and a foglietta of good table-wine from 3 to 10 baiocchi.

1. V.) ITALY-ROME-LODGING-HOUSES, etc. 597

The wages of a *Valet-de-Place* is from four to five pauls a day, he finding himself in every thing.

Fire-wood is sold by the cart-load, which, during winter, usually costs about twenty-eight pauls, without carriage and portorage, and this amounts to from five to eight pauls more, according to where the wood is taken. The best wood may generally be obtained at the *petta*.

Rome is better supplied with eatables than any other city in Italy. The average price of the best beef is from seven to eight baiocchi a pound—gravy-beef, from five to six baiocchi—mutton, from six to eight baiocchi—lamb, six baiocchi—veal, from ten to twenty baiocchi—pork, ten baiocchi—excellent pork, from six to six and half baiocchi—excellent wild-boar, from five to six baiocchi—wood-cocks, from twenty to twenty-five baiocchi each—a wild goose; from four to five pauls—wild ducks, ditto, per brace—widgeons each, about seven baiocchi—and teal, about one paul—partridges, from twenty-five baiocchi to four pauls each—small chickens, two pauls each—large fowls, three pauls each—hares, from three to four pauls each—rabbits, twenty-five baiocchi each—capons, forty-five baiocchi each—turkeys (the best poultry in Italy,) ten baiocchi a pound, sometimes less—tame ducks, each two pauls—pigeons—pouter-quails, each four baiocchi, beccafichi from three to four baiocchi each—ortolans, twelve baiocchi each. Soles, turbot, carp (1), and other prime fishes; are seldom sold for less than from fifteen baiocchi to two pauls the pound: though common fish rarely costs more than ten baiocchi. Fresh salmon is twelve baiocchi a pound—salted cod, five baiocchi. Good butter two pauls a pound, generally lacking, though it may sometimes be procured for fifteen or sixteen baiocchi. Cows' milk, per *foglietta*, three baiocchi—goats' milk, three baiocchi. Parmesan cheese, twenty-two baiocchi the pound—Dutch cheese,

) The carp brought, from the Lake of Albano to the fish-market, sometimes weigh twenty pounds each; and are particularly delicious.

seventeen baiocchi—Brinzi, eighteen baiocchi. Household bread, two baiocchi and a half—a panetto, or roll, always one baiocco; at present, three of these weigh eleven ounces. Spanish rolls, two baiocchi and a half each. Grapes, apples, pears, peaches, and apricots, from two to four baiocchi the pound. Sweet oranges, three or four for one baiocco—Seville oranges, six or seven for ditto—lemons, each from one to two baiocchi—beech-nuts, twelve for one baiocco—potatoes, one baiocco the pound—beans, one baiocco and a half the pound. Eggs per dozen, from ten to twenty baiocchi. Wax candles, from forty-four to forty-five baiocchi the pound—Spoleto-tallow candles, twelve baiocchi the pound—Roman ditto, ten baiocchi. Charcoal, per sack containing about 130lb. sixty baiocchi. The best markets for fruit and vegetables are those of the Piazza-Navona and the Pantheon; the melons of Perugia are remarkably good, as is the Roman broccoli.

The wine of Orvieto usually sold at fifteen or sixteen baiocchi the small flask, is good, but seldom genuine; indeed, the Romans are accused of adulterating the white wines with a poisonous metallic substance. The wines of Albano and Gensano, however, may usually be purchased at the Scotch College for two scudi and a half, or, at most, three scudi the barrel; and are wholesome, because genuine. A barrel contains fourteen large flasks, and every large flask five fogliette, the foglietta is nearly an English pint. Spanish table-wine, which, if genuine, is good and wholesome, may be purchased in the magazines at Ripa-Grande, and usually costs from sixteen to eighteen scudi the barrel. Spanish white wines may likewise be purchased of Don Raffaele Anglada, No. 26, at Ripa-Grande; as may a remarkable good sweet wine of Portugal, called Setubal. Good Malaga, together with French wines, spirits, tea, groceries, English patent medicines, fishsauces, mustard etc., are sold by Lowe, No. 420. Corso: Foreign wines and spirits are likewise sold by Freeborn, No. 7, Via-Condotti; and by Townley, No. 58, Via-Condotti. Townley sells flannel also, and other English goods. French wine

V.) ITALY-ROME-PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTIC. 599

e sold at No. 40, Piazza di Spagna. Spillman. No. , Via della Croce sells good foreign wines and spirits; t his prices are high: he is the best Confectioner at me, and remarkably honourable in his mode of deal- g; the average price of his ices (which are excellent) twelve baiocchi the square cake; ices in the shape of it cost more. Oil varies in price from eight to twenty- r baiocchi the foglietta, according to its quality; but od salad oil is not easily obtained. Roman honey is od, and seldom costs more than seven or eight baioc- the pound. Tea may be purchased of all the prin- al grocers. Black tea usually costs, per pound, about elve pauls—green tea, from fifteen to eighteen pauls, ording to its quality—Levant coffee, unburnt, about rty-two baiocchi—Martinique coffee, unburnt, from enty-four to thirty baiocchi—good lump-sugar, about o pauls—the best powder-sugar, about fourteen occhi—wax candles, from forty-three to forty-five occhi—and wax torches, forty-two baiocchi. The ve-named groceries and wax lights may be purchas- better and cheaper at No. 90, in the Piazza di Trevi, n at any other shop. Good sugar, wax lights, and ndy, (the last four pauls a bottle,) are sold at No. t, Piazza di Monte Citorio. Faiella, in the Piazza di gna, sells good groceries. The brothers Cogorni, cers, in the Piazza Rondonini, sell good rum at six ls the bottle; or, five and a half, provided the ty bottles be returned; they likewise sell good deaux, Cyprus, and Malaga. Genuine wine of Nice y sometimes be purchased at the Palazzo-Borromeo, four pauls a bottle. The average price of Bordeaux te is eight pauls, and of the inferior sort six pauls, bottle. The average price of good Marsala is five ls; and of good Malaga four pauls, the bottle. re-merchants, in general, allow from three to five cchi for every empty bottle, when returned.

he best medicines are to be purchased at the Far- ia Marini Borioni, Via del Babuino, No. 98, and shop contains excellent castor oil, Epsom salts, pearl ey, oatmeal, and sago, and tolerably good bark.

The Spezieria del Collegio Romano likewise furnish tolerably good bark: but if medicines be wanted during the night, they can only be procured at the Spezieria in the Via del Gambero.

Furs are very good and not dear. Roman pearls, made and sold by Pozzi, No. 101, in Via-Pasquini, are well worth purchasing; but those made and sold in Via-Padella, and other places, are of a very inferior quality, and liable to turn yellow. The best Silk-mercier is Ciampi, No. 471, on the Corso. The best Milliner resides in Via de' due Macelli, at No. 106.

The best Language Master at Rome is Sig. Giuntotardi; the best Music-Masters are Signori Sirletti, Dorici, Moroni, and Confidate. Sig. Giuntotardi's price is one zecchino for three lessons. Eminent Music-Masters ask ten pauls a lesson. Dancing-Masters charge from five to seven pauls a lesson; and Drawing-Masters about five pauls an hour. Sig. Santarelli, (who may be heard at Monaldini's, in the Piazza di Spagna,) is an excellent Drawing-Master, and very moderate in his charges; and the Cav. Fidanza, (already mentioned as an eminent Artist,) teaches landscape painting at his own house, though he does not go from home to give lessons,

Vescovali, at No. 20, in the Piazza di Spagna, has a large collection of ancient bronzes, Vases, Medals, &c. for sale. Sulphurs are sold at No. 31, Via-Capone Case, for three scudi per hundred; they are likewise sold at No. 53, on the Corso; and in the Piazza di Spagna, by Pavoletti, who is deemed particularly skillful in the art of making pastes and sulphurs. Small and beautiful specimens of Roman Mosaics may be found in the Piazza di Spagna, and its environs. Specimens of *Scajuola* and Paintings *all' Encausto*, may be found at No. 3, in the Forum Romanum, near the arch of Severus. One of the best shops for bronze Lamps, and silver Plate, is that of Sig. Belli, No. 63, in Via-Vaticana. One of the best Stationers' shops is in the Piazza del Colonna, and opposite to the Post-Office. Manuscript Music, both ancient and modern, is sold by the Abbate Sestini, at No. 49. Via-Vittoria. Bouchard, Bookseller,

o. 69, in the Piazza di Spagna, (a very fair Dealer,) sells coloured Drawing, Prints, and English Books. Donaldini, Bookseller, in the Piazza di Spagna, sells English Books, English writing and drawing Paper, etc., and Piale, at No. 428, on the Corso, has a small circulating Library, which contains a few English Books. The description to this Library is seven pauls for one month only; and fifteen pauls per quarter. Large assortments of Prints, and coloured Drawings, are to be had on the Corso; and likewise at No. 19; Via-Conti, a fair dealing shop. The Calcografia Camerale contains a considerable collection of Prints, the prices of which are specified in the catalogue; and from ten to fifteen per cent is deducted, if a large number of prints be purchased.

The usual fee given, by the Romans, to their Physicians, is three pauls a visit; but Foreigners are expected to pay more liberally.

Rome, (as has been already mentioned,) contains six theatres; namely, *The Aliberti*, which is opened for masked Balls during Carnival; *The Argentina*, where masques are performed between Christmas and Lent: *The Valle*, where operas and plays are performed at the same season; *The Apollo*, or *Tordinoni*, likewise an opera-house; *The Pace*; and *The Pallacorda*. The price of a good box at the Teatro-Aliberti, during Carnival, is from fifteen to twenty pauls; besides which, every person pays three pauls for admission. At the other Theatres, the price of boxes varies according to the merit of the performers; but, nothing is paid for admission, except by those persons who go into the *terre*.

Persons who intend to make a long stay, and to live economically in this city, should endeavour to hire an unfurnished apartment, and furnish it themselves; furniture being very cheap; and the rent of unfurnished apartments very low.

A procaccio goes every week from Rome to Naples, and conveys luggage (1).

1) Persons who wish to convey luggage by water from

The best Roman *Padrone'di Vetture* is Balzani, who may always be found, or heard of, at the Locanda del Orso; and is the brother and partner of Balzani, the *Padrone di Vetture*, at Florence (1).

POST-OFFICE.

Letters for Great Britain and France go on Monday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and may be franked, on Mondays, from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon; on Thursdays, from nine in the morning till twelve; and on Saturdays, from nine in the morning till half-past eight in the evening:

Letters for the kingdom of Naples go on Tuesday and Fridays; and letters for Tuscany on Monday, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Rome to Naples, should apply to the Masters of the vessels at Ripa-Grande: but as luggage going either by the Post, or by water, must be taken to the Custom-house at Naples, it is not advisable to send books, nor any thing contraband, by these conveyances.

(1) Washerwomen at Rome commonly charge for washing and ironing as follows;

Sheets, per pair	bajocchi	8
Pillow-cases, each		1
Table-cloth		5
Napkins; per dozen		12
Towels, per dozen		12
Shirt, if plain, 6; if frilled		7
Shift		4
Drawers		4
Corset		5
Pocket-handkerchief, per dozen		12
Kitchen aprons, per dozen		12
Neck cloth		1
Pockets, per pair		2
Sleeping waistcoat		4
Neckerchief, if frilled		7
Night-cap, if frilled		2
Plain white dresses, each		20
Petticoats, each		5
Cotton stockings; per pair		2
Silk ditto		4

.V.) ITALY—NEAPOLITAN—TERRITORIES. 603

Letters for Tuscany, and the kingdom of Naples, may be franked either before noon, or between five and seven in the evening. The expense for franking a single letter to Great-Britain is fifteen baiocchi; and for franking a single letter, either to Florence or Naples, two baiocchi and a half.

The Post-office is usually open from nine till twelve in the morning, and from three till seven in the evening. Letters from Great Britain may be expected on Mondays and Thursdays.

NEAPOLITAN TERRITORIES.

In order to enter the kingdom of Naples, it is necessary to procure a passport either from the Neapolitan Government, or one of its Ambassadors.

Travellers, on quitting Rome for Naples, derive no advantage from having their luggage plumbed; as, at Terracina, the last town in the Papal territories, and at the frontier, Custom-house officers have a right to examine trunks, etc.; but a fee of from five to ten bailes, according to the quantity of luggage, always prevents the exercise of this right. At Fondi, the first town in the Neapolitan dominions, six carlini per carriage, given at the Custom-house, will generally secure luggage from examination.

MONEY OF NAPLES

Gold. Piece worth thirty *ducats*, or ducats—ditto, worth fifteen ducats—ditto, worth four ducats—ditto, worth three ducats—ditto, worth two ducats.

Silver. *Scudo*, worth *grani*, or grains 182—*Pezzo*, worth grains from 122, to 124—*Piastre*, worth grains 120—Piece, worth grains 66—ditto, worth grains 50—ditto, worth grains 40—ditto, worth grains 30—ditto, worth grains 26—ditto, worth grains 24—ditto, worth grains 20—ditto, worth grains 15—ditto, worth grains 12—ditto, worth grains 10—ditto, worth grains 5.

Copper. Piece worth grains—ditto, worth 3 grain—ditto, worth 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains—ditto, worth 2 grains—ditto, worth 1 grain—ditto, worth half a grain.

One *ducato* is worth ten *carlini*, and one *carlino* worth ten *grani*.

Accounts are kept in ducats and grains, The exchange upon London is fixed every Monday and Thursday afternoon; and Neapolitan Bankers give so many grains according to the exchange, for every pound sterling.

The value of French gold varies from time to time, but an old Louis-d' or is usually worth from five hundred and forty to five hundred and sixty grains; and Napoleon, from four hundred and sixty to four hundred and eighty-five grains.

Messrs. Falconnet and Co., the most eminent Bankers at Naples, are very obliging to Travellers; and Messrs. Reynolds et Co., Bankers, are honourable in their dealings, and particularly obliging to Travellers.

The common Neapolitan measure, called a *canna*; equal to about two yards and a quarter English (1) the Neapolitan pound to about eleven English ounces, and the *rotolo* to about thirty-one English ounces,

HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING-HOUSES AT NAPLES.

From two hundred to three hundred ducats a month have, during the last few years, been demanded in winter and spring, for the best ready-furnished apartments in this city: now, however, handsome lodgings large enough to accommodate a moderate-sized Family may be obtained for an hundred, or, at the utmost, a hundred and fifty ducats a month, in those parts of Naples usually frequented by Foreigners; namely, the Chiaja, the Chiatamone, and the Strada di S. Lucia. In other situations lodgings are much cheaper. I have already mentioned the names of the best hotels: it may not, however, be superfluous to add, that the situation

(1) One *canna* contains eight Neapolitan *palmi*: and one *palmi* is about 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$ English inches.

he Gran-Bretagna is bleak during winter and spring; that the back rooms in *the Crocele*, and other
 els near the tufo-rock, are damp and unwholesome.
 price of apartments at the principal hotels is, ge-
 ally speaking, higher than in any other part of Italy.
 ner usually costs ten carlini per head for masters;
 kfast, twenty-five grains; and servants' board, per
 from four to six carlini a head. Jobmen, who sup-
 strangers with carriages, usually charge three ducats
 day; and not much less by the month: but a good
 iage and horses may frequently be purchased here
 less than one hundred pounds sterling: and the
 ense of keeping them amounts to about fifty ducats
 onth, including twelve ducats for the coachman's
 es. Provender for a coach-horse costs about four
 ni per day—a stable and coach-house four ducats
 onth, and shoeing each horse, one ducat a month.
 ender for a saddle-horse costs about three carlini
 day. Hackney-carriages of all descriptions are to be
 with in every quarter of Naples, at the following
 es: Carriage with four places, a *course*, four car-
 and if taken by the hour, first hours, five carlini;
 every subsequent hour three carlini. Carriage with
 places; a *course*, twenty-six grains; and if taken
 hour, first hour three carlini; and every subsequent
 , twenty grains. The drivers of these carriages can-
 demand any thing more than the fare, though they
 et a trifling gratuity. The wages of a *valet-de-*
e, is from five to six carlini a day, he finding
 elf in every thing: and it is difficult to meet with
 od Cook, who finds his own Assistant, under twelve
 ts a month. Neapolitan Servants expects neither
 d nor lodging. Persons who keep their own cook
 ld order dinner at so much per head, fire-wood
 charcoal inclusive: and persons who mean to re-
 long at Naples, and wish to live economically,
 d endeavour to procure an unfurnished apartment;
 either purchase or hire furniture themselves. Good
 nments unfurnished may be obtained for four, or
 utmost, five hundred ducats per annum. Families

who have their dinner from a *Traiteur*, are seldom well-served under five or six carlini a head, Servant inclusive: but a well-cooked dish, sufficient for two persons, may be procured, at a Cook's shop, for five carlini. Persons who dine at the houses of *Restaurateur* are presented when they enter, with the *carte à manger*; and the expense of dining at these taverns, bread and table-wine inclusive, is, generally speaking, from three to six carlini a head. One cup of coffee at a coffee-house usually costs five grains; one cup of chocolate, eight grains; and breakfast altogether, butter inclusive, two carlini. Provisions at Naples are good and plentiful. Beef on an average costs from twenty-four to twenty-six grains the rotolo—mutton about twenty grains—veal from thirty to forty grains—pork about twenty grains—and fish, from three to eight carlini. Naples, oysters are good; though perhaps not so well fattened as in the days of Lucullus. Turkeys are cheap and remarkably good; a small turkey costs from six to eight carlini; a fowl from three to four carlini; and a small chicken from fifteen to twenty grains. Parmesan cheese costs about nine carlini the rotolo; and English cheese, about ten carlini. Bread of the best quality usually costs from six to eight grains the rotolo. It varies in price; but the best usually costs from four to five carlini the rotolo. Milk is scarce and dear. The only good butter comes from Sorrento, and is six carlini the rotolo. The best veal, pork, and hams, likewise come from Sorrento; and the last usually cost four carlini the rotolo. Green tea on an average is two carlini the English pound; and black tea sixteen carlini—coffee from eleven to thirteen carlini the rotolo—loaf-sugar eight carlini—and other sorts, from six carlini to forty-five grains. Fruit is cheap and excellent. (It is supposed that in Magna Graecia the ancients used their cherries, figs, water-melons and many other fruits, and the Moderns would do wisely by adopting the same plan.) Ice, or rather frozen snow, is four grains the rotolo; iced water, two grains per quart; ices, in glasses, are eight grains each; and ices in cakes, two

V.) ITALY-NAPLES-PRICE OF VARIOUS ARTIC. 607

ains each. The wines of Posilipo, Capri, and Ischia, palatable and wholesome; and cost about three ducats and a half the barrel, which holds fifty-six carlins, or pints. The wines of Procida and Calabria are good and wholesome; and cost about four ducats and half per barrel. The Sicilian wines likewise are good (1). Fire-wood usually costs from twenty to twenty-five ducats the large canna (2); and charcoal fifteen carlini the quintal. Wax-lights of the best quality, called nice-candles, are about six carlini the pound; and tallow candles twelve grains the pound in the shops, and eleven grains at the *Fabbrica*. Sig. Graindorges in the Largo del Castello, an English Warehouse, which contains porter, ale; French, Spanish, and port-wines; excellent Lachrymae both white and red, Marsala, brandy, rum, Hollands, liqueurs, gunpowder, opium, and black tea; Durham mustard; English writing-paper, pens, and pencils; fish-sauces; court-plaster; English cheese; curry-powder; anti-attribution grease. English razors, saddles, and bridles; James's powder, Cornish and Cheltenham salts, soda-powders, spirit of turpentine, and spirit of lavender. Strong's British Warehouse, No. 1, Strada-Molo, near the Fontana-Medicea, contains several of the same articles: and Terry, in the Strada-Toledo, sells English writing-paper, pens, and shoes, and a considerable variety of other English goods. Paturle and Co. at No. 329, Strada-Toledo, have a large assortment of French silks, velvets, gauzes, lace, ribbons, and almost every article manufactured in France. Toro, at No. 12; Strada S. Francesco di Paola, is an excellent Shoemaker: Cardon and Co. at No. 29, Strada di Chiaja are good Milliners and Dress-makers; as likewise is Madelle. Houlemont, at No. 29,

Some of the best Calabrian and Sicilian wines are of Piedimonte, Mongibello, S. Eufemia, Marsala, and Malaga. Good Malaga may frequently be met with; and by the *rubbio*, which contains about sixteen English

The large canna contains sixty-four palmi: it being to have the canna-square every way.

Vico lungo S. Matteo, dirimpetto La Trinità de' Spagnuoli. Naples is celebrated for its silks, gauzes, riband coral and tortoise-shell manufactures; soap, essences; and especially for its silk stockings, made at Sorrento, which are remarkably strong. Silks for Ladies' dresses are usually sold according to their weight; common silks are of various qualities, that called *Battavia* (two palmi and a quarter wide), is twenty-four carlini the canna—that called *Ormisino* (four palmi wide), is from twenty-four to twenty-eight carlini the canna—that called *Cattivella* (seven palmi wide), is from thirty-two to forty carlini the canna. Richer silks, called the King and sold at the *Fabbrica reale*, in the Strada-Toledo are more costly. Thin ell-wide silk, called *Tufita*, is also sold at his shop for about twenty carlini the canna. *Cotone e seta*, is strong, warm, cheap, and so to wash well. Silk stockings cost from sixteen to twenty-five carlini the pair, according to their weight and quality. Common silks, and *Cotone e seta*; are sold in the streets near the Largo del Castello, and in the Strada Sedile di Porto. Naples is likewise famous for musical instrument strings in general, and harp strings in particular. There is a circulating Library and Reading Room, in the Strada S. Giacomo, No. 19, near the Strada Toledo, and Borel has a large and valuable collection of books for sale, near the Church of Trinità Maggiore. Sig. Ang. Trani has an excellent Stationer's Shop, in the Largo del Palazzo; and S. Luigi Tisi Pascuzzi, opposite the Fontana di Monte Oliveto, is a good Coachman and an honest man.

Doctor Kissock, an English Physician, resides at Naples; as do Mr. Roskilly, an English Surgeon, and Reilly, an English Apothecary, who sells English medicines. One of the most celebrated Music Masters is Sig. Lanza, who charges a piastre an hour; and the most celebrated Dancing Master is Sig. Formichi, who charges the same.

For boxes at the Theatres there is a fixed price beyond which nothing can be demanded for admission. A box, in the third row, at the Teatro di S.

ally costs five piastres; in the fourth row, four
tres; and in the fifth row, three piastres; and seats
he *parterre*, where Ladies may go without the
lest impropriety, costs six carlini each. A box
he third row, at the Teatro del Fondo, usually
s three piastres; and in the fourth row, two piastres,
at most, two and a half. Seats in the *parterre*, are
carlini each. The Fondo is better calculated, both
seeing and hearing, than is S. Carlo.

good box at the Teatro de' Fiorentini may be
ured for fifteen carlini—at the Teatro della Fenice
twelve carlini—and at the Teatro di S. Carlino, for
carlini (1).

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER-COURIERS
AND PROCACCI.

unday arrive letters from France, Italy, and

) Washer women at Naples commonly charge for
ing and ironing as follows:

Sheets, per pair.	Grains	12
Pillow-case		2
Table-cloth		6
Napkin, and Towel each.		2
Kitchen-apron.		1
Shirt.		6
Shift.		5
Drawers.		4
Sleeping waistcoat.		4
Night cap		3
Petticoat		6
Corset		5
Neck-cloth.		2
Pocket-handkerchiefs, per dozen		12
Stockings per pair (if silk).		4
A plain white dress.		25
A frill		5
A muslin cap, if bordered with lace		5
Stockings per pair (if cotton).		2

the Strada Vittoria, No. 38, there is a good Laundress,
ame, Lastrucci: but her charges are high. She speaks
ish and French.

Germany. *In the afternoon goes the Courier of Cilent.*

Monday and every other day, Sunday excepted arrive and go the Courier and Procaccio of Salerno and the Courier of Palermo.

Tuesday arrive letters from Bari, Lecce, Foggia, Lucera, and Manfredonia: likewise the Procaccio of Melfi, Nocera, Materdomini, and Sanseverino. In the evening go letters to Italy, Germany, and Great Britain.

Wednesday arrive the Procacci of Rome and Cilent: and on Wednesday go the Procaccio of Melfi and the Courier of Palermo.

Thursday arrive letters from Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain, Messina, Palermo, Malta, and Calabria, Basilicata; Sora, and Campo-basso, likewise the Procaccio of Bari, Lecce, Foggia, Lucera, Abruzzi, Calabria, Basilicata, Sora, and Campo-basso.

Friday night goes the Procaccio to Rome.

Saturday morning arrives the Procaccio of Nocera, Materdomini, and Sanseverino; and Saturday go the Procacci of Bari, Lecce, Abruzzi, Foggia, Basilicata, Sora, and Campo-basso, and the letters for Sora and Campo-basso. At night go the Procacci of Calabria and Nocera, Materdomini and Sanseverino, Bari, Lecce, Abruzzi, Foggia, Basilicata, Sora, and Campo-basso, and the letters for Sora and Campo-basso. At night go the Procacci of Calabria and Nocera, Materdomini, Sanseverino and Monte-Sarchio. At night likewise go letters for Italy, Messina, Calabria, Palermo, and Malta, Bari, Taranto, Lecce, Lucera, Foggia, Basilicata, and Abruzzi.

During summer the Procacci set out on the Friday night, instead of the Saturday morning. On the first Saturday in every month go letters for Ragusa and Constantinople.

Letters for Great Britain must be franked; and the price is fifteen grains for every single letter. Letters for France must be franked; and the price is ten grains for every single letter.

The office for franking letters is open every day, day excepted, from nine till twelve in the morning from four till five in the afternoon, Tuesday and Friday are the best days for franking letters addressed to Great Britain; and Thursday is the day on which letters from Great Britain are received.

PIANO DI SORRENTO.

Price of Lodging-houses.

The price of Lodging-Houses depends on the term which they are taken; and also on the season of year. During summer, from eighty to an hundred ducats per month are demanded for the large Villa-Isca—from sixty to seventy ducats per month for large apartment in the Villa-Spinelli—sixty ducats per month for the Villa-Storace—from sixty to eighty ducats per month for the large apartment in the Palazzo-Cocomella; and from forty to fifty ducats for the small apartment—sixty ducats per month for the upper apartment in the Villa-Correale; and more for the lower apartment, if a considerable number of beds be required. Small apartments calculated to accommodate a Lady, her Servant, or a single Man, may always be secured for fifteen ducats per month; and sometimes two-thirds of that sum. Plate and linen are included in these prices.

AVERAGE PRICE OF PROVISIONS, etc.

Excellent beef, (prime pieces) from twenty to twenty-four grains the rotolo—excellent veal, from twenty-four to twenty-eight grains—delicious pork, from fourteen to sixteen grains—excellent hams, pig's cheeks and bacon, from twenty-four to thirty grains—excellent butter, sixty grains—bread of the best quality, (which is brought from Castel-a-mare,) seven grains—macaroni, from ten to twelve grains—fish, from ten to forty grains.

according to its quality — fruit from two to four grains—clean ice, or, properly speaking, frozen snow, to mix with wine, two grains—and snow for icing liquors, one grain and a half—excellent salad-oil, about thirty grains the measure—excellent milk, three grains the measure, which is nearly an English quart—wine of Sorrento, per caraffa, three grains—wine of Capri, if it come direct from that Island, about thirty carlini the barrel—charcoal, from twelve to fifteen carlini the quintal—and fire-wood, seventy carlini the small canna.

Sorrento and its Piano are famous for delicious honey-clotted cream, and a dish called, in Devonshire, *junket* and (what seems extraordinary) the Sorrentines give it a similar name. Quails, during the month of September are particularly good, plentiful, and cheap in this country; but poultry is always scarce, and seldom good: fine fish is likewise scarce in the Piano di Sorrento: though attainable almost every evening at S. Agata: whither it is brought from the Gulph of Salerno during the day, in order to be sent to Naples at midnight (1).

Families who remove from Naples to the Sorrentine shore, would do well to take with them tea, sugar, wax candles, soap, and cheese. Neither brandy nor rum, nor the wines of Spain, Portugal, and France, can be purchased at Sorrento: but boats go daily thence, and also from the Piano, to Naples; and every Master of a boat may be trusted to execute commissions, and even to bring letters, and money, for Foreigners. The Sorrento-boats, and those belonging to the Marina

(1) A fish called by the Sorrentines, *Morena*, may frequently be procured at S. Agata. This fish was highly prized by the ancient Romans; some of whom, in order to augment its bulk and flavour, fed it with the flesh of their Slaves.

Particularly strong Silk Stockings may be purchased for a moderate price, at the manufactory of Don Filippo Castellano, in the Piano di Sorrento; and excellent Gauze for Musquito-nets, may be purchased very cheap at Sorrento.

.V.) ITALY-ROUTE OVER CENIS TO TURIN. 613

side of the Piano, set out soon after day-break, and return between three and four o'clock every afternoon, weather permitting. The Meta-boats go more irregularly; there being, at times, a dangerous surf upon that beach. The price by the Sorrentines for going to Naples, in a public boat, is six grains per head; and the best method of conveying a Family from Naples to Sorrento is to hire one of these public boats, and embark about midday; at which time the wind is usually favorable. A Mariner, by name Epifanio, who frequently commands the boats belonging to the Marina of the town, is remarkably well-behaved, and an excellent pilot: and a boat, commanded by him, may be hired for three or four ducats, according to its size; and they generally be met with at the Molo at Naples, from ten in the morning, till twelve, every day, Sundays excepted.

Letters put into the Sorrento Post-Office, go perfectly well to Naples: and letters addressed either to Sorrento or any of the Villas in the Plain, are delivered with exactness. A large Family, if economical, might live comfortably at Sorrento for four hundred pounds per annum (1):

Doctor Canigiani, a well-educated Neapolitan Physician resides in this town, and occupies the house once inhabited by the Sister of Torquato Tasso.

I will now close my account of the average prices of necessaries and luxuries, in France and southern Italy, by the following comparative view of Family-expenses in various parts of the Continent.

Generally speaking, a French franc (usually worth about ten-pence) will go as far in France as does a shilling in England: a Tuscan paul (usually worth about four-pence) will go as far in Tuscany as does a franc in France: a Roman paul (usually worth about four pence) will go as far in the Ecclesiastical territories as a Tuscan paul in Tuscany: and a carlino of the

) Washerwomen here are particularly moderate in their charges.

kingdom of Naples usually worth about three-pence) will go as far in the Neapolitan dominions as does a Roman paul at Rome

CHAPTER VI.

Route from Geneva to Chambéry—from Chambéry over the Mont-Cenis to Turin—New Road made by Napoleon—Passage of Mont-Genèvre—Route from Nice through Genoa to Pisa—from Leghorn through Pisa to Florence—from Pisa through Lucca and Pistoja to Florence—from Pisa to Modena—Expense of travelling en voiturier from Lucca through Pistoja to Florence—Price charged by Voiturins for conveying Luggage from Florence to Rome—Lascia-Passare—Route from Florence through Siena to Rome—from Florence through Perugia to Rome—from Genoa through Bologna, Rimini, Sinigaglia, Ancona, Loreto, and Terni, to Rome—from Milan through Bergamo, Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, to Venice, Bologna, and Florence—from Milan through Piacenza, Parma, Reggio, and Modena—from Milan to Turin—from Aoste to Turin—from Turin over the Maritime Alps to Nice—from Turin over the Bocchetta to Genoa—from Rome to Naples—Passports—Modes of dividing this journey—Buonamano usually given to a Voiturier—Route en voiturier from Pisa to Massa and Carrara—from Rome to Florence through Perugia—Caution against travelling through Perugia to Rome during the great heats—Route en voiturier from Calais to Rome, during winter—from Florence through Siena to Rome—from Rome to Naples—Passports—Route from Florence through Bologna, Venice, Vienna, Prague, and Dresden, to Hamburgh—from Florence through Mantua, and by the Tyrol Augsburg and Wurtzburg—and, during summer, from Rome through Florence and Milan by the Simplon to Geneva and over the Jura-Alps to Poligny, Dijon, Melun, Paris, and Boulogne—and likewise, during summer, from Florence to Venice, Milan, Turin, and over Mont-Cenis to Pont de-Beauvoisin—Passports.

ROUTE FROM GENEVA TO CHAMBERT.

2 *Eluisset*

2 *Frangy* Two good inns.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mionas*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rumilly*—A small Village, at the last junction of the Seran and

the Nephe. Inn, *Les trois Rois*.

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Albens*

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Aix-les-Bains*—formerly called *Acqua-Gratiana*.

The mineral waters of Aix are in high repute; and its Baths (supposed to have been constructed by the ancient Romans,) were repaired by the Emperor Gratian. Best inn, *La Cité de Genève*.

hambéry.

$\frac{3}{4}$ posts.

TE FROM CHAMBERY, OVER
E MONT CENIS, TO TURIN.

Montmèillant—The country from Chambéry hither is well cultivated; and the vineyards near Montmèlian produce good wine. The latter town is finely situated on the Isère. Two bad Inns; but that on the Hill is the best.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Maltaverne*

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Aiguebelle*—The country between Maltaverne and this village is barren: but the situation of Aiguebelle is pleasant: the inhabitants, compared with their neighbouring compatriots, are wealthy the Post-House, though destitute of a Remise, is in other respects, a tolerably good inn; and *l'Hotel de l'Union*, (an equally good inn,) possesses an excellent Remise.

$\frac{1}{4}$ *La grande Maison*—The

new Road, constructed by order of the Emperor Napoleon, commences just beyond Aiguebelle, and passes through the Maurienne, a narrow valley, bordered by some of the most gigantic of the Maritime Alps, parts of which display barren scenery; while other parts are embellished with pasturages, and clothed with woods.

$\frac{2}{2}$ *S. Jean de Maurienne*—

Between Aiguebelle and S. Jean de Maurienne are several bridges, thrown over a brawling torrent, called the Arc, and one of the tributary streams to the Isère. The villages of Epièrre, La Chapelle, and La Chambre, all situated in the Maurienne, once exhibited a striking picture of poverty and disease:—*Crétins* were seen at almost every door; and the inhabitants were universally afflicted with Goitres. But Napoleon, to secure his new road, drained the marshes, and confined within its proper channel the destructive torrent which continually flooded the valley: and by these means he rendered the air salubrious: prevented the increase of *Crétins*; exterminated Goitres; and changed a glen of misery into a line of

prosperous towns and hamlets.

2 *Saint Michel*—Beyond S.

Jean de Meaurienne the road crosses the Arvan on a stone bridge; and then traverses the Arc on another bridge; facing which, is a rivulet of water that petrifies every substance it touches; and has, consequently, made, for itself a natural aqueduct. Midway between S. Jean de Maurienne and S. Michel is the hamlet of S. Julien celebrated for its wines.

The Hotel de Londres, at S. Michel, is a good inn.

2 1/2 *Modane* —Two inns;

l'Hotel de la Poste, and *l'Hotel des Voyageurs*; both tolerably good.

2 *Le Verney*

2 *Lans-le-Bourg* — Not far distant from Le Verney is the double Cascade of S. Benoit, one of the finest water-falls in the Alps; but, though near the road, not close to it: and between Le Verney and Lans-le-bourg is Termignon, situated on the Arc, not far from its confluence with the Leisse. Between Modane and Lans-le-Bourg, the Emperor of Austria is building a strong Fortress, to command the passage of Mont Cenis.

Lans-le-Bourg, situated at the base of Cenis, contains a considerable number of inhabitants, most of whom are employed in facilitating the passage of the mountain by removing the new-fallen snow, during eight or nine months of the year, from those places where, if suffered to accumulate, it might block up the road; and by affording Travellers every assistance they require.

L'Hotel Royal, at Lans-le-Bourg, is an excellent inn, built by order of Napoleon, for the accomodation of his officers; but now kept by an English woman. *L'Hotel de la Poste* likewise is a good inn, though inferior to the other.

After heavy falls of snow, carriages are sometime from six to seven hours in ascending Cenis on the Savoy side; and from four to five hours in descending on the side of Piedmont; and when the snow is particularly deep, carriages are dismounted, and put into traîneaux: this, however, rarely happens; and the only dangerous part of the passage of Cenis during winter namely, the gallery situated at the base of an avalanche

.VI.) ITALY—PASSAGE OF THE MONT-CENIS. 617

which falls annually, is now avoided; by means of a road, lately made practicable for carriages, from the Italian Barrier to the wild and almost terrific Plain of Niccolo; and through the centre of that Plain to Colaret. This new part of the passage, through an excellent road, and perfectly exempt from danger respecting the avalanche, requires fences, and should on account be passed without a guide, either in the dark, or after sudden and heavy snow storms: as it is close to the brink of precipices till it enters the plain.

Few scenes can be more astonishing or more truly sublime, than that presented to Travellers who cross this. Pompey is supposed to have been the first person who attempted making a passage over this Alp; which, in his days till the year 1811, could only be crossed on foot, on a mule, or in a *chaise-à-porteur*. Napoleon, however, determined to make a carriage-road, to accomplish his purpose, employed the Cav. Giovanni Fabbroni; who, in five months, by the aid of five thousand workmen, formed a new route, practicable for carriages at all seasons of the year; and not only practicable but perfectly safe, (the circumstance of an avalanche excepted, although it traverses a part of this which is five thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight English feet above the level of the Mediterranean). This excellent and wonderful road unites the Valley of the Arc in Savoy with that of the Doria-Riparia, in Piedmont; passing, at Lans-le-Bourg, over a fine bridge thrown across the Arc; thence winding up the side of this, by means of six galleries, cut through pasturages and forests, to La Ramasse; whence, during winter, numerous Travellers, when coming from Piedmont, descended, previous to the formation of the carriage-road, to Lans-le-Bourg, (a distance of two leagues) in seven minutes; each Traveller being seated in a cabriolet, guided by one man only; who, if careless, or unskilful, risked the loss of his own life, together with that of the person he conducted: at present, however, these vehicles may be used on the carriage-road with

perfect safety; though not with their former celerity the descent being so gradual, that it is needless for a light carriage to have a drag-chain. The most elevated part of the route is a plain, two leagues in length, encircled by the loftiest peaks of Cenis, and leading to the Post House, (a small inn) the Barracks, and La grande Croix another small inn: The Plain of Cenis is embellished with a beautiful and, according to report, an unfathomable Lake, whose limpid waters reflect the surrounding heights, and contain some of the most delicious trout in Europe.

Fronting this Lake stands a hamlet called Tavernette because every house receives Travellers: and at the extremity of the Lake, on the Piedmontese side, and to the left of La grande Croix, stands L' Hospice; which was founded by the Emperor Charlemagne, for the accommodation of Travellers; suppressed at the commencement of the French Republic, but restored, and rendered more than usually flourishing, by the Emperor Napoleon.

One of the best dinners I ever saw, consisting of all the eatables Cenis produces, was served at L' Hospice and what is still more important to Alpine Travellers we had excellent wine, likewise the produce of the Mountain, and large fires. With our dessert, came children, carrying salvers filled with the various flowers which enamel Cenis; and the only return we were allowed to make, for this hospitality, was a small contribution toward the maintenance of the establishment.

The descent from the Italian Barrier into Piedmont displays much more stupendous scenery than does the ascent from Savoy; and the difficulty of constructing the carriage-road was much greater on the Piedmontese side than on the other. The first gallery which presents itself, on this side, is six hundred and fifty feet in length, and cut, in several places, through solid rocks of granite. The Plain of S. Niccolo is adorned with fine Cascades, and, opposite to the hamlet of I Ferrerie, is another gallery, above two thousand feet in length, and cut through a remarkably hard and pre-

VI.) ITALY—PASSAGE OF THE MONT-GENIS. 619

itous rocks of solid granite. Here, a wall, nine
in height and six hundred in extent, defends,
gallery from earth and loose stones, which might
erwise fall into and destroy it. The scenery in this
t of the route is enchanting. Near Molaret rise the
tiful hills of Chaumont, watered by the Doria-Ripa-
which descends from Mont Genève; and on the
is the beautiful Valley of Cenis, extending to Susa.
m the Post-House at Molaret to the extremity of
pass of Gaiglione, the road, generally speaking, is
through rocks at the brink of a precipice flanked
a strong dwarf wall; and then traverses a hill (cover-
with rich vegetation, and exhibiting a distant view
he Valley of the Doria, and the mountains near
n,) till it enters the Faubourg of Susa.

s travellers who pass Cenis are liable to encounter
snow-storms, and dangerous gusts of wind, Na-
on established, in the most elevated and exposed
of the route, twenty-six small Inns, or *Refuges*,
ided with bells, which during the prevalence of
fogs are rung, to guide Travellers from one Re-
to another: and these inns are tenanted by *Can-*
iers, whose business it is to keep the road in good
tion.

e number of *Cantonniers* instituted by Napoleon;
een reduced by the King of Sardinia; who still,
ver, preserves two companies, amounting to about
nen: and to assist in defraying the expense of keeping
ew route in repair, and maintaining the esta-
ment at L'Hospice, there is a tax, amounting to
ivres for every horse, or mule, who passes Cenis,
livres for every carriage not on springs, and six
for every carriage with springs—small expenses
compared with what was formerly paid for
ying Travellers, baggage and carriages over this
1). The new road is safe and good at every season.

The last time I passed Cenis, before the new road
ade, the expense of conveying four persons and an
h coach was ten louis-d'ors; from Lans-le-Bourg to

The *Cantoniers* of Lans-le-Bourg are robust intelligent, and honest: neither *Crétins* nor goitrous swellings of any description are seen here: and, which seems extraordinary, the Savoyard Peasants speak better French than do the Peasantry of France.

5 *Post-house on the plain of Mont-Cenis.*

3 *Molaret*

2 *Susa*—This town, anciently called *Segustiam*, is watered by the Doria; and was once defended by the strong Fortress of La Brunetta, which is now destroyed; but there still remains near the town, a *triumphal Arch*, erected by Cotus; the monarch of the Cottian Alps, who resigned his sceptre to Augustus.

In the valleys, between the base of Cenis and Susa, the inhabitants are afflicted with goitres: which they attributed to the chill the throat continually receives in consequence of the excessive coldness of the water; which is, generally speaking, the only beverage they can command: neither can they afford to purchase clothes sufficient to defend them

from the rigours of the climate; nor any sustenance, except bread, chesnuts, and the fish of the lakes and torrent nay, even salt, the only cordial within their reach cannot be universal attained, on account of the heavy tax laid upon it.

1 1/2 *S. Georgio*

1 *S. Antonino*

1 1/2 *Anigliano*

1 1/2 *Rivoli*

1 3/4 *Turin* — The road between Susa and Turin is, generally speaking, a descent; and, in approach to the latter town, passes through rich country, fertilized by canals, which distribute the waters of the Doria. Near Turin the road is heavy. The approach to Turin, by way of Rivoli, is handsome (1)

33 1/2 posts.

PASSAGE OF MONT GENEVRE.

The distance from Briançon to Mont Genève is three leagues; and the road recently made under the direction

(1) An extra half post is paid on entering and on quitting Turin.

the Cav. Giovanni Fabbroni over this mountain, verses a forest of pine, firs, and larches; not, however, means of long and beautiful winding galleries, like those of the Simplon and Cenis; but by short and merous turns, resembling a corkscrew, like those of Col-di-Tenda. Forests of larches crown the heights over the plain of Mont Genève, which exhibits an extraordinary sight in the Alps, namely, fields of rye and oats, seldom unproductive, though frequently injured by the severity of the climate; and here, during the month of May, when Cenis still wears his winter mantle, she puts on her gayest dress, and exerts her utmost fertility: Travellers, however, who pass the Mont Genève, should recollect that Bears are more common here than on Cenis. The plain is not so extensive as that of the named mountain, but contains a village, and a Convent for the reception of Travellers. From *Mont Genève* to *Cesanne* is two leagues—from *Cesanne* to *Sestriere* four leagues—the descent from *Sestriere* to *Fenestrelles*, four leagues—and at the latter village there is a tolerable Inn. The double Fort of *Fenestrelles* is of little notice, both with respect to its construction and situation. Hence to *Pignerol* is eight leagues—from *Pignerol* to *Nonè* four leagues and a half—and from *Nonè* to *Turin* the same distance. *Nonè* contains a tolerable Inn.

ROUTE FROM NICE, THROUGH GENOA, TO PISA.

Should the carriage-road ever be finished from Nice to Genoa, it will enable Travellers to go in carriages through France to Italy, without crossing the great Alps; and it will likewise be a less circuitous route than hitherto frequented. I have already mentioned, in the former part of this work, (page 105,) the present state of the new road between Genoa and Pisa; and I now add, that from Nice to Mentone, and again from Savona to Genoa, there is a passable road for carriages, but the intermediate spaces are only practicable for mules. Inns may be found at Mentone, San

Remo, Oneglia, Albenga, and Savona; and it is a very short day's journey for a mule from each of these towns to the other.

6 <i>Mentone</i>	2 3/4 <i>Bracco</i>
1 1/2 <i>Ventimiglia</i>	1 1/2 <i>Mattarana</i>
3 <i>San Remo</i>	2 1/2 <i>Borghetto</i>
5 <i>Oneglia</i>	3 <i>Spezia</i>
4 <i>Alassio</i>	2 1/4 <i>Sarzana</i>
4 1/2 <i>Finale</i>	1 1/2 <i>Lavenza</i>
3 1/2 <i>Savona</i>	1 <i>Massa</i>
4 1/2 <i>Voltri</i>	1 <i>Pietra-Santa</i>
3 1/2 <i>Genoa</i> —The Gates of this city are always shut one hour after sunset- (1).	1 <i>Via-Reggio</i>
3 <i>Recco</i>	1 <i>Torretta</i>
1 1/2 <i>Rapallo</i>	1 <i>Pisa</i> —Between <i>Torretta</i> and <i>Pisa</i> Travellers cross the <i>Serchio</i> in a ferry.
1 3/4 <i>Chiavari</i>	50 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM LEGHORN, THROUGH PISA TO FLORENCE.

2 <i>Pisa</i>	consequence to persons
1 <i>Le Fornacette</i>	who go post; as the
1 <i>Castel del Bosco</i>	journey does not occupy
1 <i>La Scala</i> —Inn, <i>La Posta</i> and very uncomfortable.	more than ten hours with
1 <i>Ambrogiana</i> —Inn, <i>La Po-</i> <i>sta</i> , and very uncomfor-	post-horses. Persons who
table.	travel <i>en voiturier</i> , and
1 <i>La Lastra</i>	sleep upon the road
1 <i>Firenze</i> —The whole road, from Leghorn to Flo-	generally stop at <i>Capre-</i> <i>ta</i> ; which is about mid-
rence, is excellent, and almost totally exempt from hills; the inns are bad; but this is of little	way between <i>Pisa</i> and <i>Florence</i> ; and where the Inn is better than that at <i>La Scala</i> , and <i>Ambr-</i> <i>giana</i> (2).
	8 posts.

(1) An extra half post is paid on entering and on quitting *Genoa*.

(2) Persons who wish to go either from Leghorn or *Pisa* to *Rome*, without passing through *Florence*, may save three posts; by taking the direct road through *Poggibonsi* and *Siena*. This journey *en voiturier* occupies about six days and a half; and *Voiturins* usually convey an English car

VI.) ITALY--PASSAGE OF MONT GENEVRE etc. 623

ROUTE FROM PISA, THROUGH LUCCA AND PISTOJA, TO FLORENCE.

2 Lucca—An extra half-post is paid on going from Pisa to Lucca; and an extra half-post on quitting Lucca.	2 <i>Borgo-a Buggiano</i> 1 1/2 <i>Pistoja</i> 1 1/2 <i>Prato</i> 1 1/2 <i>Firenze.</i> <hr/> 8 posts.
---	--

ROUTE FROM PISA TO MODENA.

<i>Pistoja</i>	1 <i>Monte-Cenere.</i>
<i>Castellaccio</i>	3/4 <i>Paullo</i>
<i>Marcello</i> —The Inn here is tolerably good. and pleasantly situated on a hill.	3/4 <i>Serra de' Mazzoni</i>
<i>Castellaccio</i>	1 <i>S. Venanzio</i>
<i>Castellaccio</i>	3/4 <i>Formigine</i>
<i>Castellaccio</i>	3/4 <i>Modena</i> —Travellers are frequently charged one post from S. Venanzio to Formigine, and the same from Formigine to Modena.
<i>Castellaccio</i>	<hr/> 15 3/4 posts.

The journey from Pistoja to Modena was performed at ease by an English Gentleman during the month of November, and without an Avant-Courier to order horses, within twenty-four hours; or, to speak more precisely, he was on the road travelling seventeen hours and a half, and stopped for changing horses, etc., one hour. The ascents are judiciously formed: the road is good, and well defended from danger; but the accommodations are bad.

The distance from Modena to Mantua is five posts and a half,

the stage-coach, containing four persons, from Leghorn to Rome, for about sixteen louis-d'ors.

The direct road from Leghorn, through Pisa, to Poggibonsi, is as follows:

- Post 5, to *La Scala.*
- 1, to *Cammiano.*
- 2, to *Poggibonsi.*

Voiturins will take an English post-chaise, carrying three or four persons from Lucca through Pistoja to Florence, in one day and a half, for nine scudi, *buonmano* not inclusive, and they will likewise convey luggage from Florence to Rome for two pezzi-duri the hundred weight.

ROUTE FROM FLORENCE, THROUGH SIENA, TO ROME.

Previous to undertaking this journey, it is advisable for British subjects, if they travel in their own carriage, to apply to the British Consul-General at Rome, for a *Lascia passare* for Ponte-Centino, and another for the Porta del Popolo at Rome.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>S. Casciano</i> —A post-royal.
A third horse. | <i>del Cavalletto</i> , in the last-named town, contains good beds: but the rooms are dirty. |
| 1 <i>Tavernelle</i> —A third horse. | |
| 1 <i>Poggibonsi</i> —Best inn, <i>Il Leone rosso</i> . The road from Florence hither is hilly, and, in general, paved. | 1 <i>Torrenieri</i> —A third horse to Poderina, and the same returning. |
| 1 <i>Castiglioncello</i> —A third horse. Road good. | 1 <i>Poderina</i> |
| 1 <i>Siena</i> —Best inn, <i>L'Aquila Nera</i> , already mentioned. Road hilly, but good (1). | 2 <i>Ricorsi</i> —A third horse to Radicofani. |
| 1 <i>Montarone</i> | 1 <i>Radicofani</i> —A large and good inn, already mentioned. Road from Buonconvento hither excellent but hilly. |
| 1 <i>Buonconvento</i> —Road from Siena hither excellent; though, near Buonconvento; there is a very steep hill. The <i>Albergo</i> | 1 <i>Ponte-Centino</i> —This is the first custom-house in the Ecclesiastical territories, and Travellers who are not provided with a <i>La</i> |

(1) Travellers would do wisely to take wine and water from Siena, for the rest of their journey, both being excellent here, and unwholesome in most of the succeeding towns. It is likewise advisable to take fruit from Siena. On entering this city, Travellers are obliged to leave the keys of their trunks at the Gate, and pay one lira; for which sum the keys are brought to the opposite gate, and delivered up when their owners quit Siena.

scia passare for Ponte-Centino meet with an unpleasant detention here and pay for having their baggage plumbd. The road from the Post-house on Radicofani to the torrent at the base of the mountain is excellent; but thence it traverses six or seven times the bed of the torrent: which bed consists of large loose stones occasioning continual jolts: and, beyond Toricelli, this torrent (as has been already mentioned,) is, after rain sometimes dangerous: but, in case of necessity, Travellers may sleep at Toricelli (1).

Acquapendente—The road beyond the torrent, to this town, is excellent; and the Inn here tolerably good.

San-Lorenzo nuovo—A good inn, already mentioned, Road excellent.

Bolsena—Road excellent. A third horse to Montefiascone.

Montefiascone—Road good, but hilly.

Viterbo—A good inn, already mentioned. A third

horse to the mountain.

1 *La Montagna*—Road good, but hilly.

1 *Ronciglione*—Two bad Inns. Road good.

1 *Monterosi*—Two inns; *La Posta* the best. Road good.

1 *Baccano*—Inn, *La Posta*, and tolerably good.

1 *Storta*

1 1/4 *Rome*—The road between 23 *Monterosi* and the *Ponte-Molle*; from the spot where the *Loreto* and *Siena* routes join, is occasionally rough; but, from the *Ponte-Molle* to *Rome*, excellent. Travellers who are provided with a *Lascia passare* for the *Porta del Popolo*, have no trouble with respect to Custom-house Officers, but persons, not so provided, are obliged to drive, in the first instance, to the Custom-house; and give from five to ten pauls, in order to save their luggage from a tedious examination. An extra quarter of a post is charged on entering *Rome*; and an extra half-post on quitting it.

ROUTE FROM FLORENCE, THROUGH PERUGIA,
TO ROME.

1/2 *Ponte a Sieve*—A post-royal. 1 1/2 *Incisa*
2 *Levane*

3) The price of oxen per pair, for aiding post-horses draw heavy carriages from Ponte-Centino up the mountain of Radicofani; is sixty baiocchi.

- 2 *Arezzo*—Inn, *La Posta*
 1 1/2 *Castiglion Fiorentino*
 3/4 *Camuscia*—Inn, *La Posta*.
 1 1/2 *Case del Piano*
 1 *Magione*—A third horse to Perugia, and *vice versd.*
 1 1/2 *Perugia*—Inn, *La Corona*, and good. The road from Florence to Perugia is excellent; unless it be during wet seasons, when the Lake of Thrasymentus sometimes overflows, and renders this route dangerous.
 1 *La Madonna degli Angeli*—A third horse to Perugia, but not *vice versd.*
 1 *Foligno*—Inn, *La Posta*, and tolerably good.
 1 *Le Vene*
 1 *Spoletto*—Inn, *La Posta*, and good. A third horse to Strettura, and *vice versd.* The mountain of La Somma, over which the road passes, is the highest point in this part of the Apennine. La Somma is supposed to derive its name from a temple dedicated to Jupiter-Summanus, which stood on its summit.
 1 *Strettura*
 1 *Terni*—Inn, *La Posta*, and very good.
 1 *Narni*—A third horse from Narni to Otricoli, and *vice versd.*
 1 *Otricoli*—This town stands about two miles distant from what is supposed to have been the ancient *Otriculum*, which was seated on the Tiber.
 3/4 *Borghetto*—Between this village and Otricoli the road crosses the Tiber on a fine Bridge, erected during the reign of Augustus, and repaired by Sixtus V. A third horse from Borghetto to Otricoli, but not *vice versd.*
 3/4 *Civita-Castellana*—*La Croce bianca* is a tolerable inn, though small.
 1 *Nepi*—Inn not comfortable as a sleep-place.
 3/4 *Monterosi*
 1 *Baccano*
 1 *Storta*
 1 1/4 *Roma*—The road from Perugia to Rome is excellent.
 27 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM GENOA, THROUGH BOLOGNA, RIMINI,
 SINIGAGLIA, ANCONA, LORETO, AND TERNI,
 TO ROME.

- 3 *Campo-marone*
 4 *Voltaggio*
 4 *Novi*
 3 1/2 *Tortona*—*La Croce bianca* is a good inn.
 2 1/2 *Voghera*
 1 1/4 *Casteggio*
 1 5/4 *Broni*—Best Inn, *La Posta*.
 2 *Castel S. Giovanni*—Between this spot and Piacenza the road traverses the

bed of the Trebia.

iaccenza

Fiorenzuola—The *Albergo della Posta* is a good Inn.

Donnino

Castel-Guelfo

Arma

Ilario

Leggio

Subiera

Lodena

12 Samoggia

12 Bologna—Between Samoggia and this city there is a bridge thrown across the Reno. Bologna is famous for quinces.

14 S. Niccolo—The road crosses the Savena on a bridge.

14 Imola—This town, the *Forum Cornelii* of the Romans, is seated on the ancient *Via Emilia*, which leads from Bologna to Rimini.

Faenza—Between Imola and this town the road crosses the Santerno on a Bridge. Faenza, anciently *Faventia*, was heretofore celebrated for earthen-ware, to which it gave the name of *Faience*. Part of the road between S. Niccolo and Faenza is, during wet weather, dangerous.

Forlì—Anciently *Forum Livii*. The cupola of the Cathedral, painted by Cignani, and the Chapel of the Madonna del Furco, together with several pictures in other Churches, merit notice. The

Square is one of the finest in Italy; and the Post-house is a tolerable inn.

1 1/2 Cesena—The road, previous to entering this town, crosses the Savio on a magnificent modern bridge. Cesena contains a curious Library belonging to the Minor Conventuals, and a colossal statue of Pius VI. Between two and three miles from this town, the road crosses the Pisatello, which flows into the Fiumicino, supposed to have been anciently called the *Rubicon*. Some authors, however, assert that the Pisatello itself was the stream which divided Cisalpine Gaul from Italy.

1 Savignano—Anciently *Compitum*.

1 Rimini—The road between this town and Fano is the ancient *Via Flaminia*. Rimini, the *Ariminum* of the Ancients, and once a considerable city, still exhibits remains of former magnificence. The Bridge over the Marecchia, originally the *Arminum*, appears to have been either built or repaired by Augustus and Tiberius: it is situated at the junction of the *Via Emilia* with the *Via Flaminia*; and particularly merits observation. On quitting Rimini, the Pesaro road passes under

a *Triumphal Arch*, erected in honour of Augustus.

Ravenna, the seat of Empire under Theodoric, is only four posts distant from Rimini, and merits notice, on account of its antiquities; and likewise because it contains the tomb of Dante. Best inn *La Fontana*.

I 1/2 *Cattolica*—Previous to arriving at this town, the road crosses the Conca on a bridge; but, when the Conca rises high in consequence of rain, this road is dangerous. Between Cattolica and Rimini are ruins of the ancient city of Conca, inundated by the sea; and at a distance, on the left, is the little Republic of San-Marino.

I *Pesaro*—The great square which is handsome, contains a statue of Urban VIII. Several antiquities and some fine paintings may be found in this town. The figs of Pesaro are deemed the best in Italy; and the Theatre is remarkably elegant (1).

I *Fano*—The modern name of this town seems to be derived from a *Fano*, or Temple of Fortune,

which once stood here. The ancient name, according to Vitruvius, was *Colonia Fanestrus*. The objects best worth notice at Fano are the remains of the triumphal Arch of Constantine—the Library—the Theatre—and the Cathedral, which contains paintings by Domenichino. The inn here is tolerably good.

I *Marotta*—Between Fano and Marotta the road crosses the Metro, anciently *Metaurus*, celebrated for the defeat and death of Asdrubal, during the second Punic war,

I *Sinigaglia*—So called from its Founders, the *Galli Senones*. This town is enlivened by a celebrated Fair, during the last week of July.

I *Case-Bruciate*

I 1/4 *Ancona*—So called from being built in an angle resembling an elbow. This is a commercial town, with a fine Harbour, and a magnificent Quay, *The Triumphal Arch* erected by the Roman senate, in honour of the Emperor Trajan for having improved the Harbour of Ancona at the

(1) The Villa, once inhabited by the late Queen of England, is about a mile from Pesaro; and in her pleasure grounds are two Monuments, the one erected to the memory of her Father, and the other to the memory of her Daughter, the amiable and ever to be lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales.

own expense, peculiarly merits notice; as it is finely proportioned, well preserved, and composed of large blocks of marble than we find in any other ancient Roman edifice. Clement XII. made Ancona a Free-Port.

Oblong shell-fish called *Ballari*, or *Datteri del mare*, are found alive in large stones on this coast: they were deemed a great delicacy by the ancient Romans; and are, according to Pliny, so luminous that they shine in the mouth of the person who eats them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Osimo*

Loreto—The road between Ancona and Loreto traverses a beautiful plain intersected by the rivers Musone and Aspidio. Few of the original treasures of the celebrated *Santissima Casa* of Loreto now remain; but the liberal donations of the Bonaparte Family, and other wealthy Roman Catholics, have, in some degree, compensated for the loss sustained, during the Pontificate of Pius VI., by the Church of the Madonna at Loreto. *This Church* is magnificent; and in its centre, immediately under the cupola, stands the *Santissima Casa*, cased with Carrara marble finely sculptured;

and containing a picture of the Nativity, by Annibale Caracci, and a Holy Family; by Raphael; together with numerous treasures of various descriptions. *The Piazza*, fronting the Church of the Madonna merits notice; as does *the subterranean Dispensary*, which is furnished with three hundred Galipots, painted after the designs of Raphael, or Giulio Romano.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *Recanati*

$\frac{3}{4}$ *Sambucheto*

1 *Macerata*—*The Post-house* here is a good inn. The country between Loreto and Macerata is beautiful and richly cultivated; and near the latter town are ruins of the city of *Heloia-Ricina*, built by Septimius Severus. Macerata is famous for artichokes.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tolentino*—*The Square* in this town exhibits a well-preserved piece of ancient Sculpture. After quitting Tolentino, the road traverses a part of the Apennine.

1 *Valcimara*—The number of torrents which issue from the eastern side of the Apennine is so considerable that Travellers should not venture to go by way of Ancona and Loreto to Rome, after recent inundations, caused either by hard rain, or the melting of snow.

- 1 *Ponté-la-Trave*
- 1 *Seravalle*
- 1 *Case Nuove*
- 1 *Foligno*

12 1/2 Rome—See the Route from Florence through Perugia to Rome.

74 1/2 posts.

ROUTE FROM MILAN THROUGH BERGAMO, BRESCIA,
VERONA, VICENZA, AND PADUA, TO VENICE,
BOLOGNA, AND FLORENCE.

- 1 1/2 *Colombarolo* — The country from Milan hither is beautiful.

- 1 *Vaprio*

- 3/4 *Osio*

- 1 Bergamo—Near Canonica Travellers cross the Adda anciently the *Adua*, in a ferry. The Bergamasco is highly cultivated, fertile, and populous: the town of Bergamo large, well fortified, and adorned with a handsome *Cathedral*, which contains paintings of the modern Venetian school: but the best pictures are in the *Church of S. Maria Maggiore*. Principal inn, *L'Albergo Reale*, Bergamo is called the birth-place of Harlequin. This town is enlivened by a celebrated Fair, during the latter part of August, and the commencement of September; and its resident inhabitants amount to above thirty thousand persons.

- 1 *Cavernago*

- 1 *Palazzolo*

- 1 1/2 *Ospedaletto*

- 1 Brescia—The road from Bergamo hither traverses a rich plain at the foot

of the Alps. Brescia is a considerable town, seated at the base of a mountain, between the rivers Mella and Naviglio, and supposed to contain forty-five thousand inhabitants: its fortifications are strong, and defended by a citadel. *The Palazzo di Giustizia* is a remarkable edifice, built partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Grecian style, and contains fine frescoes together with other good paintings. *The Cathedral* is a handsome modern structure. *The Church of S. Nazaro al Carmine*, and *S. Afra* contain fine pictures of the Venetian school, as do several of the Palaces. *The Mazzucchelli collection of medals*, and the *public Library*, merit notice. *The Theatre* is handsome; and *Le due Tori* is deemed the best in

- 1 1/2 *Ponte S. Marco*

- 1 *Desenzano*—After passing Ponte S. Marco, the road lies on the luxuriant margin of the Lago di Garda; whose waters resemble a little sea, at

contain a fish called *Car-
pione*, which was deem-
ed particularly delicious
by ancient Epicures. The
Lago di Garda, formerly
called *Lacus Benacus*,
is about thirty-five miles
in length; and, where
widest, fourteen in
breadth: the Alps in great
measure surround it,
and the picture it exhib-
its is beautiful.

Castel-Nuovo

Verona — On quitting
the margin of the Lago
di Garda, the road enters
the Veronese, which is
one of the most fertile
parts of Italy; abounding
in corn, wine, oil, fruits,
mulberry-trees, rice etc.
Verona, pleasantly situat-
ed on the Adige (ancient-
ly *Atagis*), and one of
the oldest cities of Italy,
is supposed to contain
10,000 inhabitants, in-
cluding its suburbs. The
fortifications were con-
structed by San-Micheli.
There is a *Triumphal
Arch*, called *Porta dei
Vesperi*; and erected in
the reign of Gallienus;
and an *Amphitheatre*,
supposed to have been
built during the reign
of Trajan, and almost
perfect. It contains

23,484 spectators com-
modiously seated; and
is composed of large
blocks of marble without
cement. Near this magni-
ficent monument of anti-
quity is the modern *Thea-
tre*, a fine structure, the
entrance to which is by a
beautiful portico, built
by Palladio. The tombs
of the *Scaligeri Family*
merit notice, as does the
Palazzo del Consiglio,
a noble edifice, built by
San-Sovino. The *Chiesa
di S. Giorgio* contains
a picture of the martyr-
dom of that Saint, by
Paolo Veronese; and the
*Church of S. Bernardi-
no* contains the celebrat-
ed Cappella-Varesca, by
San-Micheli. Verona gave
birth to the Poets Catul-
lus and Aemilius Maerus;
the Historian Cornelius
Nepos: Pliny the Elder;
Vitruvius, the celebrated
Architect of the Augus-
tan age; Paolo Verone-
se; and many other per-
sons of distinguished
abilities.

The petrified fishes found
in Monte Bolca, near
Verona, are curious. Prin-
cipal inns, *Le due Tor-
ri*, and *la Torre di Lon-
dra* (1).

About half a mile distant from the walls of Verona,
Garden, once the Cemetery of a Franciscan Convent,
an arcophagus, called the *Tomb of Juliet*; and made of
a marble; with a place for her head, a socket for a
column, and two holes for the admission of air. Juliet is
said to have died in the year 1303, when Bartolommeo
Tom. 2.

- 1 *Caldiero*
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Monte-Bello*
 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Vicenza*—From Verona
 hither; the road is bordered
 by mulberry-trees inter-
 laced with vines; and
 exhibits a view of the
 Alps which divide Italy
 from Germany. Vicenza,
 anciently called *Vicetta*,
 is delightfully situated
 on the Bacchiglione, con-
 tains, including its su-
 burbs, above 30,000 in-
 habitants; and is the

birth-place of the cel-
 brated Architect Palladi
 who has adorned it wi
 his finest works; namel
the Olympic Theatre
the Basilica; and sever
Palaces in the tow
 (where the House
 once inhabited may st
 be seen :) *the triumph*
Arch leading to t
 Campo Marzo; and t
Church of the Madon
del Monte, not far d
 tant. *The Rotonda*

della Scala, (or degli Scaligeri,) was Lord of Verona; a
 Shakspeare probably intended to represent one of the S
 ligeri, by his Escalus. The names of the rival famili
 whom our great Poet has immortalized, were Capello, a
 Montechio: the tomb of the former stood in the Cemet
 of the Franciscan Church, and they had a palace in
 town of Verona: they were highly favoured by the Scalig
 a circumstance which probably offended the Montechi
 more ancient and affluent family than the other, and p
 sessors of the Castle of Montechio (situated about fift
 miles from Verona,) and likewise proprietors of a pal
 in the Veronetta. After the marriage and fray; Juliet ca
 to the Franciscan Convent, under pretence of confessio
 and her confessor, Father Lorenzo (called, in the *Comp*
dio from which this account is extracted, Leonardo of I
 gio) gave her a powerful soporific; at the same time se
 ing to inform her relations that she had been sudde
 attacked by illness; and, as the soporific took effect be
 their arrival, they thought her dead; consequently, she
 not removed from the Convent; but immediately put
 her coffin; and, according to a custom which still prev
 a lighted candle was placed in the coffin, near her he
 and, after the funeral ceremony, the lid, according to u
 practice, was put on, in private. Father Lorenzo, w
 resolved to administer the soporific, sent a letter to Man
 informing Romeo of this resolution; but, before the le
 arrived, he heard the report of Juliet's death, left Man
 scaled the wall of the Cemetery belonging to the Fra
 scan Convent, and swallowed the poison. Next day Ba
 lomineo degli Scaligeri, and the two rival families, assi
 at the obsequies of the unfortunate Romeo and Juliet-

VI.) ITALY—NOVARA—VERCELLI etc. 635

the *Casa - Capra* was likewise built by Palladio. Best inn. *I due Rode*, and very comfortable. The wine of Vicenza has the reputation of being particularly wholesome; and the climate, during summer, is one of the best in northern Italy.

2 *Slesega*—The country from Verona hither is beautiful.

dua—*The Stella d'oro* has been already mentioned as a good inn: the *Aquila d'oro* likewise is a good one.

2 *Dolo*

2 *Fusina*—Road, from Milan hither, excellent. Venice — by water, five miles

avellers who go by land to Fusina, usually return by water to Padua: whence the distance is—

to *Monselice*

to *Rovigo*

to *Polesella*

1 1/2 *Ferrara*—A Procaccio goes twice a week from Ferrara to Bologna, by water.

1 1/2 *Malabergo*

1 *Capodargine*

1 *Bologna*

1 1/2 *Pianoro* — Hence to Lojano a third horse or oxen, to every calesse; and for all the sharp ascents of this passage of the Apennine, carriages which usually travel with three horses must have four, and carriages which usually travel with four horses must have six, beside oxen.

1 1/2 *Lojano*

1 *Filigare*

1 *Covigliajo*

1 *Monte-Carelli*—On going from Monte-Carelli to Covigliajo a third horse, or oxen.

1 *Cafaggiuolo*

1 *Fonte Buona*

1 *Firenze.*

42 3/4 posts.

ROUTE FROM MILAN TO BOLOGNA THROUGH PIACENZA, PARMA, REGGIO, AND MODENA.

to *Melegnano*

to *Lodi*. Inns, *L'Albergo del Sole*; *I tre Re*; etc.

to *Casal-Pusterlengo*

to *Piacenza*

to *Bologna*—See “ Route

from Genoa, through Bologna, Rimini, Sini-gaglia, Ancona, Loreto, and Terni, to Rome. “

18 1/4 posts.

ROUTE FROM MILAN TO TURIN.

to *Sedriano*
to *Alfiora*

3 *Novara*—This is an episcopal city of high an-

tiquity, and its *Cathedral* merits notice. Here are three inns, *Les trois Rois*, *Le Poisson d'or*, and *Le Faucon*,

1 1/2 *Orfengo*

1 1/2 *Vercelli*—Between *Novara* and *Vercelli* the country is marshy, and the air unwholesome. Rice grows luxuriantly here, and seem to be almost the only grain which is cultivated in this neighbourhood. *Vercelli*, seated at the confluence of the *Cerva* and the *Sesia*, is a considerable town; and the *Por-*

tico of its *Cathedral* merits notice. The principal inns are, *Le Leod'or*, and *Les trois Ro-*

1 3/4 *S. Germano*

1 1/2 *Cigliano*

1 1/4 *Rondissone*

1 *Chivasso*

1 1/2 *Settimo*

1 1/2 *Turin*—Between *Settimo* and *Turin* the road is excellent, and the country fertile, well cultivated, and watered by the rivers *Doria*, *Stura*, *Molone*, *Orco*, and *Dora Baltea*, all of which descend from the Alps.

18 posts.

ROUTE FROM AOSTE TO TURIN (1).

1 1/4 *Châtillon*

3 3/4 *Donas*

3 *Ivrée*

2 1/2 *Caluse*

1 3/4 *Chivasso*

3 *Turin*

17 1/4 posts.

ROUTE FROM TURIN, OVER, THE MARITIME ALPS, TO NICE.

2 1/4 *Carignano*

2 1/4 *Racconigi*

1 1/2 *Savigliano*

2 1/2 *Centale*

1 1/2 *Coni*—Best inn, *La Posta* (3).

1 *Borgo S. Dalmazio*

1 1/4 *Limone* (4)

4 *Tenda*

2 1/2 *Breglio*

2 1/2 *Sospello*

2 3/4 *Scarena*

2 1/2 *Nice* (2)—Persons going this road should provide wine for their journey at *Turin*.

27 1/4 posts.

(1) There are no relays of post horses at the three first stations.

(2) There are no relays of post horses between *Coni* and *Nice*; therefore, on this road it is necessary to travel by *voiturier*.

(3) Between *Limone* and *Scarena* It is frequently difficult to travel in a carriage.

(4) *The Hotel des Etrangers*, (though not mentioned in the former part of this work), is one of the best inns at *Nice*.

ROUTE FROM TURIN, OVER THE BOCCHETTA TO GENOA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Truffarello	ghilterra (1).
$\frac{1}{2}$ Poirino	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Novi (2)
$\frac{1}{2}$ Dusino	4 Voltaggio—A third horse
$\frac{1}{2}$ La Gambetta	for the passage of the
$\frac{1}{2}$ Asti—Inns, <i>La Rosa</i>	Bocchetta (3).
<i>rossa</i> ; and <i>Il Leone d'</i>	4 Campo-Marone—Inn, <i>La</i>
<i>oro</i> .	<i>Posta</i> .
$\frac{1}{2}$ Annone	3 Genoa—The journey from
$\frac{1}{2}$ Feliciano	Alessandria over the
$\frac{1}{4}$ Alessandria—This town	Bocchetta to Genoa, with
contains, beside <i>The Albergo vecchio d' Italia</i> ;	post horses, seldom oc-
already mentioned, two	cupies more than ten
inns, namely, <i>I tre Re</i>	hours.
and <i>La Locanda d' In-</i>	27 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts.

ROUTE FROM ROME TO NAPLES.

Previous to undertaking this journey it is requisite British Subjects to obtain passports from the British Consul-General, countersigned at the Police-Office, and likewise by the Neapolitan Minister at Rome. Passports originally granted by a French Ambassador must be signed by the French Minister resident in Rome, before they are presented to the Neapolitan Minister for his signature.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Torre di mezza-via—	from Albano to Genzano
Hence, to Rome, the	(but not <i>vice versâ</i> ;) and
charge is only one post	for a carriage drawn
and a quarter.	with either four, or six
Albano	horses, two in addition.
Genzano—A third horse	

- 1) An extra quarter of a post is paid on quitting Alessandria.
- 2) A third and fourth horse all the year from Novi to taggio, and *vice versâ*; together with an extra charge of twenty-five centimes per horse, on account of the badness of the road.
- 3) A third and fourth horse all the year from Voltaggio to Campo-Marone, and *vice versâ*; together with an extra charge of twenty-five centimes per horse, for the passage of the Bocchetta.

I *Velletri*I *Cisterna*I $\frac{1}{2}$ *Torre de'tre Ponti*I *Bocca di Fiume*I *Mesa*I *Ponte Maggiore*I *Terracina.*

Pontine Marshes.

A third horse from Velletri to Genzano, (but not *vice versâ*,) and for a carriage drawn by either four or six horses, two in addition. The journey from Velletri to Terracina, usually occupies from four to five hours, with post-horses.

I $\frac{1}{2}$ *Fondi*—A third horse in addition to every pair, from Fondi to Itri.

I *Itri*

I *Mola*—From Mola to Itri a third horse, so far as the Cenotaph of Cicero. The price of this horse is ten grains.

I *Garigliano*—The toll paid for every four-wheeled close carriage on springs, which crosses the Garigliano, is six carlini; and for every open carriage four carlini. From Garigliano to S. Agata a third horse is added to

every pair.

I *S. Agata*

I *Sparanisi*—A third horse in addition to every pair from Sparanisi to S. Agata.

I *Capua*—At the barrier here four ducats are paid for every coach, or post chaise; and two piastres for every open carriage on spring.

I *Aversa*

I *Naples*—An extra half-post is paid on entering and on quitting this city (1)

20 $\frac{3}{4}$ post; real distance 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts.

Persons in robust health, who travel post from Rome to Naples, may, by setting out very early the first morning, reach Terracina before the close of day; and again, by setting out very early the second morning they may reach Naples that night. If however, ill health, short days, or any other cause, compel Travellers to sleep two nights on the road, the best plan is to go to Velletri the first day, to set out soon after sunrise on the second day, drive to Mola di Gaeta, sleep there and on the third day; by setting out early, it is practicable to reach Naples at the common hour for dinner.

(1) Travellers, on entering Naples, are obliged to deposit their passports at the Police-Office; neither, can they till their departure, legally reclaim them.

pursuing this plan Travellers pass the Pontine marshes at the wholesomest time, namely, between nine in the morning and three in the after-noon.

A light Carretella, containing two persons only, with but little luggage, usually goes from Rome to Terracina in ten hours and a half; and returns in nine hours—goes from Terracina to Naples in fourteen hours, and returns in eleven hours.

ROUTE FROM NAPLES TO PÆSTUM.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Torre dell' Annunziata	horse to every pair.
—A post royal; on account of which an extra half-post is charged.	1 <i>Vicenza</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ Nocera	1 <i>Eboli</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ Salerno—From Nocera to Salerno an additional	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Paestum</i> , by way of <i>Persano</i> .
	<hr/>
	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts, including the post royal.

ENVIRONS OF NAPLES.

ts.	or <i>Licola</i> .
from Naples to <i>Caivano</i> .	1 from Naples to <i>Astroni</i> .
from <i>Caivano</i> to <i>Caserta</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}$ from Naples to <i>Capodi Monte</i> .
2 from <i>Caserta</i> to <i>S. Leucio</i> .	1 from Naples to <i>Portici</i> , <i>La Favorita</i> , or <i>Torre del Greco</i>
from Naples to <i>Pozzuoli</i> .	
from <i>Pozzuoli</i> to <i>Fusaro</i> ,	

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, FROM PISA TO MASSA AND CARRARA, WITH AN ENGLISH POST-CHAISE, DRAWN BY FOUR HORSES.

	Miles.	Hours.
<i>a-Reggio</i> .	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>etra-Santa</i> .	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>ssa</i> .	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>rrara</i> .	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, FROM ROME TO FLORENCE, THROUGH PERUGIA, WITH AN ENGLISH COACH, DRAWN BY FOUR MULES.

	Hours.
<i>onte rosi</i> .	7
<i>ita-Castellana</i> .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Terni</i>	.	.	.	.	.	7 1/2
<i>Spoletto</i>	.	.	.	.	.	5 1/2 Between
Strettura and this town, to ascend the mountain of La Somma, we had two oxen in addition to our mules.						

Hours.

<i>Foligno</i>	.	.	.	.	.	4 1/2
<i>Perugia</i>	.	.	.	.	.	5 1/2. To ascend
the mountain on which Perugia stands we had two oxen in addition to our mules.						

Hours.

<i>Torricella</i>	.	.	.	.	.	4 1/2
<i>Camuscia</i>	.	.	.	.	.	6
<i>Arezzo</i>	.	.	.	.	.	5 1/2
<i>San-Giovanni</i>	.	.	.	.	.	6 1/2
<i>Firenze</i>	.	.	.	.	.	7

It is deemed unwholesome to travel from Florence through Perugia to Rome from the time when the great heats commence till after the autumnal rains have fallen and it is almost equally unwholesome to travel from Rome through Siena to Florence, during the great heats (1).

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, FROM FLORENCE THROUGH
SIENA TO ROME, WITH AN ENGLISH POST-CHAISE
DRAWN BY THREE HORSES.

Hours.

<i>Poggibonsi</i>	.	.	.	.	.	7—First day.
<i>Siena</i>	.	.	.	.	.	4
<i>Buonconvento</i>	.	.	.	.	.	4
<i>S. Quirico</i>	.	.	.	.	.	3—Second day.
<i>La Scala</i>	.	.	.	.	.	3 1/4
<i>Radicoiani</i>	.	.	.	.	.	3 1/4
<i>Torricelli</i>	.	.	.	.	.	2 1/2—Third day.
<i>S. Lorenzo Nuovo</i>	.	.	.	.	.	3 1/2
<i>Bolsena</i>	.	.	.	.	.	2 — From S. Lorenzo

(1) Persons who wish to see the Cascade of Terni, and avoid sleeping at Torricella, where the inn is comfortable, should stop the first night at *Civita Castellana*—the second at *Terni*—the third at *Spoletto*—the fourth at *Perugia*—the fifth at *Camuscia*, and the sixth at *S. Giovanni*; or the *Locanda del Pian della Fonte*.

Nuovo hither the road lies on the margin of the Lake of Bolsena; the air of which has been already mentioned as unwholesome.

Hours.

ntefiascone	3 1/2—Fourth day.
erbo.	2 1/2
nterosi.	—Fifth day.
ma.	7

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, FROM ROME TO NAPLES,
WITH AN ENGLISH POST-CHAISE, DRAWN
BY THREE HORSES.

Hours

letri.	6—First day
racina.	9 1/2—Second day.
ndi	2
Agata.	6—Third day.
pua.	3 1/2
ples.	3 1/2

On returning from Naples to Rome, British Travellers must have passports from their own Ambassador at the first-named city, countersigned at the Police-office, and also by the Roman Consul: and it is likewise advisable for persons who travel in their own carriage to endeavour to obtain from the British Consul-general at Rome, a *lascia passare* for Terracina, and other for the Porta di S. Giovanni at Rome. Persons who travel from Naples to Rome without having a *Lascia passare* for Terracina, are compelled, unless they post, or hire horses of the Naples post-master for the whole journey, either to allow their trunks to be examined at Terracina, or to deposit four piastres for having them plumbed.

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, FROM CALAIS TO ROME, DURING
THE WINTER OF 1820, WITH AN ENGLISH POST-
CHAISE, DRAWN BY FOUR STRONG HORSES.

The Voiturin was Emery; who charged, for the fares and two meals a day, with three good bed-rooms

every night, for one master and two servants; an hundred and ten Louis-d'ors; he defraying all expense except the customary fees to Servants at Inns. Had this journey been undertaken at a more favourable season, Emery would not have demanded so high a price.

Days.	Posts.		Inns.
1st	4 1/2	Boulogne.....	Parker's Hotel d'Angleterre
2d		Montreuil.....	Le Renard d'or
	7	Bernay.....	La Poste.
3d		Airaines.....	La Poste.
	9	Granvilliers....	Hotel d'Angleterre.+
4th		Beauvais.....	L'Ecu de France.
	8	Beaumont.....	Le grand Cerf.
5th	4	Paris.....	Hotel de Montauban.
6th		Montgeron.....	La Ville de Lyon.
	5 1/2	Melun.....	La Gallère.+
7th		Montereau.....	Le Lyon d'or.
	8	Sens.....	La Bouteille,
8th		Joigny.....	Les cinq Mineurs.
	7 1/4	Auxerre.....	Hotel de Beaune
9th		Lucy-le-Bois...	Hotel des Diligences.+
	8 1/4	Rouvray.....	La Poste.
10th		Saulieu.....	Hotel de S. Nicolas.
About	6	Ernay.....	Hotel de la Croix blanche.-
11th		La Roche Pot.	Les bons Enfants.+
About	7	Chalons-sur-Saone	Les trois Faisans.
12th		Tournus.....	Hotel du Sauvage.
	7 1/2	Macon.....	Hotel de l'Europe.
13th		Huit Franche..	Le Faucon.+
	8 1/2	Lyon (1)	Hotel de l'Europe.
14th	3/4	La Verpellier..	A country Inn, not bad.
15th	3/4	Le Tour du Pin(2)	Le Soeil.
	7 3/4	Les Echelles ..	La Poste
16th		Chambery.....	La Poste.
	5	Montmellian....	Inn on the hill.+
17th		Aiguebelle	Hotel de l'Union
	7 3/4	S. Jean de Maurienne (3)....	La Poste
18th		S. Michel.....	Hotel de Londres.

(1) Beyond Lyon the inns do not furnish tea,

(2) French and Savoyard Frontier Custom-houses between Le Tour du Pin and Les Eschelles.

(3) A tolerably inn, called *l'Hotel du petit S. Julien* between S. Jean de Maurienne and S. Michel.

	4 1/2	<i>Modone</i>	<i>Hotel du Lion d'or.</i>
19th	4	<i>Lans-le-bourg</i>	<i>Hotel Royal.</i>

Owing to an uncommonly rapid and heavy fall of snow upon Mont-Cenis, it was found needful here, to place the bodies of carriages in *Traineaux*, so far as Molaret; though the wheels were drawn over the mountain without being taken off their axles. Voiturins pay from twenty to thirty francs for conveying the body of a carriage, in this manner, from Lans-le-bourg to Molaret, or Susa; and Travellers, to avoid stopping at the former place, while their carriages are remounted, usually proceed to the latter. Carriages, generally speaking, are five hours in ascending in a *Traineau* from Lans-le-bourg to La Grande Croix; and five hours in descending from La Grande Croix to Susa.

Days.	Post.	Inns.
20th		<i>Lagrande Croix</i> Delicious Trout may be procured here.†
	8	<i>Susa</i> <i>La Posta.</i>
21st		<i>S. Ambrogio</i> <i>Albergo della Vigna.</i>
	7 1/4	<i>Turin</i> <i>Locanda d'Inghilterra.</i>
22d		<i>Villa nuova</i> <i>Albergo di S. Marco.</i>
	7 1/2	<i>Asti</i> <i>Il Leone d'oro.</i>
23d		<i>Alessandria</i> <i>Albergo Reale vecchio d'Italia</i>
	8 1/2	<i>Tortona</i> 1) <i>La Croce bianca.</i>
24th		<i>Broni</i> <i>La Posta</i>
	7 1/2	<i>Castel S. Giovanni</i> (2)... <i>Albergo di S. Marco.</i>
25th		<i>Fiorenzuola</i> <i>La Posta.</i>
	5	<i>Borgo S. Donni-</i> <i>La Croce bianca.</i>
		<i>no</i>

Days.	Posts.	Inns.
26th		<i>S. Ilario</i> <i>La Posta.</i> †
	5	<i>Rubiera</i> <i>Only one Inn.</i> †

(1) Just beyond Voghera a Bridge, which unless drivers careful, is dangerous.

(2) A frontier Custom-house, belonging to Maria-Louisa, between Castel S. Giovanni and Fiorenzuola Travellers find that celebrated torrent, the Trebia; which is sometimes dangerous after heavy rains.

27th		<i>Castel Franco</i> (1)	<i>Albergo di S. Marco.</i>
	4	<i>Bologna</i>	<i>Albergo Imperiale.</i>
28th		<i>Lojano</i>	<i>La Posta.</i> +
	5	<i>Cavigliajo</i>	<i>La Posta.</i>
29th		<i>Le Maschere</i> ...	<i>A single House.</i>
	4	<i>Florence</i>	<i>Il Pelicano.</i>

The road over the Apennine, between Bologna and Florence is so well constructed as to be almost constantly passable even during heavy falls of snow; but on descending from Lojano to Florence, during frosty weather, it is sometimes needful to chain two wheels at the same moment, and always necessary to double chain one wheel.

Days.	Posts.	Inns.
30th	<i>Tavernelle</i>	Merely a resting place for horses.
	3	<i>Poggibonsi</i> <i>Il Leone rosso.</i>
31st	<i>Siena</i>	<i>L'Aquila nera.</i>
	4	<i>Buonconvento</i> (2) <i>Albergo del Cavalletto.</i> †
32d	<i>Locanda della Scala</i>	<i>A single House.</i> †
	5 1/4	<i>Torricelli</i> <i>Only one Inn.</i> †

Torricelli is situated about six miles beyond the mountain of Radicofani; and Travellers who arrive late in the day, during winter, on the summit of this mountain, should not attempt descending till the next morning; as the descent, from being rapid, and near the brink of precipices, is dangerous without good driving light; though the road, over Radicofani, is at all seasons smooth and hard; but from the base of the mountain to Torricelli, and a short distance further, the road from being intersected by a torrent, is very rough, during winter.

Days.	Posts.	Inns.
33d	<i>Bolsena</i>	<i>La Posta.</i>

(1) A frontier Custom-house, belonging to the Pope.

(2) Oxen are requisite, during winter, to draw carriages up the hill near Buonconvento.

	4 1/2	Montefiascone...	La Posta+
34th		Ronciglione.....	Albergo dell'Angelo.+
	4	Monterosi.....	La Posta.
35th		Storta.....	
	3 1/4	Roma.....	

Inns good, those marked with a Cross excepted. Road, in consequence of heavy rain, very indifferent between Lucy-le-Bois and Ernay, between La Roche Pot and Chalons, between Huit Franche and Lyon, and between Tortona and Broni; but, in every other part, perfectly good. After heavy winter rain, however, it is advisable to go from Turin to Milan, and thence to Bologna, instead of taking the shorter road through Alessandria.

ROUTE FROM FLORENCE, THROUGH BOLOGNA,
VENICE, VIENNA, PRAGUE, AND DRESDEN,
TO HAMBURG (1).

1	<i>Fusina</i> —See “Route from Milan through Bergamo, etc., to Venice, Bologna, and Florence.”	1	Pordenon (1).
	Venice, by water, 5 miles and thence by water to Mestre, 5 miles.	1	3/4 Codroipo
1/2	Treviso—Principal inn <i>La Posta</i> .	1	3/4 Udine
	<i>Spresiano</i> .	1	1/2 Nogaredo
	<i>Conegliano</i> .	2	Goertz
1/2	<i>Sacile</i> .	1	Cernicza
		1	Wippach
		1	Prewald
		1	Adelsberg—See under GERMANY, the route from Vienna to Trieste.
		1	Lasse

(1) See, under GERMANY, the price of post horses in that country.

(1) Travellers who take the Klagenfurt-road go from Pordenon to *S. Paternion*; crossing, previous to their arrival at the latter place, the *Tagliamento*, and then proceed to.

	Posts.		
Ulmach.	1 1/2	Unsmarck.	1 1/2
Iden.	1	Judenbergh.	1 1/2
Klagenfurt	1	Knittelfeld.	1
Veit.	1	Graubath	1
Esach	1	Leoben	1
Unsmarck.	1	Bruck	1

1 <i>Ober Laybach</i>	1 <i>Iglau</i>
1 <i>Laybach See</i> , under GER-	1 <i>Stecken</i>
MANY, the route from Vien-	1 <i>Teutschbrodt</i>
na to Trieste.	1 <i>Steinsdorf</i>
1 1/2 <i>Potpetsch</i>	1 <i>Benekau</i>
1 <i>S. Oswald</i>	1 <i>Czaslau</i>
1 <i>Franz</i>	1 <i>Kolin</i>
1 1/2 <i>Cilli</i>	1 <i>Planian</i>
1 1/2 <i>Gannowitz</i>	1 <i>Bohm-brod</i>
1 <i>Freistritz</i>	1 <i>Buchowitz</i>
1 <i>Mahrburg</i> —See, under	1 <i>Prague</i>
GERMANY, the route from	1 <i>Sarzedokluk</i>
Vienna to Trieste.	1 <i>Schlau</i>
1 1/2 <i>Ehrenhaussen</i>	1 1/2 <i>Budin</i>
1 <i>Lebring</i>	1 <i>Lobositz</i>
1 <i>Kahlsdorf</i>	1 1/2 <i>Aussig</i>
1 <i>Gratz</i> —See, under GER-	1 <i>Peterswald</i>
MANY, the route from	1 <i>Zehist</i>
Vienna to Trieste.	1 <i>Dresden</i>
1 1/2 <i>Pegau</i>	1 1/2 <i>Meissen</i>
1 <i>Reitelstein</i>	2 1/4 <i>Stauchitz</i>
1 <i>Bruck on the Muhr</i>	1 1/4 <i>Wernsdorff</i>
1 <i>Moerzhofen</i>	1 <i>Wurtzen</i>
1 <i>Krieglach</i>	1 1/2 <i>Leipzig</i> —See, und
1 1/2 <i>Moerzuschlag</i>	GERMANY the route fr
1 <i>Schottwein</i>	Hamburg to Leipzig
1 <i>Neukirchen</i>	1 3/4 <i>Landsberg</i>
1 <i>Neustadt</i>	1 <i>Cothen</i>
2 <i>Neudorf</i>	1 1/2 <i>Kalbe</i>
3 <i>Vienna</i>	1 1/2 <i>Magdeburgh</i>
1 <i>Enzersdorf</i>	2 <i>Burgstall</i>
1 <i>Stockerau</i>	2 <i>Stendal</i>
1 <i>Malebern</i>	1 1/2 <i>Osterburgh</i>
1 <i>Holabrunn</i>	1 <i>Arendsee</i>
1 <i>Jezelsdorf</i>	1 1/2 <i>Lenzen</i>
1 <i>Znaim</i>	1 1/4 <i>Lubten</i>
1 <i>Freyersdorf</i>	1 3/4 <i>Boitzenburgh</i>
1 <i>Budwitz</i>	2 <i>Eschburg</i>
1 <i>Schelletau</i>	1 1/2 <i>Hamburg.h</i>
1 <i>Stannern</i>	126 posts.

ROUTE FROM FLORENCE, THROUGH MANTUA. AND
BY THE TYROL, TO AUGSBURGH AND
WURTZBURGH.

9 <i>Bologna</i> — See the last	1 1/2 <i>Samoggia</i>
route.	1 1/2 <i>Modena</i>

1 1/4 *Carpi*

1 *Novi*

1 1/2 *S. Benedetto*

1 1/2 *Mantua*—This city, which contains above 24,000 inhabitants, is watered by the Mincio, anciently *Mincius*; and, being surrounded with inundations occasioned by that river, is very unwholesome during summer. *The Cathedral* here was built after the design of Giulio Romano, who painted its ceiling and tribuna; and has likewise enriched Mantua with more of his works. Not far hence stands the Village of Pietole, also called *Andes*, the birth-place of Virgil. The principal inn at Mantua is *La Posta*.

Roverbella

1 1/4 *Villafranca*

3/4 *Verona*

1 1/2 *Volarni*

Peri

Halla—Inn, *La Corona*.

1 1/4 *Roveredo*—This town was anciently called *Roboretum*: its principal inns are *La Rosa* and *La Corona*.

Caliani

1 1/2 *Trent*—From Verona hither the road follows the course of the Adige. Trent, anciently called *Tridentium*, is placed in a delightful valley, at the base of the Alps, between Italy and Germany. Its Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, contains

an excellent Organ; and beyond the Gate of S. Lorenzo is a fine Bridge thrown over the Adige. The principal inn here is *L' Europa*.

1 *Lavis*

1 1/4 *Salorno*

1 *Egna*

1 *Branzolo*

1 *Botzen*—The country from Botzen to Brixen is beautiful.

1 *Deutschen*

1 *Kollman*

1 *Brixen*

1 *Ober-Mittewald*

1 *Sterzingen*

1 *Brenner*

1 *Steinach*

1 *Schonberg*

1 *Inspruck*—This city, the capital of the Tyrol, and supposed to contain 10,900 inhabitants, is placed in a romantic valley watered by the river Inn, anciently called Aenus. The Mausoleum erected here, to record in *bassi-relievi* the principal incidents of the life of Maximilian, merits notice. *The Eagle*, *The golden Lion*, and *The Rose*, are the best Hotels at *Inspruck*.

1 *Zirl*—Few scenes can vie in sublimity with the passage of the Zirl.

1 *Barwies*

1 *Nazarath*

1 *Lermos*

1 *Reiti*

1 *Fussen*

1 *Someister*

1 *Schwabich Bruck*

1 <i>Hohenwart</i>	1 1/2 <i>Dunckelsphul</i>
1 <i>Hurlach</i>	1 <i>Creilsheim</i>
1 1/2 <i>Augsburgh</i> —Principal inns, <i>The Three Moors</i> , and <i>The White Lamb</i> . See, under GERMANY, the route from Frankfort to Augsburgh.	1 1/2 <i>Blaufelden</i>
1 1/2 <i>Mettingen</i>	1 1/2 <i>Mergentheim</i>
1 <i>Donawert</i>	1 <i>Bischofheim</i>
1 1/2 <i>Nordlingen</i>	1 1/2 <i>Wurtzburg</i> —Principal inn, <i>The Hotel of Franconia</i> . See under GERMANY, the route from Vienna to Ostend.
	65 3/4 posts.

The road through the Tyrol, from Trent to Inspruck, was once excellent; and is still good, though it has been, of late years, injured by the heavy cannon and artillery waggons which have passed over it. The views in this country are picturesque, beautiful, and sublime, and where the road quits the plains of Italy to ascend the Rhaetian Alps, are two gigantic and extraordinary rocks, which seem to have been severed by the hand of Nature for the purpose of affording a passage to the Adige; whose graceful sinuosities are a material embellishment to every scene in which they present themselves.

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, DURING SUMMER, FROM ROME THROUGH FLORENCE AND MILAN, BY THE SIMPLON, TO GENEVA; AND OVER THE JURA ALPS TO POLIGNY, DIJON, MELUN, PARIS, AND BOULOGNE (1).

No British subject, who intends going by the above named route to England, should leave without being provided with a passport from the British consul-General; which passport should be countersigned first at the Police-Office, then by the Ambassador of Austria and Tuscany, and lastly by the French Ambassador.

From Rome to Boulogne the time employed in travelling is about thirty-two days, during summer, with

(1) So little care is now taken of the Simplon-road, that I would advise Travellers neither to attempt leaving nor entering Italy, by this route, sooner in spring than June, nor later in autumn than October.

ight English post-chaise, not heavily laden drawn by three strong horses.

First day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Baccano and Ronciglione.*

Second day. Posts 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Viterbo and San-Lorenzo nuovo.*

Third day. Posts 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Radicoferani and San-Quirico.*

At Acquapendente, the next post to S. Lorenzo nuovo Travellers are obliged to shew their passports, and to pay one paul per passport at the Police-Office there as already mentioned. At the Custom-house

Fourth day. Posts 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Monteroni and Siena.*

If luggage be not plumb-ed it is examined on

Fifth day. Posts 5 *Barberino and Florence.*

On entering the latter city Travellers usually give a few pauls to the Custom-

Sixth day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Le Maschere and Pietramala.*

Seventh day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Poggioli and Bologna.*

Eighth day. Posts 5 *Modena and Marsaglia.*

Ninth day. Posts 4 *Parma and San-Donino.*

Tenth day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Piacenza and Casal-Pusterlengo.*

Beyond Piacenza, on the opposite side of the Po, is a Custom-house where trunks, and even the inside of carriage undergo a strict examination; but where nothing appears

Eleventh day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Melegnano and Milan.*

Twelfth day. Posts 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Cascina and Sesto-Calende.*

Thirteenth day. Posts 7 *Fariolo and Vogogna.*

Travellers, (if the weather be favourable, usually send their carriages empty from Sesto to Fariolo: hiring, for themselves, at Sesto, a boat, which costs a Na-

Fourteenth day. Posts 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Domo d' Ossola and Simplon,*

Fifteenth day. Posts 6 *Brigg.*

Sixteenth day. Posts 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Tourtemagne and Sion.*

of Radicoferani Travellers usually pay from three to six pauls, according to the number of their trunks, for having them plumb-ed, and thus secur-ed from examination in the Tuscan State.

going into Siena, by the Roman gate.

house Officers. *The Aquila Nera* is the inn usually resorted to by *Vetturini.*

to be considered as contraband, except silks, and other wearing apparel not made up. It is advisable to have luggage plumb-ed here.

poleon, *buona-mano* to the Boatmen inclusive; and which proceeds first to Arona, next to the Borromean Islands, and then to Fariolo.

Seventeenth day. Posts 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Martigny and S. Maurice.*

Eighteenth day. Posts 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *S. Gingoux and Thonon.*

Nineteenth day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Geneva.*

Twentieth day. Posts 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Gex and Morez.*

Travellers are obliged to have their passports signed at Gex; and at the French Custom-house between Gex and Morez trunks are completely unpacked and rigorously examined; as likewise are the insides of carriages:

Twenty-first day. Posts 7 *Champagnole and Poligny.*

On arriving at Poligny Travellers are obliged to deliver up their passports at the Sous-Préfecture; whence they are forwarded to Paris:

Twenty second day. Posts 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Mont-sous Vaudrey and Auxonne.*

Twenty-third day. Posts 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Dijon and Pont-de-Pany.*

Twenty-fourth day. Posts 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Vitteaux and Rouvray.*

Twenty-fifth day. Posts 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Lucy-le-Bois and Auxerre.*

Twenty-sixth day. Posts 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Joigny and Sens.*

Twenty-seventh day. Posts 8 *Montereau and Melun.*

Inn at the former town. *The Lion d'Or*, and bad; at the latter, *The Hotel de France*, and very comfortable. Montereau is a large town, watered by the Yonne and Seine; but much injured in its appearance, by

the bridges thrown over these rivers having been nearly destroyed by the merciless hand of war. The hill above Montereau commands a fine view of the Yonne and Seine.

Twenty-eighth day. Posts 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Charenton and Paris.*

The road from Fossard, through Melun, to Paris, contains less pavement than does that through Fontainebleau; but is more hilly, and not so

pleasant. The mode of proceeding, with respect to passports at Paris, has been already mentioned.

Twenty-ninth day. Posts 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Beaumont and Beauvais.*

Thirtieth day. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Granvilliers and Airaines.*

Thirty-first day. Posts 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Nouvion and Montreuil.*

Thirty-second day. Posts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Boulogne.*

This is a handsome town; in the vicinity of which there are several villas, chiefly tenanted by English families: and here, likewise, is a Protestant School for young Ladies, kept by Mrs. and Miss Dowling.

It has been already mentioned, that the passage from Boulogne to Dover is; generally speaking, accomplished in less time than from Calais to Dover: and Travellers who go to the *Hotel de Londres*, at Boulogne and embark from that inn, are charged as follows:—

Breakfast, per head, francs two — dinner, francs four — beds, for one Master, and one Servant francs four—dismounting and embarking a four-wheeled carriage, francs sixteen—clearance of dit-

to, and luggage, francs twelve—permit, francs two—passport, francs two—porters, from three to six francs, according to the quantity of luggage—Commissary (who exonerates Travellers both from trouble and expense at the Custom-house,) francs ten (1).

The Commissary belonging to the *London Hotel* at Dover charges ten and sixpence for getting an English carriage, with the luggage belonging to it, out of the packet, and then clearing them at the Custom-house; but British Travellers, who design landing to Dover, should be careful not to bring with them a single article which pays duty, if they would wish to avoid detention, fatigue, and needless expense:

I travelled from Rome to Boulogne in my own ndalet, drawn by three horses belonging to the oman *Padrone di Vetture*, Balzani; and I paid for yself, another Lady, and two Servants, an hundred uis-d'ors, *buona-mano* inclusive; together with one uis and a half per day whenever I chose to rest. alzani engaged to defray the expense of barriers and

(1) The charge at Boulogne, for embarking a carriage pends upon whether it be dismounted or not; and as this rzadous operation is seldom, if ever, necessary when rriages are conveyed from France to England, or vice rsd, by Steam Packets, these vessels, which may now be and in almost every Port, are the conveyance usually eferred for carriages.

toll-bridges; to furnish extra horses whenever needful; to provide us with two meals a day, a sitting-room and four good beds every night during the journey; and likewise during days of rest; and also to have taken us on to Calais, had we desired it; which engagement was so punctually fulfilled by his Postillion, who drove me, that I gave him three Napoleons as a present (1).

From Rome I took with me as many Louis-d'ors as served to pay Balzani; and, as many Napoleons as I was likely to want for other expenses; and this proved an economical measure; because there is no *agio* upon gold at Rome.

ROUTE, EN VOITURIER, FROM FLORENCE TO VENICE, MILAN, TURIN, AND OVER MONT-CENIS TO PONT-DE-BEAUVOISIN, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1822, WITH AN ENGLISH LANDAULET DRAWN BY THREE HORSES.

	Hours.	Days.	Inns.
<i>Le Maschere</i>	3 1/2 . . .		<i>A single house.</i>
<i>Pietramala</i>	4 1/2 . . .	1st	<i>A single house.</i>
<i>Poggioli</i>	5 1/2 . . .		(Not far beyond Pietramala is the Barrier where luggage may be plumb-ed for Venice).
<i>Bologna</i>	3 1/2 . . .	2d	<i>S. Marco.</i>
<i>Il Te</i>	2 3/4 . . .		<i>A single house.</i>
<i>Ferrara</i>	2 1/2 . . .	3d	<i>I tre Mori.</i>
			For signing every passport at Ferrara the charge is five pauls.
<i>Rovigo</i>	7		<i>La Posta.</i>
<i>Monselice</i>	3 1/2 . . .	4th	<i>La Posta.</i>
<i>Dolo</i>	5		<i>La Campana.</i>
<i>Mestrè</i>	4 1/2 . . .	5th	<i>La Campana.</i>
<i>Venice</i>	2 1/2 . . .	6th	<i>Gran-Bretagna.</i>
<i>Padua</i>	6 1/2 . . .		<i>Stella d' oro.</i>
<i>Vicenza</i>	4 1/2 . . .	7th	<i>I due Rode.</i>
<i>Villa Nuova</i>	4		<i>A single house +.</i>
<i>Verona</i>	3 1/2 . . .	8th	<i>I due Torri.</i>

(1) Balzani also paid the tax now levied in France upon foreign Voiturins.

<i>Peschiera</i>	3	. . .		<i>Inn bad.</i>
<i>Ponte S. Marco</i>	3 1/2	. . .	9th	<i>La Posta, and extra- -gantly dear.</i>
<i>Brescia</i>	2	. . .		<i>I due Torri.</i>
<i>Antignate</i>	4 1/2	. . .	10th	<i>Il Pozzo.</i>
<i>Gorgonzola</i>	4 3/4	. . .		<i>Albergo grande al Pon- -te +, extravagantly -dear.</i>
				<i>Gorgonzola is famous for cheese called Strac- -chini.</i>
<i>Milan</i>	2	. . .	11th	<i>Gran-Bretagna.</i>
<i>Mugenta</i>	3 1/2	. . .		<i>Albergo grande.</i>
<i>Novara</i>	3 1/2	. . .	12th	<i>I tre Re.</i>
<i>Vercelli</i>	3 1/2	. . .		<i>I tre Re.</i>
<i>Cigliano</i>	5	. . .	13th	<i>La Corona grossa.</i>
<i>Chivasso</i>	2 1/2	. . .		<i>I due Buovi rossi.</i>
<i>Torino</i>	3 1/2	. . .	14th	<i>La buona Donna.</i>
<i>S. Ambrogio</i>	4	. . .		<i>La Vigna,</i>
<i>Susa</i>	5 1/2	. . .	15th	<i>La Posta (1).</i>
<i>Lans-le-bourg</i>	8	. . .		<i>Hotel d'Angleterre.</i>
<i>Modane</i>	2 1/2	. . .	16th	<i>Hotel des Voyageurs.</i>
<i>S. Jean de Maurien- -ne</i>	3 1/2	. . .		<i>La Poste.</i>
<i>Aiguebelle</i>	6	. . .	17th	<i>Hotel de l' Union.</i>
<i>Chavanne</i>	4	. . .		<i>A single house +.</i>
<i>Chambery</i>	2	. . .	18th	<i>La Poste,</i>
<i>Eschelles</i>	4 1/2	. . .		<i>La Poste.</i>
<i>Pont-de-Beauvoisin</i>	2 1/2	. . .	19th	<i>Le tre Corone.</i>

The Inns marked thus +, are unfit for sleeping places.

CHAPTER VII.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

VENICE, MILAN, VIENNA, etc.

Passports—Money of the Imperial Territories — Bankers' accounts—Vienna bank-bills—Price of Post-horses, etc., in the Austrian-German Dominions—Most profitable money

(1) Post-horses were put to my landaulet from Susa to the Italian Barrier.

Travellers can take from Tuscany to Germany—Persons going from Tuscany to Venice should have their baggage plumbd at Florence—Fees to Custom-house Officers at Bologna and Venice—Price of Apartments at Hotels in Venice—of dinner—of a Gondola—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—Articles best worth purchasing—Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers—Milan — Lodging-houses — Hotels—Job carriages—Hackney coaches—Valet-de-Place —Boxes at La Scala—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers—Vienna—Pound weight—Braccio—Charges at Hotels—Price of dinner at a table d'Hôte—of dinner at a Restaurateur's—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—Price per night of one bed-room at an inn—Hackney coaches—Sedan chairs—Medical Men—Shops—Articles best worth purchasing, and their prices—Expense of going into the Partèrre at the Opera-house—Usual price of a box—Travellers advised to go post from Vienna to Dresden—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers—Diligence—Prague —Articles best worth purchasing—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—Price of a Job carriage—Hackney coaches.

No Foreigner is allowed to enter the dominions of the Emperor of Austria, without exhibiting a passport, signed by an Austrian Ambassador.

MONEY OF THE IMPERIAL TERRITORIES.

Souverain, florins 6 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Ducat, florins 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Crown, or piece of two florins and sixteen kräutgers.

Piece of kräutgers 34.

Ditto of kräutgers 18.

Ditto of kräutgers 17.

Piece of one paul, or kreutzers 12.

Ditto of kräutgers 10.

Piece of kräutgers 5.

Ditto of groschen 1, or kräutgers 3.

Ditto of kräutgers. 1.

An imperial sequin, and a ducat, generally are synonymous: sometimes, however, an imperial sequin is only four florins and thirty kräutgers: other sequins are four florins and twenty-eight kräutgers. The convention-dollar passes for two florins throughout Germany. Sixty kräutgers make one florin.

Bankers' accounts are kept in florins. It is generally difficult in Germany, to procure much gold or silver, without paying an agio for it; but the Vienna bank-bills, many of which are only five florins each, pass current every where throughout the imperial Territories, and are always readily changed into silver.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE AUSTRIAN-
GERMAN DOMINIONS.

The price of draught-horses throughout the Austrian Dominions, and other parts of Germany, is fixed in the different monies of the respective countries.

A German post is, generally speaking, about two German miles; and one German mile is about four English miles and a half.

In Austria and Bohemia (according to the tariff) draught horses are charged at thirty-five krēutzers each, per mile (1); and the legal claim of Postillions is as follows:

SINGLE POST. POST AND A HALF. DOUBLE POST.

No. of horses.	Florins.	Kreut- zers.	Florins.	Kreut- zers.	Florins.	Kreut- zers.
2....0		30....0		45....1		0
3....0		45....1		0...1		30
4....1		0....1		30....2		0
6....1		30....2		15....3		0

A German Postillion, like those of France and Italy expects more than his legal claim; and seems to think he has a right to as much per post for himself, as Postmasters charge per horse: indeed, if he drive three horses, he expects to receive, per post, one third more than the price for each horse.

The expense of greasing wheels, if grease be found by the Traveller, is from ten to seventeen kreutzers; and

(1) Travellers are sometimes compelled to pay more.

Travellers are obliged to pay for greasing their wheels at every third post.

A carriage conveying but two persons, and but one trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses only; and carriages with four inside places, and two trunks, are seldom compelled to travel with more than four horses.

In the Empire, the price of every draught-horse is from one florin and fifteen kreutzers, to one florin and thirty kreutzers a post; and the price for greasing wheels is twelve kreutzers.

A *Calèche de Poste*, furnished by a Post-master, costs, in the Empire, twenty kreutzers per station.

Person who intend travelling from Rome through Florence, to Venice, and thence to Vienna, or any other part of Germany under Austrian government, should provide themselves, at Rome, with as many Napoleons as they may be likely to want between that city and the confines of Germany: and they should also endeavour to purchase, of the money-changers at Florence, souverains and imperial sequins sufficient for the imperial Dominions in Germany.

From the commencement of Saxony to the town of Hamburgh, Napoleons are the most profitable money for Travellers.

Persons going from Tuscany to Venice, should have their baggage plumbed at Florence; which operation usually costs about five pauls.

At the gate of Bologna the Custom-house Officers expect a present of five pauls per carriage; and at Ferrara, on quitting the town, Travellers are expected to make the same present.

VENICE.

Good apartments, containing from six to eight beds, cannot usually be procured, either at The Gran-Bretagna, or The Europa, for less than a Napoleon per night. Breakfast, for masters, costs two francs a head—dinner, five francs—and the charge, per head, for servants, by the day, is six francs.

A gondola, with only one gondoliere, costs four francs per day; and contains, in its cabin, four persons; who may secure themselves from rain, these boats being conveniently fitted up with glasses and Venetian-blinds: they are likewise furnished with handsome lanterns at night.

The wages of a *Valet-de-Place* is from four to five francs a day.

The articles best worth purchasing at Venice are, gold chains, seals, etc. sold by weight, according to the price of gold—necklaces, and other personal ornaments, made with very small beads of various colours—vax candles—Mocha coffee—chocolate, books, and lamps.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER COURIERS.

Sunday. at eight in the morning, arrives the courier from Padua—at *ten* arrive letters from Vienna, Trieste, etc.; Milan, Verona, Mantua, Brescia, Piedmont, Genoa, Switzerland, France, Spain, Great Britain, and the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Monday, at eight in the morning, arrive letters from Padua, Vicenza, etc.—at *ten* from Vienna—and at *four in the afternoon* from Milan, Brescia, Verona, France, Switzerland, Spain, Great Britain, the kingdom of the Netherlands, the Tyrol, Germany, Ferrara, the Ecclesiastical State, the kingdom of Naples, and the duchy of Modena.

Tuesday, at eight in the morning arrive letters from Padua, Vicenza, etc., and at *ten* from Vienna, Milan, Mantua, etc., and Tuscany.

Wednesday, at eight in the morning, arrive letters from Padua and at *ten* from Vienna, Trieste, Milan, Verona, etc.; Genoa, and Piedmont.

Thursday, at eight in the morning, arrive letters from Padua, and Rovigo—at *ten* from Vienna, Milan, Verona, etc.: France, Switzerland, Spain, Great Britain, and the kingdom of the Netherlands—and at *four in the afternoon* from Ferrara, the Ecclesiastical State, Naples, and Modena.

Friday, at eight in the morning, arrive, letters from Padua—and *at ten* from Vienna, Trieste, etc.; Milan, Mantua, etc.; Tuscany, the Tyrol, and Germany.

Saturday, at eight in the morning, arrive letters from Padua—and *at ten* from Vienna, and Milan.

Sunday at three in the afternoon go, letters for Vienna, Mestre, Treviso, etc.; Trieste, Milan, Verona, Vicenza, etc.—and *at five in the afternoon* for Padua.

Monday, at three in the afternoon, go letters for Milan, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, etc.—and *at six in the afternoon* for Vienna, and the intermediate cities.

Tuesday, at noon, go letters for Ferrara, the Ecclesiastical State, Naples, and Modena—at *three in the afternoon* for Vienna, and Milan—and *at six in the afternoon* for Padua.

Wednesday, at six in the afternoon, go letters for Milan, Verona, Mantua, Parma, Piacenza, Tuscany, Brescia, Bergamo, Piedmont, Genoa, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, the kingdom of the Netherlands, the Tyrol, Hamburgh and Germany, Vienna, Mestrè, Treviso, etc.; Trieste, and Padua.

Thursday, at three in the afternoon, go letters for Vienna, Milan, etc.—and *at six in the afternoon* for Padua.

Friday, at noon, go letters for Padua, Ferrara, the Ecclesiastical State, Naples, and Modena—at *three in the afternoon* for Milan, Vicenza, Verona, etc.—and *at six in the evening* for Vienna, Mestrè, Treviso, etc., and Trieste.

Saturday, at half-past eight in the evening, go letters for the Ecclesiastical State, Naples, Milan, Verona, Mantua, Parma, Piacenza, Tuscany, Brescia, Bergamo, Piedmont, Genoa, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, the kingdom of the Netherlands, the Tyrol, Hamburgh, and Germany; Padua, Treviso, Vienna, and Trieste.

The Post-office is always open from eight in the morning till five in the afternoon; and, on some days of the week, till a later hour.

MILAN.

Lodging-houses in this city are numerous, and not very high priced. Hotels are expensive. A job carriage usually costs from fifteen to sixteen francs per day; and the price of Hackney-coaches is the same as at Paris. A *Valet-de-Place*, if hired for a very short time, and expected to act as a *Cicerone*, commonly demands five francs per day; and the expense of a good box, large enough to accommodate four persons, at *La Scala*, on Sundays, seldom amounts to less than from twenty-five to thirty francs, entrance-money inclusive, which is one franc and a half per head; but on other days, a box may frequently be hired for ten francs. The price per head, for admittance to the *Partèrre* is one franc and a half.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER-COURIERS.

Sunday, *arrive letters from* Switzerland.

Monday, *from* Genoa, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Turin, Venice, Germany, and other parts of northern Europe.

Tuesday, *from* Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Switzerland, etc.

Wednesday, *from* Genoa, Great Britain, etc. as on Monday.

Friday, *from* Genoa, Great Britain, etc., as on Monday—and *from* Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Venice, Germany, other parts of northern Europe, and Switzerland.

Saturday, *from* Switzerland, and the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Sunday, *at eleven in the morning*, go letters for Switzerland, and the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Monday, *at six in the afternoon*, for Venice, etc.—*at nine in the evening* for Genoa, Spain, etc.—and *at ten* for Turin, France, Great Britain, etc.

Tuesday, *at eleven in the morning*, for Switzerland.

Wednesday, *at one in the afternoon*, for Switzerland and the kingdom of the Netherlands—*at six in the afternoon* for Venice, Germany, and other parts of

northern Europe—at *nine in the evening* for Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, etc.—and *at ten* for Turin, France, Great Britain, etc., as on Monday.

Thursday, for Switzerland.

Saturday, *at nine in the evening*, for Genoa, etc., as on Monday—and *at ten* for Venice, Germany, and other parts of northern Europe; Florence, Rome, Naples, Turin, France, Great Britain. etc., as on Wednesday.

The Post-Office is *opened*, at nine in the morning every Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday—at eleven every Thursday—and at nine every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday: and it is *shut*, at six in the evening, every Monday—at nine, every Tuesday—at ten, every Wednesday and Saturday—at three, every Thursday and Sunday—and at nine, every Friday.

VIENNA.

The pound-weight at Vienna is eighteen ounces; and the common measure, called a *braccio*, is somewhat longer than that of Florence.

At one of the best Hotels in Vienna, I paid for six rooms, and dinner for three persons, linen, bread, beer, and table wine (1) inclusive, eighteen florins per day.

The price of dinner at a *Table d'Hôte*, varies from thirty-four kreutzers to a crown per head; and the price of dinner at a *Restaurateur's*, varies from five kreutzers to one florin per head.

A *Valet-de-Place* usually expects from thirty-four kreutzers to one florin per day.

It is seldom possible at Vienna, to procure a bedroom at any inn for less than one florin per night. There are in this city, excellent Hackney coaches to be hired by the hour; and good sedan chairs, into which

(1) Travellers should endeavour to procure old Austrian wine, which is more wholesome than are the common wines of Hungary. The Germans, if report speak true frequently put a poisonous •metallic substance into their white wines, particularly those of the Rhine.

the sick cannot be admitted. There likewise are several good physicians and surgeons.

The shops at Vienna are richly furnished; and the articles best worth purchasing seem to be, eyder-down, black lace, furs, household linen, Bohemian kerseymere, and broad cloth. Eyder-down is usually sold at nine florins the pound. Broad black lace costs from three to five pauls the *braccio*; kerseymere, if dyed in grain, three florins and three quarters the *braccio*; if not so dyed, three florins and one quarter only.

The usual price in the *partèrre* at the opera-house is one florin; but, upon extraordinary occasions, two; the usual price of a box one ducat; but, upon extraordinary occasions, two.

It is not pleasant to travel *en voiturier* from Vienna to Dresden; because the Post-masters between the above-named cities are so spiteful to *Voituriers* that the latter can neither procure extra horses, nor other necessary accommodations on the road.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER COURIERS.

Monday morning arrives the post from Italy, Spain, France, and Great Britain.

Tuesday morning from Saxony, and the northern countries.

Thursday morning from Italy.

Saturday morning from Saxony.

Monday afternoon at three o'clock, goes the post to Italy.

Wednesday evening to Saxony, and the northern countries; Spain, France, and Great Britain.

Thursday evening to Italy.

Saturday evening to Spain, France, and Great Britain.

The posts of the Imperial German Dominions arrive and depart daily.

A Diligence sets out for Presburgh at eight o'clock every morning; another, for Italy, at half-past seven every Monday morning; and another for Prague and

Dresden, at nine o'clock every Tuesday morning. One place in a German Diligence usually costs about thirty kreutzers per German mile.

PRAGUE.

The articles best worth purchasing here are, Silesia, lawns, table-linen, Bohemian lustres, and other kinds of glass.

The wages usually demanded by a *Valet-de-Place* is thirty-four kreutzers a day; and the price of a job-carriage two florins and thirty kreutzers a day.

There are good Hackney coaches in this city.

CHAPTER VIII.

DRESDEN, HAMBURGH, BERLIN, etc.

Money of Saxony—Price of Post-horses—Dresden—Pound-weight—Common measure—Price of apartments in the principal Hotels—Price of dinner at Hotels, and at the houses of Restaurateurs—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—Price of job carriages, Sedan chairs, wine, and bottled beer—Articles best worth purchasing—Arrival and departure of Letter-Couriers—Expense of franking letters for England—Diligence—Hamburgh—Money, Bankers' accounts, etc.—Pound-weight—Price per head for dinner at a table d' Hôte—Price of Claret—Cambric the article best worth purchasing—Price of Post-horses, etc, in the Dominions of Prussia, Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanover—Roads in northern Germany—Wienerwagens—Marktschiffs—Private vessels—Voyage from Frankfort on the Main to Cologne—Ditto from Ratisbon to Vienna—Route from Hamburgh to Berlin—Population of that city, and objects best worth notice—Theatres, clubs; etc.—Promenades—Hotels and Lodging-houses—Wages of a Valet-de-place—Job carriages—Hackney coaches—Price of dinner at a Restaurateur's—Environs—Route from Hamburgh to Leipsic—Population of Leipsic—Objects best worth notice—Promenades—Prices at the German Theatre—Best Inns—Fairs—Prices at Inns—Wages of a Valet-de-Place—Job carriages, and Hacks—Route from Leipsic to Dresden—from Leipsic through Gotha to Frankfort on the Main—

from Leipsic to Brunswick—from Brunswick to Hanover
—from Hanover to Gottingen—from Leipsic to Danzick—
from Frankfort on the Mein to Augsburgh—from Augsburgh
to Constance, Schaffausen, and Basle—from Augsburgh to
Ratisbon—from Ratisbon to Munich—from Ratisbon to Pra-
gue—and from Vienna through Ratisbon and Brussels to
Ostend—Packets from Colchester to Ostend; from Ostend
to Harwich ;and from Ostend to Margate—Route from
Frankfort on the Mein through Cassel to Munster—
Voyage on the Rhine from Mayence to Coblantz—Excursion
from Gottingen to Harz—German Baths—Carlsbad—
Expenses there—Pyrmont—Expenses there--Spa--Expenses
there Route from Vienna to Carlsbad, through Eger and
Zwoda—from Hanover to Pyrmont—from Hamburg to
Pyrmont—from Brussels through Aix-la-Chapelle and
Liege, to Spa—from Vienna to Baden—from Vienna to
Presburgh—from Teusch Altenburgh to Belgrade—from
Presburgh to Kaschau and Tokay—and from Vienna to
Trieste.

MONEY OF SAXONY.

Ducat	worth florins	4 1/2
Crown, or convention dollar	florins	2
Florin	groschen	16
Half-florin	groschen	8
Quarter-florin	groschen	4
Piece of groschen two, marked	"	12 "
that number of these pieces making one dollar (1).		
Piece of groschen one, marked	"	24 "
that numbr of these pieces making one dollar.		
Piece of half a groschen, marked	"	48 "
that number of these pieces making one dollar.		
Piece of three pfennings.		
Piece of one pfenning.		

Bankers' accounts are kept in dollars and groschen ;
the former being an imaginary coin, worth one florin
and a half.

(1) These are not convention dollars, but those in which
Bankers' accounts are kept.

Spanish dollars do not pass here.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES, etc., IN SAXONY.

For every draught-horse the charge is ten groschen per mile; and every postillion, driving three or four horses, has a right to eight groschen. Couriers, whether travelling in a carriage or on horseback, pay twelve groschen a mile. Two persons, if travelling in their own carriage, are obliged to take three horses; but, if travelling in a Post-master's carriage, not more than two horses. The charge for a Post-master's carriage is four groschen per mile; and the charge for greasing wheels from three to four groschen.

DRESDEN.

The pound-weight of Dresden is sixteen ounces; the aune, or common measure, two feet; and the foot twelve inches.

The best apartments in the principal Hotels usually let for one ducat per day; and dinner, in these hotels, is commonly charged at one florin per head; though Travellers may be tolerably well served at twelve groschen. *Restaurateurs* give good dinners at eight groschen per head.

The wages of a *Valet-de-place* is one florin per day.

A job carriage, for the whole day, costs about three florins; for the half day, two florins and four groschen.

The price of a Sedan chair, in the old Town, is two groschen for going to any part of it; and two for returning; in the new Town exactly double; and the chairmen charge one groschen for every quarter of an hour, when they are kept waiting.

Wine of the country is usually charged at ten groschen per bottle; and bottled beer at two groschen and six pfennings:

The articles best worth purchasing in this city are

black and white lace, which may be bought of the Lacemakers.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LETTER COURIERS.

Sunday afternoon arrive letters from Vienna, Prague, etc., and likewise from Great Britain, France, Holland, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Belgium, Hanover, Brunswick, etc.

Tuesday morning from Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, etc.

Wednesday afternoon from Vienna, Prague, etc.

Thursday afternoon from Holland, Belgium, Hamburgh, etc.

Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the post goes to Hamburgh, with letters for Great Britain, etc.

Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, to Holland, and Belgium; and *at six* to Prague, Vienna, etc.; Venice, Italy in general, and Switzerland.

Wednesday, at noon, to Holland, France, Denmark, etc.

Friday at one in the afternoon, to Prague, Vienna, etc.

Letters must be sent to the post one hour, and parcels two hours, before the Courier sets out. Letters for Great Britain pay eight groschen each.

Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, the Diligence sets out for Prague and Vienna; and Thursday morning, at the same hour, for Hamburgh.

HAMBURGH.

Accounts are kept in marks and skillings; a mark being from sixteen to eighteen-pence, English, according to the exchange: and a skilling the sixteenth of a mark. Convention-dollars do not pass for quite two florins at Hamburgh; no money being current but that of Hamburgh and Denmark.

The pound-weight is sixteen ounces.

Several of the Inns contain a *Table d' Hote*, at

which the price, per head, for dinner, is from twelve skillings to two marks.

Claret is good and cheap; being usually sold at two marks a bottle.

Almost every article of commerce may be purchased at Hamburgh; but, though exempt from Port-duties, things in general are dear, cambrick excepted.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

Persons who travel post usually pay ten groschen per German mile for every draught-horse; and at Berlin one mile more than the actual distance is charged, it being a post royal. The *Wagenmeister*, or Superintendent of post-carriages, has a right to four groschen at every post; and Postillions are entitled to three groschen per mile. The price for greasing wheels is four groschen in Capital Cities, and other large towns; but, in Villages, only two groschen.

A light carriage, containing only two places, is allowed to travel with only two horses, provided it convey but one person and one trunk: if it convey two persons, they must take three horses; and carriages conveying three or four persons must have four horses. Every Berlin, or carriage with four inside-places, must have four horses; and, if it contain four persons, five horses; but, if it contain from five to seven persons, six horses are indispensable: and if, moreover, it be heavily charged with baggage, Post-masters are authorized to put on eight horses.

The price of a *Calèche de Poste*, furnished by a Post-master, is six groschen per station.

Postillions are obliged to drive one German mile an hour on well-paved roads; one mile in an hour and a quarter on good roads not paved; and one mile within an hour and a half where the road is sandy.

On quitting Berlin every Traveller should have a Passport from Government; which the *Wagenmeister* commonly procures. Travellers should likewise have their trunks plumbed.

HESSE.

Persons who travel post pay ten groschen per German mile for every draught-horse; and for Couriers' horses twelve groschen. If the post be from two miles and a half to three miles in distance, the postillion is entitled to eight groschen, provided he drive three or four horses; and he is entitled to ten groschen, provided there be six horses. If the length of the post be from one mile and a half to two miles only, and the Postillion drive three or four horses, he is entitled to six groschen; and provided there be six horses, he is entitled to eight groschen.

The legal claim of the *Wagenmeister* at each station two groschen; and the charge for greasing wheels from three to four groschen.

BRUNSWICK.

Persons who travel post pay twelve groschen per German mile for every draught-horse.

A Berlin conveying six persons, servants inclusive, together with trunks not exceeding three quintals in weight, is allowed to travel with only four horses. A post-chaise conveying four persons, servants inclusive, is allowed to travel with only three horses; and if it convey but three persons, it is allowed to travel with only two horses.

HANOVER.

Persons who travel post pay twelve groschen per German mile for every draught-horse.

A postillion who drives two or three horses is entitled to six groschen; if he drive four horses, his claim eight groschen; and he is entitled to sixteen groschen provided there be six horses: but, if a post be uncommonly long, namely, from four to five miles in distance, he is entitled to seven groschen, provided he drive two or three horses; nine, if he drive four horses; and eighteen, if there be six horses.

The *Wagenmeister's* claim is from three to six groschen per post; and the expense of greasing wheels, from three to four groschen.

In Hanover, the old Louis passes for only four crowns and sixteen groschen in paying either the post; or the tolls; but is current for five crowns in paying for grease, *Trinkgeld* (drink-money), and expenses at inns.

The road in the north of Germany are, generally speaking, bad; and the *mélange* of territories is an obstacle to their improvement: moreover, the distances from place to place are not determined with precision: and therefore Post-masters sometimes exact.

There is a kind of carriage, half open, and containing four persons, to which, if it be not encumbered with much baggage, Post-masters have no right to put more than two horses, except in the Hanoverian territories. This carriage is called a *Winerwagen*.

The noble rivers which intersect Germany render travelling by water practicable and pleasant; there being on many of these rivers *Marktschiffs* (a sort of *Coche d'eau*), which travel regularly from city to city.

Private vessels likewise may be procured.

The voyage from Frankfort on the Mein to Cologne is delightful; as is that from Ratisbon to Vienna (1).

ROUTE FROM HAMBURGH TO BERLIN.

1	1/2	<i>Eschenburgh</i>	1	<i>Kleezke</i>
2		<i>Boltzenburgh</i>	1	1/2 <i>Kyritz</i>
1	1/2	<i>Lubthen</i>	2	<i>Fehrbellin</i>
2	1/2	<i>Lenzen</i> —This town is charmingly situated. A ferry over the Elbe.	2	<i>Boetzo</i>
1	1/2	<i>Perleberg</i>	1	1/2 <i>Berlin</i>
			16	3/4 posts.

Berlin, the metropolis of Prussia, and one of the

(1) A *Coche d'eau* goes every Sunday from Ratisbon and arrives at Vienna in three days, or three and a half. The passage-money, for a gentleman or lady, is a ducat and for a servant a convention-dollar.

most splendid cities in Germany, is watered by the Spree, and supposed to contain (including its garrison) 151,000 inhabitants. Some of the objects best worth notice here are, *The Château Royal—Monbijou—the Royal Stables—the Arsenal*, deemed the finest building of its kind in Europe; its Court contains twenty-one masks, representing Death, by Schluter; and the Statue of Frederick I, is by Schluter and Jacobi—*The Italian Opera-house*, which contains five thousand spectators—*the Royal Library* built after the design of Frederick II—*the building of the Royal Academy—the Theatre and Churches in the Place de Sens-d'armes—the Hotel de Ville—the Bank—the Governor's—Palace—l'Hotel des Cadets—l'Hotel des Invalides—the Palaces of Prince Henry, the Prince Royal, Prince Louis of Prussia etc.—the Cathedral—the Church of S. Hedewige—the Church belonging to the Garrison*, and containing four pictures by Rhode, which represent the death of four celebrated Prussian Warriors—*the Church of S. Peter—the Church of S. Mary, and its Gothic Tower—the Church of S. Nicholas*, remarkable for its antiquity, paintings, and sculpture; and likewise, for the monument of Puttendorf—*the Churches of S. Sophia and S. Dorothy*. The latter of which contains the monument of Count de Lark—*the Parochial Church—the Place de Guillaume*, ornamented with statues—*the colossal equestrian statue of the Elector Frederick-William*, deemed the *chef-d'oeuvre* of Schluter—*the Pont Royal—the magnificent Brandenburg Gate*, built after the model of the Propylaeum at Athens—*the porcelain Manufacture—and the Iron Foundry*.

To the Italian opera the audience are admitted gratis; foreigners being placed in the second and third row of boxes. At the buffa-opera, and the German Theatre, the price for each place in the first row of boxes is sixteen groschen: in the second row, twelve groschen; the parquet, twelve groschen; in the amphitheatre, eight groschen; and in the Gallery, four groschen.

Clubs, called *Resources*, and the Fishery at Stralau,

on the 24th of August, serve to diversify the amusements of this city.

The principal Promenades are, under the Lime-trees—the Place de Guillaume—the Place de Doehnhof—the Park—Le Cercle—Bellevue—the Garden of the Royal School—and the Coffee and Lemonade Gardens.

Here are three classes of Hotels, in the first of which may be placed *La Ville de Paris*—*L'Aigle d'Or*—*La Ville de Rome*—*Le Cerf d'Or*—and *L'Hotel de Russie* (1). A tariff, exhibiting the prices at these hotels (which prices are fixed by government), is open to the inspection of every Traveller. Ready-furnished lodgings are advertised in the news-paper; and the rent of two rooms in a good situation is from eight to twelve crowns per month.

The wages of a *Valet-de-Place* is twelve groschen a day, provided he be kept no longer than eight o'clock in the evening: and sixteen groschen if he remain beyond that hour.

The price of a job carriage is two crowns a day; and the fare in a hackney coach from six to eight groschen, according to the distance.

Restaurateurs charge for dinner from six to twelve groschen per head.

The environs of Berlin contain several objects worth notice; among which is *Sans-Souci*; where the Gallery of Paintings exhibits a sketch of Moses, by Rembrandt—Roman Filial Piety, by Guercino—the four Evangelists, by Vandyck—and Venus attired by the Graces, together with the Judgment of Paris by Rubens.

Persons who like water-parties, may go in boats to Treptow, Charlottenburg, etc.

ROUTE FROM HAMBURG TO LEIPSIC.

7 1/4 Lenzen

1 1/2 Arndsee

1 Osterburgh

1 1/2 Stendal—The Cathedral of S. Nicholas merits notice.

(1) This is an excellent Inn, and contains a good *Table d'Hôte*.

1/2 Burgstall	1 1/2 Salze
Magdeburgh—This city is	1 Kalbe
supposed to contain	1 1/2 Coethen
36,000 Inhabitants. Best	1 Zoerbig
Hotels. <i>L'Auberge d'All-</i>	1 Landsberg
<i>mer, and Le Roi de</i>	1 1/2 Leipsic
<i>Prusse.</i>	20 3/4 posts.

This town is supposed to contain above 32,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are, *The Pleisenbourg—the Paulinum—the College of the Princes, and the Red College—the ancient Arsenal—the Hotel de Ville—the Cour d'Auerbach in Fairme—the Exchange—the College of S. Thomas—the Manège—the Theatre—the Churches of S. Nicholas and S. Thomas—the House of Mr. Muller, which contains thirteen ceilings, by Oeser—the Esplanade—and the Public Libraries.*

The Promenades are numerous and pleasant. The prices at the German Theatre are, for a box in the first row, four crowns; in the second row, three crowns; in the third row, eight bons-groschen; and, for a place in the *parterre*, six bons-groschen; unless it be Fair time, when something more is paid.

The three Fairs are held at Christmas, Easter, and Michaelmas; and at these Fairs as many books are said to be sold yearly as amount to 500,000 rix-dollars.

The principal inns are *L'Hotel de Saxe, L'Hotel de Baviere, and L'Ange Bleu.*

The price of a front room, fuel inclusive, at an Inn, one florin per day; and of a back-room, eight bons-groschen. The wages of a *Valet-de-Place* is one florin per day; unless it be during Fair time, when he expects a crown. Job carriages, and common hacks may always be found before the Gates of S. Pierre, and Grimma.

Leipsic will henceforth be memorable for having given its name to one of the most important modern battles ever fought—a battle in which near half a million of men, commanded by three Emperors, a King, and an heir-apparent to a throne, were engaged during

little less than an hundred hours—they fought in a circle embracing above fifteen miles.

ROUTE FROM LEIPSIK TO DRESDEN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 1/2 <i>Wurzen</i> — <i>The Cathedral</i> here merits notice. | 1 1/2 <i>Meissen</i> Best inn, <i>Le Soleil d' Or</i> . |
| 1 <i>Wernsdorf</i> | 1 1/2 <i>Dresden</i> . |
| 1 <i>Stauchitz</i> | 6 1/2 posts. |

ROUTE FROM LEIPSIK THROUGH GOTHA, TO FRANKFORT ON THE MEIN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>Lutzen</i> —Near this small town is the spot on which Gustavus Adolphus perished; and a stone marks the spot where this hero's body was found.
Charles XII., being in the neighbourhood of <i>Lutzen</i> , went to visit the field of battle; little thinking, perhaps, that treachery would soon destroy his life, as it did that of his glorious model, Gustavus. | enriched with a University. |
| 1 <i>Weissenfels</i> — <i>The Castle</i> here, and <i>its Church</i> merit notice. | 1 1/2 <i>Gotha</i> —The inhabitants of <i>Gotha</i> are estimated at 11,000 <i>The Chateau—the great Terrace—the Arsenal</i> —the churches called <i>Kloster</i> and <i>Neumarkts Kirchen</i> --the <i>English Garden</i> --the <i>public Library</i> and that of the <i>Sovereign</i> --the <i>Royal Collection of Paintings</i> . etc.--and the <i>Gymnasium</i> merit notice. |
| 1 <i>Naumburgh</i> — <i>The Cathedral</i> here merits notice. Best inns, <i>The Posthouse</i> , and <i>Le Cheval</i> . The wine of this neighbourhood resembles <i>Burgundy</i> . | Best inns, <i>Le Negre</i> , and <i>Le Grelot d' Argent</i> .
The road to <i>Gotha</i> is execrable in wet weather. |
| 1 <i>Auerstadt</i> —Between <i>Naumburgh</i> and <i>Auerstadt</i> , the road traverses the <i>Mountain of Koesen</i> . | 1 1/2 <i>Eisenach</i> — <i>La Klemme</i> , is a good inn. The <i>Castle of Wartbourg</i> , which stands on the summit of a hill in this vicinity, once served as an asylum to <i>Luther</i> . |
| 1 1/2 <i>Weimar</i> | 1 <i>Berka</i> —A bad road from <i>Eisenach</i> to <i>Berka</i> . |
| 1 1/2 <i>Erfurt</i> —This city is | 1 <i>Wach</i> —Pavement from <i>Berka</i> hither. |
| | 1 1/2 <i>Hunefeld</i> |
| | 1 <i>Fulde</i> —This city contains |

CH. VIII.) GERMANY-BRUNSWICK-HANOVER. 671

12,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are, *The Château—the Cathedral—the Churches of S. Boniface and S. Michael—the Convent of S. Sauveur—the Benedictine and Franciscan Convents—the Porcelain Manufacture, and the Library belonging to the University.*

The celebrated Baths of Bruckenaue are near Fulde:

Best inns; *The Post-house,*

and *Le Cigne*. The wine of S. John's mountain, in this neighbourhood, is excellent, and sold in sealed bottles out of the Prince Bishop's cellar.

1 Neuhoß

3/4 Schluchtern

1 Saalmünster

1 Gelnhausen—*Le Soleil* is a good inn,

1 1/2 Hanau—A pretty town. The Castle merits notice.

1 Frankfurt.

20 1/4 posts.

The inhabitants of Frankfort are estimated at 43,000, beside near 7000 Jews, who live detached from the rest of the people.

The objects best worth notice in this city are, *the Cathedral—the Church of S. Catherine—the Convent des Prédicateurs*, containing a celebrated Assumption, by Alberto Durer—*the Hotel de Ville—the Autonic Palace—the Palace of the Prince of Hurn and Taxis—the Exchange—the Arsenal—the Foundry—the Hotel-Dieu—the Maison de Grace—the Hospital of S. Esprit—the Theatre—the Bridge*, thrown over the Mein.

Inns, *La Cour d'Angleterre—La Maison rouge—Le Cigne blanc*, etc.

Frankfort Fair is held twice a years namely, at Easter, and during the latter end of Summer.

ROUTE FROM LEIPSIC TO BRUNSWICK.

4 Groskugel

4 Halle—Inns, *L'Anneau*

d'Or—Prince Royal de

Prusse—Lion d'Or.

Among the objects best worth notice here are,

the Cathedral; and the University.

1 1/2 Konnern

1 1/2 Ascherslebel — *The Church of S. Etienne—the Public School—and*

<i>the ruins of the Château d'Ascanie, merit notice.</i>	<i>Le Bruhl, merit notice.</i>
1 <i>Quedlinburgh—The Château—the Library—and the Promenade, called</i>	1 <i>Halberstadt</i>
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Roklum</i>
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Brunswick.</i>
	11 <i>posts.</i>

Brunswick is supposed to contain 28,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth attention in this city are, *the Castle, called Grauen Hof—the new Hotel de Ville—the Most-Haus, in the Square, before which is an antique statue of a Lion—the Buildings of Carolinum—the Opera-house—the Cathedral—the Hospitals—the Fountain, in the Place de Hegenmarkt—the Church of S. Nicholas, which contains two good pictures—the Churches of S. Catherine and S. Andrew—the old Hotel de Ville—the royal Collection of Natural History, Paintings, etc.—and the Carolinum Library.*

Brunswick is famous for a sort of beer called *Mumme*. Best inn, *L'Hotel d'Angleterre*.

At Wolfenbittel, near this city, there is a valuable Library; and at the *Château de Salzdahlum* a good collection of Pictures.

ROUTE FROM BRUNSWICK TO HANOVER.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Peine</i>	1 <i>Hanover.</i>
1 <i>Sehnde</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>posts.</i>

This city contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the objects best worth notice are *the Church belonging to the Château—the Opera-house—the royal Stables—the Maison des états—the Arsenal—the Mint—the Cannon Foundery—the Monument of Werlhof, in the public Cemetery—the Monument of Leibnitz—and the royal Library.* The principal Promenades are, *The Countess of Yarmouth's Garden—Ellernreid Wood—Count Walmoden's Garden—and the drive to Herrnhausen, and Mont-Brillant.*

Best Inns, *La Taverne de Londres—Prince d'Eutin—and La Maison de Strelitz.*

Ch.VIII.) GERMANY-BRUNSWICK-HANOVER. 675

ROUTE FROM HANOVER TO GOTTINGEN.

1 <i>Tiedenwiesen</i> —This road is excellent.	1 <i>Nordheim</i> —A famous Organ in the parochial Church.
1 <i>Bruggen</i>	1 <i>Gottingen</i> .
1 1/2 <i>Eimbeck</i>	5 1/2 posts.

The city contains near 8000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are, *the six Churches—the Buildings of the University—the Observatory—the Lying-in Hospital—the anatomical Theatre—the botanic Garden—the Manège*, and *the Library belonging to the University*. This Library contains above 120,000 volumes; and is deemed the best in Germany.

Inns, *La Couronne—Le Roi de Prusse*, etc.

The environs of Gottingen are interesting; and especially so is the excursion to Harz.

ROUTE FROM LEIPSIC TO DANTZICK.

Miles.	<i>wick</i> , who was drowned in the Oder, by attempting to save the lives of others—and <i>the Monument of Kleist</i> , the Poet.
1 <i>Torgau</i> — The principal Church here contains the Tomb of Catherine a Boria, Luther's Wife.	There is a University here: and among the best inns are, <i>Le trois Couronnes</i> , <i>L' Aigle noir</i> — and <i>Le Soleil d'or</i> .
1/2 <i>Herzberg</i>	2 <i>Custrin</i>
<i>Hohenbuckau</i>	2 2/4 <i>Neudamm</i>
<i>Luckau</i>	3 1/4 <i>Soldin</i>
<i>Lubben</i>	3 1/4 <i>Pyritz</i>
1/2 <i>Liberosa</i>	3 <i>Stargard</i> — <i>The Church of S Mary</i> , in this town, merits notice: The best inn is <i>Le trois Couronnes</i> , near the Post-house.
<i>Beeschow</i>	2 1/2 <i>Massow</i>
<i>Muhlrose</i>	3 <i>Neugard</i>
1/2 <i>Frankfort on the Oder</i>	2 1/2 <i>Plathow</i>
— This city contains 12;000 inhabitants: and among the objects best worth notice, are <i>the Church of S. Mary and S Nicholas—the Char- treuse — the Hotel de Ville--the Casernes—the Hotel Dieu--the Bridge--the Monument of Prince Leopoldo of Bruns-</i>	2 1/4 <i>Pinnow</i>

2 3/4 <i>Leppin</i>	nity.
2 1/4 <i>Coerlin</i>	3 1/2 <i>Lupow</i>
3 3/4 <i>Coeslin</i>	5 <i>Godentau</i>
3 1/4 <i>Pankenin</i>	3 3/4 <i>Neustadt</i>
3/4 <i>Schlave</i>	3 3/4 <i>Katz</i>
3 1/4 <i>Stolpe</i> —Famous for the amber found in its vicini-	3 1/4 <i>Dantzick</i>
	75 miles.

This city contains 48,000 inhabitants; and among the objects best worth notice are, *the Exchange—the Cathedral*, which is one of the finest churches in Europe—*the Lutheran College—the Hotel de Ville—the Cour des Nobles—the Arsenal*—and *the Junker-Garten*.

Inns, *La Maison Anglaise—Les trois Negres*, etc.

ROUTE FROM FRANKFORT ON THE MEIN TO AUGSBURGH.

Posts.

1 <i>Hanau</i> — <i>Philipsruhe</i> and <i>Wilhelmsbad</i> , in this neighbourhood, merit notice.	ture, and mineral waters.
1 3/4 <i>Dettingen</i> —Memorable for the battle of 1743.	1 <i>Dunkelsbuhl</i> —The Church of the Carmelites, in this town, is adorned with a fine picture.
3/4 <i>Aschaffenburg</i>	1 1/2 <i>Nordlingen</i> —A Cru- cifix, attributed to Bu- onaroti, and an excellent Painting, by Albert Du- rer; embellish the prin- cipal Church here.
1 <i>Obernburg</i>	1 1/2 <i>Donauwörth</i> .
1 <i>Miltenburg</i>	1 1/2 <i>Meidingen</i>
1 <i>Hundheim</i>	1 1/2 <i>Augsburgh</i> .
1 <i>Bischofsheim</i>	
1 <i>Mergentheim</i>	
1 1/2 <i>Blaufelden</i>	
1 1/2 <i>Crailsheim</i> — Famous for its China Manufac-	18 1/2 posts.

Augsburgh, formerly denominated *Augusta Vindelicorum*, the largest city in Swabia, and supposed to be the most ancient, is seated between the rivers Lech and Wertach, and contains 36,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice here are *the Cathedral*, which comprises twenty-four chapels; and is adorned with a celebrated picture of the Resurrection, by Zoll—the

*bbey of S. Ulric—the Church of S. Anne—the
 otel de Ville—the Tower of Perlach—the Arsenal
 -the House of Correction—the Gate called Einlass
 -the public Fountains—some private houses which
 ontain antique paintings in fresco—and the Libraries
 elonging to the Cathedral and S. Ulric; the latter of
 hich possesses the drawings and sketches of Albert
 urer.*

Augsburgh exhibits vestiges of Roman Antiquities.
Les trois Maures, has been already mentioned as
 e best inn; *L' Agneau blanc*, in the Fauxbourg;
 likewise merits recommendation.

ROUTE FROM AUGSBURGH, TO CONSTANCE,
 SCHAFFHAUSEN, AND BASLE.

1/2 Schwabmunchen

1/2 Mindelheim

1/2 Memmingen

1/2 Wurzach

3/4 Wolfek

3/4 Ravensberg

Stadelle—The first view
 of the Lake of Constance
 is enchanting.

Moersburg

Constance—Travellers who
 pursue this route cross
 the Lake to Constance;
 and for a four-oared
 boat, large enough to
 convey a carriage, the
 common price is from
 three to four florins,
 together with about thirty
 kreutzers to the boatmen
 for drink-money.

The Cathedral at Constance
 is a fine edifice; and
 its doors merit obser-
 vation.

The principal inn is *L'Ai-
 gle d'or*.

Travellers should visit the

Island of Meinau.

1 Zell

1/2 Singen—Near this place
 on the summit of a rock,
 originally volcanic, is
 the Castle of Hohentwiell
 which belongs to the
 Sovereign of Wurtem-
 berg, and now serves as
 a state-prison.

1 Schaffhausen—The bridge
 here, constructed by a
 common carpenter, nam-
 ed Grubenmann, once
 merited observation: but
 the ruthless hand of War
 has destroyed it. *The
 public Libraries* deserve
 notice.

About one league from
 Schaffhausen, on the
 way to Zurich, is the
 celebrated *Fall of the
 Rhine*; and Travellers
 who wish to see the ter-
 restrial rainbows which
 this stupendous Cataract
 exhibits, should visit it

before nine o'clock in the morning.

2 *Waldshut*

1 *Lauffenburgh* — Here is another *Fall of the Rhine* but not equal in beauty to that of *Schaffhausen*.

1 1/2 *Rheinfelden* — Between

Rheinfelden and *Basle* is *August*, anciently *Augusta Rauracorum*, where remains may be traced of Roman Antiquities.

1 *Basle*.

18 1/2 posts.

This is a flourishing commercial city, supposed to contain 15,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice here are *the Arsenal*—*the Bridge* thrown over the *Rhine*—*the Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice which contains some Antiquities, together with the Tomb of *Erasmus*—*the Hotel de Ville*, where there is an apartment painted by *Holbein*, who was a native of *Basle*—*The Dance of Death*, painted on the walls of the Cemetery and supposed to have been done by a pupil of *Holbein* and *the public Library*, which is embellished with paintings by *Holbein*. Antiquities, Natural History, etc. *Basle* contains a University: and among the best inns are, *Les trois Rois*, and *La Cigogne*.

There is a singular custom in this city, that of setting all the clocks one hour too fast.

ROUTE FROM AUGSBURGH TO RATISBON.

1 1/2 *Aicha*—The ruins of the two Castles of *Witelsbach*, from which family descend the Princes of *Bavaria*, render this small town remarkable.

1 1/2 *Waidhosen*

1 1/2 *Geisenfeld*

1 1/2 *Neustadt*

1 1/4 *Saal*

1 1/2 *Ratisbon*.

8 1/2 posts.

Ratisbon is seated on the *Danube*; and contains 22,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice in this city are, its *ancient Bridge*, three hundred and fifty yards in length—*the Cathedral*—*the Abbey of S. Emmeran*—*The Hotel de Ville*—and *the Library of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis*, which is open to the public Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from

n till twelve in the morning, and from two till five the afternoon. Persons who wish to see it on other days must apply to the Librarian. *The town Library*—and *the Library and Cabinet of the Abbey of Emmeran*, likewise merit attention. The best inn is *Les trois Heaumes*.

ROUTE FROM RATISBON TO MUNICH.

Eglofsheim

Bukhausen

Ergolsbach

1/2 Landshut—The objects best worth notice in this town are, *the Palace—the Gothic Tower belonging to the Church of S. Martin—the Church of S. Job—the Church belonging to the Domenican Convent—the Abbey of Seelighenthal*—and *the Maison de Ville*.

Mospurg

1 Freysing—The objects best worth attention in this town are, *the Cathedral the Benedictine Church the Chapel and Cupola of S. Peter's—the Abbey of Weyhen-Stephan—the collegiate Church of S. Veit—and the Benedictine Lyceum*.

Principal inns, *La Charrue* and *Les sept Glands*.

1 1/2 Garching

3/4 Munich.

8 1/2 posts.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is seated on the Isar and contains above 40,000 inhabitants. *The Royal Residence* in this elegant city, though unpromising on the outside, is magnificent within; and exhibits a fine collection of pictures; among which are an hundred and thirty Miniatures, each of them being valued at two hundred louis-d'ors. The Tapestry in this palace, representing the exploits of Otho de Wittelsback; the great Staircase; the Chapel, which contains a painting attributed to Buonaroti, together with the altar used by the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, during her imprisonment, and a particularly fine organ, all merit notice; as do the Treasury, (which abounds with splendid jewels) and the Antiquary (1). Other objects

(1) The Statues lately found at Aegina, (a Greek Island in the *Mare Aegeum*), now enrich the collection of antiquities at Munich. They originally adorned the pediment of a temple

which deserve attention are, the *Cabinet of pictures belonging to the Duke of Litchemburg; ci-devant Beauharnois—the Museum of carved ivory—the new Theatre—the paintings in the Church of Notre-Dame—the Church of the Theatins* which contains a good picture, by Sandrat, representing the Plague at Naples—*The Church of the English Nuns*, who educate young Ladies gratis—the picture, by *Tintoretto*, (most provokingly cut in two, for the convenience of the candle-snuffer), in the *Augustine Church—the Church dedicated to S. Peter* which contains good Pictures—the *Libraries of the King, the Theatins, and the Academy of Sciences—and the Royal Cabinets of Medals and Natural History.*

Principal inns, *L'Aigle—Le Cheval blanc, etc.*

There are several pleasant Promenades in the vicinity of Munich: the royal Villas of Nymphenburg, and Schlessheim, both situated at a short distance from the city, merit notice: Schlessheim contains a very large collection of pictures.

ROUTE FROM RATISBON TO PRAGUE.

1 Kurn	d'or.
1 Nietenau	1 Rockizan
1 Neukirchen	1 Manth
1 Roetz	1 Czerowitz
1 Walmunchen	1 Zditz
1 Klentsch	1/2 Beraun
1 Temiz	1 Dusnik
1 Storkau	1 Prague.
1 Staab	16 1/2 posts.
1 Pilsen—Best inn, <i>La Croix</i>	

ROUTE FROM VIENNA, THROUGH RATISBON AND BRUSSELS, TO OSTEND.

1 Burgersdorf	1 Perschling
1 Sighartzkirchen	1 S. Poelten

consecrated to Minerva; and all represent warriors, one female figure excepted. These statues form an interesting link in the chain of ancient sculpture; as they are superior to the Egyptian style, though inferior to that of the most eminent Grecian Sculptors.

1/2 *Moelk*—The *Abbey* here merits notice.

1/2 *Kemmelbach*
Amstetten

1/2 *Strenberg*
Ems

1/2 *Lintz*—The last post in Lower Austria. This town contains 20,000 inhabitants. Best inn, *L'Aigle Noir*. The women of *Lintz* are celebrated for their beauty.

1/2 *Efferding*—The first post of Upper Austria.

1/2 *Buyersbach*

Sicharding

Sharding

Passau—A fine town. The *Cathedral* and its organ, the *Château*, the *Library de Lamberg*, and the prospect from the Garden of the Convent of *Mariahilf*, deserve attention
Vilzhofen

Platling

Straubing—The collegiate Church, the *ci-devant Jesuits' College*—and the *Carmelite-Convent*, which contains the Tomb of Duke Albert, merit notice; as does the *Abbey Ober-Altaich*, which is in the vicinity of *Straubing*:

1/2 *Psader*

1/2 *Ratisbon*

1/2 *Schambach*

Teiswang

Thelning

Postbaner

Feucht

Nuremberg—This city contains 30,000 inhabitants; and the objects

Tom. 2.

best worth notice are, the *Cathedral*, dedicated to S. Laurence, and adorned with beautiful painted glass—the *Chapel of S. Anne*—the *Church of S. Claire*, which contains a painting upon glass executed in 1278—the *Chapel de Mendel*, adorned with several good pictures—the *Chapel Holzschoukerienne du S. Sepulcre*—the imperial *Château*, embellished with valuable pictures; for shewing which, the Custode expects a florin. The *Hotel de Ville*; likewise embellished with good pictures; for shewing which the Custode expects two *kopfstucks*—the *Bridges*—the *Arsenal*, which contains two Cannons dated 1499—and the *Copper Mills*.

Best inns, *Le Cheval Rouge*; and *Le Coq rouge*.

1 *Farnbach*

1 *Emskirchen*

1 *Langensfeld*—The *Post-House* here is a good inn.

1 *Bossenheim*

1 1/2 *Kitzingen*

1 *Wurtzburgh*—The road from *Nuremberg* hither is excellent. *Wurtzburgh* contains 16,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are, the *Château*, remarkable for its staircase—the *Citadel* in the centre of which is an ancient Temple—the *Arsenal*—the *Cha-*

pel of *S. Mary*—the *Cathedral*—the *Church* belonging to the *Chapitre de Neumunster*—the *Chapitre de Haug*—the *Great Hospital*—the *Convent de S. Benoît*—the *Picture-Gallery* belonging to the *Prince-Bishop*, containing a *Magdalene* by *Fesel*—and the *Library* belonging to the *University*. Best inns, *La Cour de Franconie*—*La Poste*—*Le Cygne*. The most celebrated wines of *Franconia* grow near *Wurtzburgh*, namely the *Vin de Leiste*, the *Vin de Stein*, called *Vin du S. Esprit*, and the *Vin de Calmus*.

- 1 *Remlingen*
- 1 *Esselbach*
- 1 1/2 *Rohrbrunn*
- 1 *Besenbach*
- 1 1/2 *Gottingen*
- 1 *Hannau*
- 1 *Frankfort on the Mein*.
- 1 *Koenigstein*
- 1 1/2 *Wierges*
- 1 1/2 *Limburgh*
- 1 *Walnerod*
- 1 *Freilingen*
- 1 *Gulroth*
- 1 *Weyersbusch*
- 1 1/4 *Ukerot*
- 1 *Siegburg*
- 1 1/2 *Cologne*—This city is supposed to contain above 30,000 inhabitants and among the objects best worth notice are, the *Cathedral*—the *Church of the eleven thousand Virgins*—the *Church of the Maccabees*—the *Cha-*

pître de S. Gèreon—the *Archiepiscopal Seminary*—the *Hôtel de Ville*—the *Arsenal*—the *Hiero-solonitamite Chapel*, which contains a celebrated painting—and the *Cathedral Library*.

Cologne is paved with basalt.—One of the principal inns is, *Le S. Esprit*.

- 1 1/2 *Bergheim*
- 1 1/2 *Linnig*
- 1 *Gangelt*
- 1 1/2 *Reckem*
- 1 1/2 *Tongern*
- 1 1/2 *S. Trond*
- 2 *Tirlemont*
- 2 *Louvain*—The inhabitants of this town are supposed to amount to 40,000. One of the principal inns is, *The Hotel de Cologne*.
- 1 1/2 *Cortenbergh*
- 1 1/2 *Bruxelles*—This city, the capital of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, is watered by the little river *Senne*, and supposed to possess about 75,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications are destroyed; but its ramparts being planted with trees form pleasant walks round this city. *The Park*, or public Garden is adorned with fountain and statues, and encircled by splendid buildings. *The Palace*, in which the Austrian Viceroy formerly resided contains a *Picture-Gallery*, and a public Li-

brary, rich in finely illuminated Manuscripts. The *Hotel de Ville* and its Gothic Tower—the Theatre—the Church of *S. Gudule*, and the Chapel of *Notre-Dame*—the Church and Place de *S. Michel*—the Place de *Sablou*, and the Canal, merit notice. Brussels is celebrated for its Manufacture of Lace. Here are several good inns; namely, The *Hotel d'Angleterre* — The *Hotel de Bellevue*—The *Hotel de Flandre*, etc.

This may be called a cheap city for permanent residence; though house-rent is dear.

Not far hence, and in the neighbourhood of Ge-

nappe, a market-town on the river Dyle, is the celebrated Plain of Waterloo; where a small Band of British Heroes vanquished the gigantic power of France, and put to flight her ablest General.

1 1/2 *Asche*

1 1/2 *Alost*

1 1/2 *Quadrech*

1 *Gand*

2 *Alteren*

2 *Bruges*

2 *Ostende* — The *Hotel de Ville*, and some Pictures, by Flemish Masters, which adorn the Churches in this town, merit notice. The best inn is, *Nicholson's Hotel*.

86 1/2 posts.

Packets sail every Tuesday and Friday, weather permitting, from Colchester to Ostend; and the common assage is about twelve hours.

Packets usually sail twice a week from Ostend to Harwich; and the common passage, with a fair wind, about twenty hours.

Packets likewise sail from Ostend to Margate; and the common passage is about twelve hours.

ROUTE FROM FRANKFORT ON THE MEIN, THROUGH CASSEL, TO MUNSTER.

1/2 *Friedberg*
Butzbach

Giessen — The University of Giessen was founded in 1697. The Library—the *Paedagogium* — the Chateau—the Arsenal—

and the Church of *S. Pancrace* merits notice.

1 *Marburgh* — The Library belonging to the University, here, is a fine one. The best inn is, the *Post-House*.

I 1/2 *Holzdorf*

I *Jessberg*

I *Wabern*

I 1/2 *Cassel* — This city is supposed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants and the objects best worth notice are, the *Chdteau* — the *Palace* — the *Place de Frederic* and the *Statue* by which it is adorned — the *Arse-nal* — the *Roman Catholic Church* — the *reformed Church* — and the *Statue of the Landgrave, Charles* — the *Opera-house* — the *Museum-Fredericien* — and the *Pictures in the Hall of the Academy*

of *Painting*.

The principal inns are, the *Hotel d'Angleterre*, (already mentioned) — *Maupin's* — *The Stockholm* — and *L'Aigle*.

I *Wertuffein*

I *Ostendorf*

I *Lichtenau*

I *Paderborn* — The *Cathedral* here — the *ci - devant Jesuits' Church* — and the *University*, merit notice, The source of the river *Pader* is in the middle of the town.

I 1/2 *Nienkirchen*

2 *Warensdorf*

I 1/2 *Munster*.

18 1/2 posts.

This city contains 25,000 inhabitants; and the *Church of S. Lambert* — the *episcopal Palace* — the *Cathedral* — and the *Chapel of Bernard de Galen*, merits notice.

VOYAGE ON THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO COBLENTZ.

Persons who wish to make this excursion, should leave Mayence toward evening: and go either to *Mittelheim* or *Langenwinkel*. Next morning, about half an hour before sun-rise, they should walk to *Johannisberg*; and from the *Balcony* of the *Castle* there, contemplate the view.

From *Langenwinkel* to *Geisenheim*, the time occupied in going is about an hour; and at the latter place, Travellers should disembark, and visit *Neiderwald*, a Garden belonging to the Count d'Ostein, and embellished with delightful prospects. From *Geisenheim* to *S. Goer*, the time occupied in going is about four hours; and here Travellers should sleep; rising, however, at

h.VIII.) GERMANY—CELEBRATED BATHS. 685

ve o'clock the next morning, in order to reach *Coblentz* by nine.

Two boats one to convey a carriage, and the other to convey Passengers, usually cost about three Carolins; (seventy-two francs;) and for five Carolins, Travellers may be conveyed to Cologne, provided they do not choose to stop at Coblentz.

The principal inns at Coblentz are, *Le Roi des Romains*, and *The Post-House*; and the objects most worthy of attention in this town are, *the Collegial Church of S. Castor* and *the Fort of Ehrenbreitstein*, originally a Roman work.

EXCURSION FROM GOTTINGEN TO THE MINES OF HARTZ.

Behind Kattlenburg rise the first hills which belong to the chain of the Hartz.

Osterode—This town contains 4000 inhabitants—*Klausthal*—inn, *La Couronne*. This town contains 6,000 inhabitants. The richest Mines are *La Caroline*, which is 105 fathom deep; and *La Dorothee*, which is 192 fathom deep.

The *Georgestollen* is a remarkable work.

Ludwiger-Rechenhaus exhibits a collection of all the machines employed in the Mines.

Two miles from *Klausthal* is the ancient imperial city of *Goslar*; which has only 7000 inhabitants; though it contains from fourteen to fifteen thousand houses. This city is celebrated for its excellent beer, called *Gose*, of which there are seven kinds; and that most esteemed is called *Beste Krug*. Half a league from this city is the *Rammelsberg*, the most ancient of the Mines of Hartz.

On the road leading from Isenburg to Brocken not far from the *Château de Stappelnburgh*, is a beautiful prospect; and from the summit of *Brocken* a plain is discoverable, which extends seventy leagues, and contains five millions of people.

From Brocken Travellers usually go to *Elbingerode*,

in order to see *the Grotto* called *Bauhmanshole*. The Stalactites which adorn this Grotto are beautiful and various; but the objects most interesting here are petrified human bones, supposed to be antediluvian. At *S. Andreasburgh*, in this neighbourhood, was found a piece of silver, weighing eighty pounds.

This excursion may be easily accomplished in a fortnight.

CELEBRATED GERMAN BATHS.

CARLSBAD.

Carlsbad contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and several lodging-houses. The price of apartments varies according to the number of persons who frequent the Baths; but a good suite of rooms, with several beds, seldom lets for more than ten florins a week.

The best *Traiteurs* usually charge eight groschen per head for dinner. At the *Salle de Bohême*, and the *Salle de Saxe*, breakfast, either of coffee or chocolate, costs half a kopfstuck and twelve kreutzers. For loading, or unloading a travelling carriage, the price is a goulden. To the *Valet de-Place*, who goes round with the visiting-tickets of Itinerants, when they arrive, and when they depart, the fee is two gouldens. For reading the gazettes during the whole season, the price is one goulden. The drawers of water at each spring expect from every customer a kopfstuck or two as a farewell present; and the waiters at the *Salle de Bohême*, and the *Salle de Saxe*, expect every person whom they have attended, to give them at least one goulden as a parting compliment. The entrance-money at the balls is one goulden per head: and persons who require a physician, while they use the Baths, commonly give him four or five ducats when his attendance ceases.

The roads in this neighbourhood are abominable.

PYRMONT.

The Pyrmont season commences about the end of June

.VIII.) GERMANY—CELEBRATED BATHS. 685

The new lodging-house at the Baths is a good one and the price of each apartment is marked over the door. There are several other lodging-houses. Dinner costs from eight to sixteen groschen per head, according to its quality; and the public amusements here are numerous and various

SPA.

The season at Spa commences about the end of May. Here are lodgings of all descriptions, and all prices. *Traiteurs* send out good dinners at four francs per head; and persons who like to dine at a *Table d'Hôte* are particularly well served for three francs per head. Saddle-horses cost, by the day, from five to six francs each.

Spa, to lovers of gaiety, is pleasant; though, compared with many other places on the Continent, expensive.

ROUTE FROM VIENNA TO CARLSBAD, THROUGH EGER AND ZWODA.

Enzersdorf	1 Horazdiowitz
Stockerau	1 1/2 Grunberg
1/2 Weikersdorf	2 Pilsen
Meisau	2 Miess
Horn	1 Tschernoschin
1/2 Goffritz	1 Plan
Schwarzenau	1 Sandau
1/2 Shrems	1 Eger
1/2 Schwarzbach	1 1/2 Swoda
1/2 Wittingau	1 1/2 Carlsbad—The best
1/2 Budweis	road to Carlsbad is this,
Moldauthein	through Eger and Zwoda.
Pisek	<hr/> 2 1/2 posts.
Strakonitz	

ROUTE FROM HANOVER TO PYRMONT.

1/2 Springe	to Pyrmont during the
Hameln—A strong place.	months of July, and
Pyrmont—The <i>Chariot de</i>	August.
<i>Poste</i> goes from Hanover	<hr/> 3 1/2

ROUTE FROM HAMBURGH TO PYRMONT.

1 1/2 Harburgh	1 1/2 Minden— <i>La Ville de</i>
1 1/2 Tostedt	<i>Berlin</i> is a good hotel.
1 1/2 Rotenburgh	1 Rinteln—This town con-
1 Ottersberg	tains a celebrated Uni-
1 1/2 Brême	versity.
1 1/2 Bassum	1 1/2 Pyrmont.
1 Barenburgh	<hr/> 13 1/2 posts.
1 Ucht	

ROUTE FROM BRUSSELS, THROUGH AIX-LA-CHAPELLE AND LIEGE, TO SPA.

1 1/2 Cortenberg	27,000 inhabitants. <i>The</i>
1 1/2 Louvain	<i>Cathedral</i> , wherein is
2 Tirlemont	the Tomb of Charlema-
2 S. Trond	gne—the <i>Hotel de Ville</i>
1 1/2 Tongres	—the <i>Baths</i> — and the
1 3/4 Reckheim	<i>ci-devant Jesuits' Col-</i>
1 1/2 Sittart	lege, are the objects best
1 Geilenkirchen	worth notice. Here are
1 Juliers—The principal inn	several inns.
here is <i>La Cour Impé-</i>	From Aix-la-Chapelle to
<i>riale</i> .	Maestricht, is three Ger-
The distance from Juliers	man miles.
to Cologne is two posts	1 1/4 Batisse
and a half.	1 Liege.
1 1/2 Aix-la-Chapelle—This	<hr/> 17 1/2 posts.
city contains above	

This city is watered by the Maes, and supposed to contain above 80,000 inhabitants: its Citadel commands a magnificent prospect; and *the Hotel des Etats—the Hotel de Ville—the Fountain in the Grande Place—the Cathedral*, dedicated to *S. Lambert—the Quay*, on the banks of the Maes—and *the Bridge* thrown over that river, all merit notice. Liege boasts a delightful Promenade, called *Coronmaes*.

Among the best inns are, *L' Aigle noir*, and *La Cour de Londres*.

GERMAN MILES. 3 SPA.

ROUTE FROM VIENNA TO BADEN.

1 Neudorf	its mineral waters.
1 Baaden — Celebrated for	<hr/> 2 posts.

ROUTE FROM VIENNA TO PRESBURGH.

<i>Schwachat</i>	frontier town of Hungary
<i>Fischament</i>	1 Presburgh
<i>Regelsbrunn</i>	5 posts. •
<i>Deutsch Altenburgh</i> —The	

This city, in time past the capital of Hungary, is supposed at the present moment to contain above 100,000 inhabitants; though its population, previous to the removal of the seat of government to Buda, was estimated at 28,000. Presburgh is finely situated on an eminence overlooking an immense plain, watered by the Danube; and among the objects best worth notice here, are *an equestrian Statue*, by Donner, of S. Martin, which adorns the parochial Church—*another, a statue*, by the same sculptor, in the Esterhasz-Chapel—*The Governor's Palace—the royal Chancery—the Theatre—the Public Granaries—the Caserne, the royal Château—the Cupola of the Church of S. Elizabeth—the royal Catholic Academy—and, the Lutheran Gymnasium.* The public amusements consist of operas, German plays, concerts, and balls. Here are some good private Libraries, and Cabinets of Natural History; together with a celebrated collection of wry faces.

The Château de Lanschitz, near Presburgh, is worth seeing; as likewise is the Château d'Esterhasz.

ROUTE FROM TEUTSCH-ALTENBURGH TO BELGRADE.

<i>Kittsee</i> —A royal Château.	1 <i>Ais</i>
<i>Rackendorf</i>	1 <i>Comorn</i> —The Church which formerly belonged to the Jesuits merits notice.
<i>Wieselburgh</i>	1 <i>Nessmely</i> —Celebrated for excellent white wines.
<i>Hochstras</i> —Or, <i>Hogstrass</i> . A post and a half is sometimes charged here.	1 <i>Neudorf</i>
<i>Raab</i> —The population of this city is estimated at 13,000. Its Cathedral is magnificent.	1 <i>Dorogh</i>
<i>Goenyo</i>	1 1/2 <i>Wereschwar</i>
	1 <i>Ofen</i> , of Buda—The population of Buda, (called

- by the Germans Ofen,) is estimatad at 55,000, including the town of Pesth, from which it is separated only by the Danube. At Buda, the Hungarian *regalia* are kept: and the Crown which was presented in the year 1000, by Pope Sylvester II., to Stephen, King of Hungary, is an imitation of that worn by the Greek Emperors.
- 1 *Teleny*
 - 1 1/2 *Ereschin*
 - 1 *Adony*
 - 1 *Pentele*
 - 1 1/2 *Foeldwar*
 - 2 *Puksch*
 - 2 *Tolnau*
 - 1 *Sekare*—Celebrated for its wines; which are deemed superior to Burgundy.
 - 1 1/2 *Pobtaszek*
 - 1 *Sekescoe*
 - 1 *Mohacseh*
 - 2 *Barnyaware*
 - 1 *Laskafeld*—The frontier town of Sclavonia
 - 1 *Esseck*—Vestiges of the ancient city of *Mursa* are discoverable here.
 - 1 *Verra*
 - 1 *Wukowar*
 - 1 *Appatowaz*
 - 1 1/2 *Illok*
 - 1 *Szuszek*
 - 2 *Peterwaradin*
 - 1 *Carlowitz-Unterleg*
 - 1 *Poska*
 - 1 *Cserevicz*
 - 1 1/2 *Banovze*
 - 1 1/2 *Semlin*—This town contains a Health-Office for purifying letters and merchandize which come from Turkey.
-
- 45 1/2 po-ts.

From Semlin to Belgrade the time occupied in going is about one hour and a half.

ROUTE FROM PRESBURGH TO KASCHAU AND TOKAY.

- 1 *Csekles*
- 1 *Sarfoè*
- 1 *Tyrnau*—This town, adorned with nine large towers, and several churches, makes a handsome figure at a distance. The Cathedral—the Episcopal Palace—and the Academy des Nobles, merit notice.
- 1 1/2 *Freystadt*
- 1 *Rippyn*
- 1 *Nagy-Tapolcsany*
- 1 *Nitra-Sambokreth*
- 1 *Westenics*
- 1 *Boymozs*—There are Hot Baths in this town.
- 1 *Rudno*
- 1 *Turocz-Sambokreth*
- 1 *Nolscova*
- 1 1/2 *Rosenberg*—The Mineral Waters, and the College here are celebrated.
- 1 *Pentendorf*
- 1 *Okolisna*
- 1 *Vihodna*
- 1 *Lusivna*
- 1 *Horka*
- 1 *Leutschau*—The Hotel de

Ville is a handsome building; but the town is ill supplied with water.

Biaczovez

1/2 *Berthod*

Eperies—Finely situated, and famous for its wines.

Lemesau

Kaschau—A strong town.

The Governor's House is a handsome building.

The Baths of *Kaschau* are celebrated; but the

air is unhealthy.

1 *Szinne*

1 *Willmann*

1 1/2 *Tallya*—Famous for its wines.

2 *Tokay*—On the mountain of *S. Therèse*, and in the vineyard of *Szarwarsch*, grow the best wines of *Tokay*, which, in stomach complaints, have been found particularly beneficial (1).

Hungary abounds in excellent fruit, beef, wild-fowl, and venison; and the wines are so good, and at the same time so strong, that, to foreigners, they sometimes prove dangerous.

In *Gallicia*, and the *Bukowine*, Travellers ought to carry provisions with them; as little beside straw can be procured at the inns.

ROUTE FROM VIENNA TO TRIESTE.

Neudorf

Gunselsdorf

Neustadt

Neukirchen

Schottwien

1/2 *Moerzusclag*

Krieglach

Merzhofen

Bruck

Rettelstein

Peggau

Gratz—This town, the capital of *Styria*, is supposed to contain above 33,000 inhabitants; and among the objects best

worth notice are, *the Imperial Château—the Maison des Etats—the Church de la Cour*, and that dedicated to *S. Catherine*—the parochial Church, adorned with a painting by *Tintoretto*—the *ci-devant Jesuits' College*—the two Columns and the Convent in the *Fauxbourg* of *Muer*—the *Lyceum* and its *Library*—and the *Johannaeum*. *The Poor-house* which comprehends a general

(1) The Hungarians have eight sorts of wine somewhat similar in flavour to *Tokay*; and frequently sold under that name. The best *Tokay* is seldom if ever sold.

hospital, a lying-in hospital, a foundling hospital, an asylum for Lunatics, and another for the Aged, is a most benevolent and useful institution.

The promenades in and about this town are pleasant.

Best inn, *The Sun*.

1 *Kalsdorf*

1 *Lebering*

1 *Ehrenhausen*

1 1/2 *Mahrburg*—This is the most populous town in Styria, Gratz excepted

1 *Feistritz*

1 *Gannowitz*

1 1/2 *Cilli*

1 1/2 *Franz*

1 *S. Oswald*

1 *Potpetsch*

1 1/2 *Laybach*—This city, the capital of the Duchy of Carniola, is supposed to contain about 11,000 inhabitants, *The Cathedral*, dedicated to S. Nicholas, merit notice;

as does *the Church of S. Peter*, in the *Prauxbourg*.

1 *Ober-Laybach*

1 *Lasse*

1 *Adelsberg*—There is a celebrated *Grotto* in this town; and another; called *The Grotto of S. Madelaine*, at a short distance.

The Lake of *Zirknitz* is only two leagues from *Adelsberg*.

1 *Prawald*

1 *Sessana*

1 *Trieste* (1)—This is a Free Port, with a spacious and safe Harbour, and a population estimated at above 20,000 (2).

32 posts.

The objects best worth notice here are, *the Mole*—*the Lazzaretti*—*the Cathedral*—*the Greek Church*—and *the Roman Antiquities*.

Principal inn, *Il buon Pastore*.

(1) From Trieste to Fiume, another Austrian Free-Port, is a distance of five posts.

(2) The population of Trieste did not amount to more than 18,000 a few years since.

CHAPTER IX.

PORTUGAL.

Expense of going in a Post-Office Packet from Falmouth to Lisbon—Days appointed for sailing—Money of Portugal—Lisbon—Hotels—Population—Objects best worth notice—Cork Convent—Cintra—Water, eatables, and asses' milk—Lodgings—Board—Firewood—Garden of the Convent of Necessitades—Public amusements—Price of draught horses—Pass-ports, etc.—Route from Lisbon to Oporto—Ditto from Lisbon to Madrid.

EXPENSE OF GOING IN A POST-OFFICE PACKET
FROM FALMOUTH TO LISBON.

Every cabin passenger usually pays for passage and board, (wine, tea, and sugar inclusive) twenty-three pounds, and every steerage passenger fourteen pounds. Female servants pay as cabin passengers. Children, under twelve months old, go free of charge; under four years old they pay as steerage passengers; and above that age as cabin passengers.

Lisbon-packets generally sail every Saturday; though every Friday is the time when they are ordered to sail; from April till October.

The accommodations on board these vessels are excellent. I would not, however, advise passengers to use the sheets, blankets, and pillows, belonging to the packet; but to provide plenty of their own: and this not merely to secure themselves from cold, and other unpleasant circumstances, during their voyage; but likewise because blankets and down-pillows are particularly needful at Lisbon. Invalids who visit this city during winter should wear very warm clothing, and live in an apartment which fronts the south.

MONEY OF PORTUGAL.

l. s. d.

A Ree

10 Rees, equal to a half Vintem.

20 Rees, equal to a Vintem; in English

Tom. 2.

59

money about.	. . . . .	0	0	1
5 Vintems, equal to a Testoon		0	0	6
4 Testoons, equal to a Crusade of Exchange.		0	2	3
24 Vintems, equal to a new Crusade		0	2	8
10 Testoons, equal to a Milree (1000 Rees)		0	5	7
48 Testoons, equal to a Moldore		1	7	0
64 Testoons, equal to a Joannes		1	15	0

Accounts in Portugal are kept in Rees:

LISBON.

Lisbon, anciently called *Olisippo*, and in Portuguese Lisboa, is a flourishing commercial city, seated near the mouth of the Tagus, or Tajo, embellished by one of the finest Harbours, in Europe and supposed to contain 200,000 inhabitants.

Among the objects best worth notice in this metropolis and its environs are, *the Royal Residence; the Exchange; the India-House; the Arsenal: and the equestrian bronze statue of Joseph I.*; all of which adorn the *Praça do Commercio*—*the patriarchal Church: and that belonging to the Convent of S. Roche*, which comprises an Asylum for Foundlings. In the last-named Church is a Chapel dedicated to S. Roche, and considered as one of the most richly-decorated temples of the Christian world. The picture above the altar is a particularly well executed Roman Mosaic; as likewise is another picture on the right side of the Chapel: the pavement is wrought in Mosaic the pilasters are formed of porphyry, verde antique, lapis lazuli, and other precious marbles: the doors are bronze beautifully worked and gilt: the candelabra and the lamps, are of solid silver; and the altar is composed of lapis lazuli, amethysts, and gold; and ornamented with a scriptural Group in *alto-rilievo*, which is on entire block of silver (1) Other objects that deserve

(1) When Junot commanded at Lisbon, this *alto rilievo* together with most of the church-plate in the city, was packed up, for the purpose of being conveyed to France.

ention in Lisbon and its environs are, *the new church*, erected by the late Queen—*the Quays*—*the aqueduct of Alcantara*; which consists of thirty-five arches: the largest being 249 feet in width, and 332 feet in height. This magnificent structure, built of white marble was erected by John V.—*the Church and Convent of Belem*, where the Sovereigns of Portugal are buried—(Belem exhibits a kind of Gothic arabesque architecture, unknown in other parts of Europe)—*the Convent of Brancanas*, which contains a picture of the blessed Virgin finely executed—*the Cork Convent* at the summit of Cape S. Roche—and *Cintra*, which contains a good Inn, and exhibits ruins of a Moorish place.

Cintra is deemed the best summer-residence in the environs of Lisbon; but during winter and spring its excessive humidity renders it unwholesome (1). The *penha verde* at Cintra is usually visited by Travellers. Lisbon possesses excellent water, good beef, fish, vegetables, fruit, and asses' milk; but eligible lodgings are scarce and dear; and a lady or gentleman can seldom board with a Portuguese family under seven shillings, English money, per day, lodging not inclusive. Fire-wood likewise is dear at Lisbon.

The Garden belonging to the Convent of Necessidades, situated at the foot of Buenos-Aires, affords an agreeable promenade: and the public amusements of this city are; the Italian opera, the Portuguese theatre, bull-fights, and assemblies at the houses of the English merchants. Among the principal inns are, *Barnwell's English Hotel*—*Owens's Hotel*—*O'Keif's Hotel*—*L'Hotel Bretonnais*—and *La Calçada de Estrela*.

But, owing to the suddenness and rapidity of his retreat, his valuable plunder was left behind.

The Chapel of S. Roche is reported to have cost the Portuguese nation a million of crusados.

(2) Many persons prefer Bellas to Cintra, because it is more quiet, and less liable to fogs, than the last named place.

PRICE OF DRAUGHT HORSES, etc.

Draught-horses, or mules, in Portugal are charged at eight testoons a pair, per league: the common mode of travelling is *en voiturier*; and a calash, containing two places, and drawn by two mules, may usually be hired for about fifteen francs a day, all expenses included.

Travellers going from Lisbon to any other part of Portugal, should solicit, from the chief-magistrate of the quarter in which they lodge, a passport containing the names of the Travellers, the number of their horses, mules, and attendants; together with a permission to carry fire-arms.

Persons going to Spain must apply for a passport from the Spanish Minister at Lisbon; and this last-named passport, if presented to Spanish custom-house officers, and accompanied by a fee, prevents any examination of baggage.

ROUTE FROM LISBON TO OPORTO.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1st day <i>Alveria</i> and <i>Castenheda</i>—About midway there is a ferry over the Tagus. The road lies between hedges of aloes and olives.</p> <p>2d day <i>Otta</i> and <i>Tagarro</i>—A sandy plain, abounding with Indian figs.</p> <p>3d day <i>Venta</i>—These Ventas are Inns, established by order of government, at the distance of four or five Portuguese miles from each other. Government likewise regulates the charges at these inns, by a tariff, which is always exposed to public view.</p> <p>4th day <i>Alcobaca</i>.</p> | <p>5th day <i>Leyria</i>—Travellers may stop, during this day's journey, at the <i>Convent of Batalha</i>, which has a fine Gothic church, with a beautiful Tower.</p> <p>The road is good, and the country adorned with plantations of olives, and forests of cork-trees.</p> <p>6th day <i>Pombal</i> and <i>Pondes</i>—Travellers should visit the <i>Moorish Castle</i> on a hill near Pombal.</p> <p>7th day <i>Coimbra</i> and <i>Almuhada</i>—Coimbra contains 13,000 inhabitants, and a University. Here are a <i>Roman Bridge</i> and <i>Aqueduct</i>, almost entire.</p> |
|---|--|

day *Albergaria*, *Antonio*, *Venta*, and *Villanova*—Travellers, during this day's journey, pass two rivers, either on bridges or in a ferry.

day—Oporto—This city, the largest in Portugal, Lisbon excepted, is watered by the Douro, anciently the *Durius*, on

which river gondolas, like those at Venice, are much used. Oporto is supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants; and has long been famed for its wines, of which it is said to export yearly twenty thousand pipes. The Quays here are magnificent.

Time employed in travelling from Oporto to Almeida, hours—from Oporto to Salamanca, 27 hours—from Salamanca to Valladolid, 36 hours—from Valladolid to Madrid, by Segovia and the Escorial, 50 hours.

Segovia is well worth seeing, on account of its Aque-
duct, a noble monument of antiquity, and in perfect preservation. Some authors suppose it was erected during the reign of Trajan; but the Spaniards gravely assert, that it was the work of Hercules.

The Cathedral at Segovia is one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in Spain; and the Alcazar, or Castle, stands beautifully.

ROUTE FROM LISBON TO MADRID.

Agues.

Aldea-Gallega—To this place Travellers are conveyed on the Tagus, in a large boat; but it is not prudent to set out if the river be much agitated.

Canna

Santas-Nuevas—The road crosses a brook.

Montemornovo

Trayolos—The road crosses another brook.

Santa del Duque—From *Aldea-Gallega* to this

place the road is tolerably good.

3 *Estremos*

3 *Aleravizas*

4 *Elvas*—This is the last town of Portugal. Here travellers are waited upon by the Custom-house Officers, and desired to declare what articles of commerce, and what money they have with them, after having done which they receive an *Albara*.

One mile from *Elvas* the

road traverses a rivulet, which divides Portugal from Spain.

- 3 *Badajos*—This town, the capital of *Estrémadura*, is entered, on the Portuguese side, by a bridge thrown over the *Guadiana*, anciently called the *Annas*. It is a place of high antiquity.

Here Travellers are liable to have their baggage examined. The road from *Estremos* hither is, generally speaking, bad.

- 3 *Talavera del Arrojo*
 2 *Lobon*
 2 *Arrorogo de San-Servan*.
 2 *Merida*—This town was built by the Romans, and is entered on the Portuguese side by a bridge of sixty one arches, thrown over the *Guadiana*. Here are several Antiquities, among which is an equestrian Statue.
 4 *Venta del Desblado*
 3 *Meajadas*
 3 *Puerta de Santa Cruz*
 3 *Trujillo*—The birth-place of *Pizarro*.
 4 *Jarajzejo*—One hour distant from *Jarajzejo* Travellers are obliged to descend from their carriages, while the latter are conveyed, by the assistance of oxen, over a steep and rugged road; and after

passing the river *del Monte*, on a bridge, carriages are drawn by oxen up a hill, which belongs to the chain called *Sierra de Guadalupe*.

Jarajzejo contains considerable vestiges of Moorish architecture.

- 4 *Casas del Puerto*

- 2 *Almaraz*—Half an hour distant from *Almaraz* is a Bridge thrown over the *Tagus*, beyond which river the road ascends a hill, thence becoming good, and continuing so the whole way to *Madrid*.

- 2 *Navalmoral*—The first town of New Castile,
 4 *Calçada de Oropesa*
 4 *Venta*
 4 *Talavera de la Reyna*
 2 *Sotocochinos*
 3 *Bravo*
 3 *Maqueda*
 2 *Venta del Gallo*
 3 *Santa Cruz del Retamar*
 2 *Valmajado*
 3 *Naval-carnero*

- 2 *Mostoles*—Here stands a Church, the inside of which is completely covered with gilding.

- 3 *Madrid*—On approaching this city carriages are either driven through the *Mançanares*, or over it, by means of the fine Bridge of *Segovia*.

The country between *Badajoz* and *Madrid* is, generally speaking, uncultivated, unless it be in the neighbourhood of towns and villages; and exhibits, to the left, a long chain of mountains.

It is practicable so to arrange this journey that travellers may go by S. Ildefonso, the Escorial, or Aranjuez.

CHAPTER X.

SPAIN.

Money of Spain—Price of Post-horses, etc.—Articles particularly requisite for Travellers in Spain—Route from Bayonne to Madrid—Saragossa—Valencia—Valladolid—Burgos—Population of Madrid—Objects best worth notice there—Literary Establishments—Promenades—Public amusements—Manufactures—Inns—Environs—Job-carriages—Gates and Streets—Route from Perpignan to Barcellona—Climate of Barcellona—Population—Objects best worth notice—Inns—Promenades—Route from Barcellona to Saragossa—from Madrid to Granada—Alhambra, and other objects best worth notice in the last-named city—Promenades—Climate—Route from Madrid to Malaga—Description of that city—Route from Madrid to Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz; together with a description of the three last-named cities.

VALUE OF THE MOST CURRENT SPANISH MONEY IN FRENCH FRANCS.

	Francs
Doblon	83 63
Pistole	20 91
Half-Pistole.	10 45
Piastre	5 43
Real de à ocho	4 35
Escudo vellon.	2 71
Real de à quatre	2 17
Peseta Mexicana.	1 35

PRICE OF POST-HORSES etc.

The common charge, per post, is from ten to twelve reals for every draught-horse; a post being about two Spanish leagues, or three hours, in length. A Postillion cannot legally demand more than two reals per post; but expects a peseta, beside a dinner, or extra-money

to provide one. For a carriage furnished by a Postmaster, the price is four reals per post.

On entering and on quitting Madrid, and every other place where the King resides, Travellers pay a post-royal; which is double the price of a common post.

The post on great roads is well served; and the horses, when speed is compatible with safety, go remarkably quick: but the roads in Spain cannot, generally speaking, be called good; though, throughout the whole Signory of Biscay, and in some districts near Madrid, they are excellent.

The custom of taking journeys in a *Coche de Col-leras* with six mules, or a *Calesa* with two, still predominates; but, for one person, a more economical way of travelling is to accompany the *Ordinario*, or to ride on a *Borrigo*, attended by a muleteer on foot.

Voiturins usually charge for a calesa with two mules and their driver, the keep of mules and muleteer not inclusive, about fifteen francs a day: or for each mule, provender inclusive, two piastres a day.

The common day's journey of a Voiturier is about eight Spanish leagues; and each of these leagues contains 3400 geometrical paces.

It is impossible to travel comfortably in Spain without a Servant who understands the language; because the Inns are so destitute of eatables, that Travellers are compelled to purchase their provisions in the large towns through which they pass; and likewise obliged, generally speaking, to have them cooked by their own servant: a pot for boiling meat, with a cover and padlock to prevent theft, is therefore requisite; and travelling beds, in this country, are particularly needful.

Travellers should avoid taking snuff, new muslins, or new printed cottons, amongst their baggage as these articles are contraband.

Servant should have fire-arms (1).

(1) Persons who wish to travel expeditiously in Spain should ride on post-horses. Several saddle-horses are kept at every post-house.

ROUTE FROM BAYONNE TO MADRID.

- Miniundo*—A beautiful entrance to the Pyrenees : and the further the road advances the more picturesque is the scenery.
- S. Joan Piè de Port*—Near a spring of remarkably fine water, between this town and Roncesvalles, is the spot which divides France from Spain.
- Roncesvalles*—The road from Bayonne hither being dangerous for carriages, it is advisable either to go on mules, or to take the road by *Ostariz, Annoa, Maya, Berrueta, Lanz, and Ostiz*, to Pamplona.
- The village of Roncesvalles is supposed to be the spot where Charlemagne's army was defeated, when the famous Roland lost his life.
- Pamplona*—The Inn at Pamplona is in the square. This town was anciently called *Pompelo*.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ *Otriz*
- $\frac{1}{2}$ *Jaffala*—A good road, which continues to *Portacillo*.
- 4 *Maraila*
- 3 *Valtierra*
- 4 *Cintronigo*
- 5 *Agreda*—Here the baggage of Travellers is visited and plumbed by the Custom-house Officers.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Hinojosa*
- 4 *Zamayon*
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Almazan*—Here the road traverses the Douro on a stone bridge, near which there is a beautiful Promenade.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Adradas*
- 5 *Lodares*—The road lies over a mountain whose summit exhibits a large and well-cultivated plain.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bujarrabal*
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Torremocha*
- 3 *Almadrones*
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Grajanejos*
- 3 *Torija*
- 3 *Guadalaxara*
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Venta de Meco*
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Torrejon de Ardoz*—Here the road crosses the Xarama on a bridge.
- 4 *Madrid*.
- 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ leagues.

Many Travellers prefer going by Saragossa and Valencia; or by Valladolid, Burgos, and Vittoria.

Saragossa, the capital of Arragon, is seated on the Ebro, formerly called the *Iberus*, and contains a *Cathedral*, and a *Moorish Tower*, which merit notice.

Valencia supposed to contain above 70,000 inhabitants, is delightfully situated in the most fertile part of Spain. Its *Cathedral*, once a Mosque, is adorned with fine paintings. The *College of Corpus Christi* contains a

celebrated picture; and several of the Convents and Monasteries are adorned with good paintings, *The Church of S. Nicholas—The University—and the public Libraries*, merit notice.

This city is lighted with handsome lamps, patrolled by watchmen, and encompassed with high walls, nearly circular; Its climate is so warm as to be oppressive during the day, even in winter (1).

Valladolid, anciently called *Pintia*, contains a University; and, in *the Dominican Church of S. Paul*, two celebrated pictures, by Cardenas.

Burgos, the ancient capital of Old Castile, is built partly on the acclivity of a mountain, and partly on the banks of the Arlançon. Its *Cathedral*, one of the finest Gothic structures in Europe, and some other Churches, merit notice.

Madrid, anciently denominated *Mantua*, is supposed to contain upward of 150,000 inhabitants. It has fifteen Gates, all composed of granite, and most of them handsome: its streets are clean, spacious, well-paved, and well lighted; and the entrance to this city, through the gate of Alcala, is strikingly magnificent.

Among the objects which especially deserve attention are, *the Royal Residence*, called the new Palace, which is sumptuously furnished, and adorned with fine pictures—*the Royal Cabinet of Natural History* (2)—*the Churches of S. Isabella—S. Paschalis—S. Isidoro—S. Francesco de Sales—and S. Martino—the Convent of Las Descalzas reales*, which contains a fine collection of pictures—*the Church of Las Salesas—the Royal Convent of S. Philip*, in point of architecture one of the finest buildings at Madrid—*the Dominican Church and the Bridge*, thrown over the Mançanares.

(1) Murviedro, erected on the site of the ancient *Saguntum*, which was destroyed by Hannibal, is about four leagues distant from Valencia; and exhibits several vestiges of antiquity.

(2) This Cabinet contains ancient Peruvian pottery, very like that of Egypt.

This city is enriched with a University, a royal college, called *Estudios reales*, an Academy of Arts, and other literary establishments.

The principal Promenades are, the Prado—a fine street, called Alcala—the Gardens of the Casa del Campo—and the banks of the Mançanares.

The Spanish Theatre, the Bull-fights, the *Tertullia*, and the *Refresco* (the two last being card-assemblies, balls, concerts, or *gouûtés*), are the principal public amusements.

The Tapestry Manufacture; the China Manufacture at Buen-Retiro; and the Glass Manufacture at S. Ildefonso, merit notice.

Several of the Inns at Madrid are good; and one of the best is the *Croix de Malte*, in the Alcala.

Provisions are cheap; and the common table-wines are those of La Mancha and Valdepenas.

There are no Hackney coaches in this city; but job-ririages may be hired by the day, for eight or nine pence livres.

The objects best worth notice in the environs of Madrid are, *the Buen-Retiro*, which is embellished with an equestrian Statue of Philip IV, by Pietro Tacca—*the Palace of Aranjuez*, and its Gardens—*the Palace of S. Ildefonso* its Paintings, Sculpture, and Water-works—and *the Escorial*, which is situated about twenty English miles from Madrid, at the foot of the Guadarama mountains. This Palace, erected by Philip II, contains an immense collection of Pictures some of which are classed among the finest existing; it is likewise rich in sculpture, gems, and precious marbles; and among its buildings comprises a Church, splendidly ornamented; and a Cemetery, called the Pantheon, where the Sovereigns of Spain, beginning with Charles V, are buried. The Escorial is likewise furnished with a Library particularly rich in Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek manuscripts (1).

(1) The books in this Library are placed with the edges of the leaves outward; a singular method introduced into the Escorial by a learned Spaniard of the sixteenth century.

The road from Madrid hither is excellent, and the country beautiful.

ROUTE FROM PERPIGNAN TO BARCELONA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2 <i>Bollo</i>—Near Fort Belle-garde is the Barrier between France and Spain; where every Traveller must produce a passport.</p> <p>This road exhibits a fine view of the Pyrenees.</p> <p>3 <i>Jonquera</i></p> <p>3 <i>Figueras</i>—A sandy soil and cork-trees. Figueras is a fortified town.</p> <p>3 <i>Bascara</i>—The road traverses the lofty mountain of Cuessa-Regia, the environs of which are beautiful.</p> | <p>3 <i>Gerona</i>—Anciently <i>Gerunda</i>. The Cathedral, and The Arabian Baths, merit notice</p> <p>4 <i>Mallorquinas</i></p> <p>2 1/2 <i>Hostalrich</i>—Here Travellers ford a river which, after floods, is dangerous.</p> <p>2 <i>San-Seloni</i></p> <p>3 <i>La Roca</i></p> <p>2 1/2 <i>Moncade</i>—The road skirts the banks of the sea.</p> <p>2 <i>Barcelona</i>—The hedges near this city — consist of aloes.</p> <p>30 leagues.</p> |
|---|---|

Barcelona, anciently denominated *Barcino*, from Hamilcar Barcas, by whom it was built, is a fine city charmingly situated, in a delicious climate, near the mouth of the Llobregat; and supposed to contain 112,000 inhabitants; its Port and Mole are handsome. *The ruins of the Roman town, and the Temple of Hercules—the Arabian Baths—the Cathedral, a light and elegant Gothic edifice—the Church of Sa. Maria—the Palace of the Captain-General—the Exchange—and the Academy des Beaux Arts* merit notice. The Hotels in this city are good; the streets well lighted at night; and the Promenades pleasant; especially those called *the Rembla*, and *the Esplanade*. *The Capuchin-Garden*, at Sarría, is worth seeing; and the Villas near Barcelona are numerous, and well situated.

The Casa Reale, situated in the Park of the Escorial, contains fine pictures.

ROUTE FROM BARCELONA TO SARAGOSSA.

Martorell — *Hannibal's Bridge*, and *triumphal Arch*, render this village remarkable: the present Bridge, however, was not erected by Hannibal; but built with the materials of that which he erected.

A fine and populous country.

San-Felix

Piera—Close to *Piera*, and isolated in the centre of a plain, rises *Montserrat*, so called from the word *Serras*, a saw; though its peaks are more like a multitude of sugar loaves placed on rocks; which, including these peaks, are above three thousand feet in height. This extraordinarily-shaped mountain displays fine grottoes of stalactites: and, in its middle region, stands a Convent, where every stranger meets with a hospitable reception; and where Pilgrims, if poor, whether men or women, are fed for three successive days, whenever they visit the Convent; and if medical assistance be required, they receive it gratuitously. The Hermitages of *Montserrat*, twelve in number, merit notice; as do the almost endless variety of evergreens, and deciduous plants with which the

mountain abounds.

Near the town of *Cardona* is a lofty hill, consisting of one block of *Gemmae Salt*, with which candlesticks, boxes, etc., are made: and this substance is transparent, like rock-crystal.

3 *Igualada*—The road traverses the river *Noya* three times. The Inn at *Igualada* is a good one.

3 *Santa-Maria*

3 *Cervera*—This town is situated in a charming valley, and contains a University.

2 *Tarraga*—An excellent Inn. The price of provisions, and of the *Ruido de Casa* is fixed at every inn by the *Arancel*, or tariff.

4 *Mollerusa*

4 *Lerida*—Anciently called *Ilerda*.—Near this place *Caesar* was defeated by one of *Pompey's* generals. There are several Antiquities at *Lerida*.

5 *Fraga*

4 *Candanos*

3 *Bujaralos*

3 *Venta de S Luca*

3 *Aguilar*—Here the road crosses the river *Cinca*. A fine country, well cultivated. Road good.

3 *La Puebla*

3 *Saragossa*—This town was called by the Romans *Caesar-Augusta*.

51 leagues.

ROUTE FROM MADRID TO GRANADA.

- 3 *Aranjuez*—Viz. 2 1/2 leagues to *Los Angeles*, 3 to *Espartinas*, 2 1/2 to *Aranjuez*, whence to Madrid the road is excellent.
- 2 *Ocanna*—Wind mills announce to the Traveller that he is entering the province of *La Mancha*, where the customs and manners described by Cervantes still prevail: and where every peasant talks of Don Quixote and Sancho. At the *Venta de Quesada* is a well, distinguished by the name of the Knight. (1)—Thus is genius immortalized, even by the lowest of the people.
- 3 1/2 *La Guardia*—The Church here contains celebrated pictures by Angelo Narde.
- 2 *Tembleque*
- 2 *Canada de la Higuera*
- 2 *Madridejos*
- 3 *Puerto de Lapiche*
- 2 *Villalta*—Here Travellers either drive through the *Gijuela*, or cross it on a bridge.
- 2 1/2 *Venta de Quesada*
- 2 1/2 *Manzanares*
- 2 *N. S. de la Consolacion*
- 2 *Valdepenas*—The wines of *Manzanares* and *Valdepenas* are much liked.
- 2 *Santa Cruz*—The plain of *La Mancha* begins near *Tembleque*, at *La Concepcion de Almaradiel*, the first of the new villages of the *Sierra Morena*.
The houses, surrounded with cypress-trees, which are seen on this road, belong to *German* families who came hither to people the country,
- 2 *Almaradiel*
- 3 *Las Correderas*
- 3 *Las Carolinas*
- 2 *Guarraman*
- 2 *Baylen*
- 2 1/2 *Casa del Rey*
- 2 1/2 *Andujar*
- 5 *Jaen*—Here Travellers are conveyed across the *Guadalquivir*, (anciently the *Boetis*), in a ferry.
- 3 *Cambil*
- 3 *Alcala la real*—This place abounds with citrons, figs, and oranges; and its Abbey is the most amply endowed of any one in Spain.
- 4 *Pinos Puente*—Here the road enters the celebrated *Vega*, or plain of *Granada*; and crosses the small river *Cubillas*.
- 4 *Granada*.
- 71 1/2 leagues.

Granada, not long since, was supposed to contain

(1) This well communicates with the subterraneous river *Guadiana*.

ooo inhabitants ; but now the population is estimated only 50,000. *The Cathedral* here, a large and venerable pile, is embellished with fine paintings, by an Pedro d' Athanasia, Spagnoletto, Risuenno, and an of Seville. *The Cartuxa—Los Angeles—S. Domingo*—and *the Capuchin Convent*, possess good pictures ; and *the Collection of Moorish Antiquities* merits notice.

The Paseo is a pleasant Promenade ; so likewise is it on the banks of the Xenil ; and the climate is temperate and healthy.

Alhambra, justly the pride of Granada, stands on a high eminence between the rivers Douro and Xenil, and derives its name from the red colour of the materials with which it is built ; the word Alhambra, signifying *the red house*.

This ancient Palace of the Moorish Kings, in point of workmanship, perhaps the most beautiful structure of the kind, is so well described by Townsend, that I cannot do better than copy his account of it.

The ascent to this edifice (unique in its style of architecture), is through a shady and well-watered grove of elms, abounding with nightingales. You enter it into an oblong court of 150 feet by 90, with a basin of water in the midst, of 100 feet in length, compassed by a flower-border. At each end is a colonnade. Hence you pass into the court of the lions, so called because the fountain in the middle is supported by four lions. It is adorned with a colonnade of an hundred and forty marble pillars. The royal bed-chamber consists of two alcoves adorned with columns, and a fountain between them in the middle of the room ; adjoining are two hot baths. The great hall is about 40 feet square, and 60 in height, with eight windows and two doors, in deep recesses. Between this and the oblong court is a gallery of 90 feet by 16. All these lower apartments have fountains, and are paved either with tiles or marble, in checkers. The idea of the ceilings is evidently taken from stalactites, or drop-stones, found in the roofs of natural caverns. The ornaments of the

friezes are arabesque, and perfectly accord with the Arabic inscriptions, which are here suited to the purpose for which each apartment was designed. Thus, for instance, over the entrance to the hall of judgment, is the following sentence: *Enter, fear not; seek Justice and Justice thou shalt find.* A handsome staircase leads to a suite of apartments intended for the winter?

Adjoining to Alhambra is a Palace begun by Charles V., but never finished; and near it another Moorish Palace, called Xenalarife, the entrance to which is adorned by two cypress-trees, reputed to have flourished during five ages; they are immensely large.

ROUTE FROM MADRID TO MALAGA.

52	1/2 Andujar—See the	3	1/2 Alameda
	preceding route:	3	1/2 Antequera
3	Porcuna	3	Venta de Cantarajan
5	Bajena	4	Malaga.
4	Lucena		<hr/> 78 1/2 leagues.

Malaga anciently called *Malaca*, and supposed to contain above 45,000 inhabitants, is adorned with a handsome *Cathedral*, the interior of which is beautifully finished; the high altar and pulpit are of fine marble; and the choir is ornamented in a style of peculiar elegance.

The white wine of the mountains near Malaga, and the red wine, called *vino tinto*, are much esteemed; and the fruits are excellent.

Some vestiges of antiquities may be discovered here.

ROUTE FROM MADRID TO CORDOVA, SEVILLE AND CADIZ.

52	1/2 Andujar—See the	3	1/2 Carpio
	route from Madrid to	2	1/2 Cortijo de Casa Blanca.
	Granada.	2	1/2 Cordova.
3	1/2 Aldea del Rio		<hr/> 64 1/3 leagues

Cordova, anciently denominated *Corduba*; and re-

ated to contain near 30,000 inhabitants, was built by the Romans, and subsequently became a Moorish capital. It stands in a charming situation, and is watered by the Guadalquivir. A considerable part of *the Roman Walls* still remain; and *the Cathedral*, once mosque, is a splendid, though a fantastic edifice. According to Strabo, Corduba was founded by Marcellus, and the first Roman Colony established in Spain; boasts of having given birth to Seneca and Lucan.

<i>Cortijo de Mango-Negro</i>	<i>guesa</i>
<i>Carlotta</i>	2 1/2 <i>Carmona</i>
<i>Erija</i>	3 <i>Jarazone la Vieja</i>
<i>Louisiana</i>	3 <i>Seville.</i>
1/2 <i>Venta de la Portu-</i>	80 1/3 leagues,

Seville, anciently denominated *Hispalis*, is supposed to contain above 80,000 inhabitants; and possesses an excellent inn, called *The Posada de la Baviere*. The city stands on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in a rich and beautiful plain: its walls, like those of several Spanish towns, are circular, and seem of Moorish construction. Some of its gates are handsome; and its *Cathedral*, a magnificent edifice, is embellished with a Tower deemed a *chef d'oeuvre* of architecture. In the Cathedral are some very fine pictures; that called *the Gamba*, and painted by Luis de Vargas, especially merits notice; as do those of the admirable Murillo, who was born at Seville. The Organ is a very fine one; and the episcopal Library consists of 20,000 volumes. The *Hospicio de la Caridad* contains the master-piece of Murillo; and *the Capuchin Church* likewise enriched with several of his works. *The Church of Santa Cruz* contains a fine picture, by Don Pedro de Campagna, of the Descent from the Cross, *the Franciscan Convent* is embellished with paintings by Murillo; as are many other Convents, churches, and private houses. *The Jesuits' College*, now the Inquisition, is a handsome structure; *the Alcazar*, or *ancient Moorish Palace*, and its Garden, deserve notice; as do *the Exchange* *the University*,

the Cannon-Foundry, the Aqueduct, and the Alameda, or public walk.

One league distant from this city, at the ancient *Itálica*, are ruins of an Amphitheatre,

2 <i>Dos Hermanas</i>	last Monarch of the
3 <i>Venta vieja de Bran</i>	Visigoths, lost the battle
4 <i>Caberas</i>	that put a period to
3 1/2 <i>Cortijos de Romaniana</i>	their dominion in Spain.
3 1/2 <i>Xeres de le Frontiera</i>	2 1/2 <i>Puerto de Santa Ma-</i>
—This town is supposed	<i>ria</i>
to stand on the site of	3 <i>La Isla de Leon</i>
the ancient <i>Asti-Regia</i> ,	3 <i>Cadiz.</i>
near which spot Roderic,	113 3/4 leagues.

Cadiz, anciently called *Gades*, was founded by the Phoenicians, and afterward became a Roman colony. It contains 80,000 inhabitants: is the most flourishing commercial city of Spain, and possesses a safe and very capacious harbour. Among the objects best worth notice at Cadiz are, *the new Custom-house—the great Hospital—the Capuchin-Church*, adorned with an *Ecce Homo*, by Murillo—*the old, and the new Cathedral—the Theatre—the Mall—and the Ramparts.*

The public amusements consist of bull-fights, French, Italian, and Spanish theatrical exhibitions; assemblies, balls, concerts, and parties of pleasure to Chiclona, a small town four leagues from Cadiz.

The best wines in this neighbourhood are Xeres, and Pacaretti.

Travellers who visit Cadiz should take especial care to be supplied with water from the adjacent village, called Puerto de Santa Maria.

The churches and convents of Spain are peculiarly rich in plate and precious stones; but these treasures, however splendidly they may decorate an altar, do not deserve to be named among the objects most worthy of a Traveller's attention: persons who have sufficient leisure, however, would do well to examine them.

CHAPTER XI.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

PROVINCE OF HOLLAND.

Money—Post horses—Treckschuyts, etc.—Expense of travelling post from Naarden to Amsterdam—Expense of travelling in a Treckschuyt; etc.—Dutch Inns—Route from Amsterdam to Clèves and Cologne—and from Clèves to the Hague, Rotterdam, and Helvoetsluys—Prices, per Packet, from Helvoetsluys to Harwich—Days appointed for sailing—Route from Amsterdam to Munster—from Amsterdam to Emden—from Amsterdam to Utrecht, Bois-le-Duc, and Maestricht—from Amsterdam to Leyden, the Hague, and Rotterdam—from Nimeguen to Rotterdam and Helvoetsluys—from Nimeguen to Bois-le-Duc and Breda—from Bois-le-Duc to Anvers—from Bergen-op-Zoom to Anvers—from Amsterdam to Hamburgh—and from Hamburgh to Amsterdam, by Groningen and Lenwarden—Population of Amsterdam—Objects best worth notice—Public Amusements—Carriages—Inns—Villages of Broek and Saardam—Dock-yard belonging to the latter—Price of a boat to go and return from Amsterdam to Saardam—Voyage from Amsterdam to Utrecht.

MONEY.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A stiver, in English money about . . .	0	0	1
A gilder, or florin, 20 stivers . . .	0	1	9
A rix-dollar, 2 1/2 florins . . .	0	4	6
A dry-gilder, 60 stivers. . . . ,	0	5	4
A silver ducatoon, 3 florins, 3 stivers.	0	5	8
A gold ducat, 20 florins.	1	16	0

In Belgium the greater part of the currency is French money.

POST-HORSES, TRECKSCHUYTS, etc.

Persons who resolve to travel post through Holland, should endeavour to procure from the first post-master who furnishes them with horses, a paper called *Un*

billet de poste, which enables them to proceed without unnecessary delays, and precludes disputes relative to the number of their horses.

A Traveller who procures this *billet*, pays to the post-master who gives it the whole expense of his horses, from the place whence they set out to their journey's end : and presents a few stivers to his secretary. The usual price charged by post-masters for every draught-horse, is one florin an hour (1).

EXPENSE OF TRAVELLING POST FROM NAARDEN TO
AMSTERDAM, (TWO DUTCH MILES IN DISTANCE,)
WITH THREE HORSES.

	Florins.	Stivers
Horses	12	0
Master of the post-carriages	0	6
Greasing wheels	0	6
Driver.. . . .	1	0
Tax for the roads	1	0
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 12

Travelling post in Holland is always expensive, and often disagreeable; for the roads are bad: neither ought it indeed to be attempted during spring and autumn, on account of the rains and fogs, which render almost every road so wet and muddy, as to be dangerous; and this circumstance, united to the exorbitant sums usually charged for baggage, makes Dutch Diligences uneligibile; therefore, the general mode of travelling is in Treckschuyts, or covered barges. These vessels contain two apartments, the after-one, called *the roof*, being nearly fitted up, and appropriated to the best company; the other, to servants, etc. The roof holds from eight to twelve persons, according to the size of the vessel; the inferior apartment from forty to fifty. A Treckschuyt moves precisely at the rate of four English miles an hour; and is drawn by one

(1) Two leagues of Holland make one post, and two miles of Holland (about nine English miles) equally make one post.

rse, on whose back rides a lad, called the Conductor. His lad blows a horn as the signal of departure; and uses the same instrument whenever he wishes to have the draw-bridge lifted up; and whenever he descries another vessel. Places in the roof should be secured early before they are wanted. Places in the inferior apartment cost about six stivers each, per mile; and places in the roof are something dearer. A roof-passenger is allowed to carry one hundred pounds weight baggage, cost free.

The Conductor expects from every Passenger about one stiver,

Persons who wish to travel frugally and pleasantly in Holland, should not encumber themselves with much baggage: for Dutch porters are so exorbitant in their charges, and at the same time so notoriously addicted to theft, that it is necessary to make a bargain with them respecting price, before trunks are removed, even from one Treckschuyt to another; and equally necessary never to lose sight of a trunk while it continues in their possession. The cheapest way of transporting heavy baggage from one town to another is by means of vessels called Packet-boats.

Dutch Inns are, generally speaking, clean and good; but it is requisite for persons who intend to reside long at any of them; to make an agreement with the inn keeper for the price of apartments, etc.

ROUTE FROM AMSTERDAM TO CLEVES AND COLOGNE.

1/2 *Naarden* — Travellers who come from Germany find the first Treckschuyt here. Naarden stands on the Zeider-Zee.

1/2 *Amersfort* — This town is famous for its manufactures of dimity and bombasins.

Arnhem. — The ramparts

here are pretty.

2 *Nimeguen* — *The Maison de Ville*. where the peace of Nimeguen was concluded in 1678, merits notice; as does the old *Château of Falkenhof* built by Charlemagne.

2 *Clèves* — *The Castle* here — the *Hotel de Ville* — the

lofty *Tower*, from the summit of which above twenty-four towns are discoverable — and the *Promenades*, all merit notice.

- 1 1/2 *Calcar*
- 1 1/2 *Xanten*
- 1 1/2 *Rheinbergen*

1 *Hochstras*

1 *Undingen*

2 *Neus*

2 *Dormagen*

1 1/2 *Cologne*—See under GERMANY, the route from Vienna, through Ratisbon and Brussels, to Ostend—
23 miles of Holand.

ROUTE FROM CLEVES TO THE HAGUE, ROTTERDAM, AND HELVOETSLUYS.

2 *Nimeguen*

2 *Wageningen*

5 *Utrecht*—This is a handsome town; and the ruins of its *Cathedral* merit notice; as does its *University*, (though inferior to that of Leyden;) and its *botanic Garden*. *Utrecht* is supposed to contain above 30,000 inhabitants.

4 *Alphen*

2 *Leyden*—The population of Leyden is estimated at 48,000. Its streets are spacious, clean, and well paved. its buildings elegant; and its public institutions useful. It stands on the ancient bed of the Rhine, and the street which contains the *Stadt-house* is of an extraordinary length. The *Stadt-house*, and the *Hospital*, in this street, are fine buildings, and the Halls of the former exhibit good pictures; the most celebrated of

which, (by Lucas Van Leyden,) represents the last Judgment. Another picture, interesting on account of its subject, represents the famishing Inhabitants of Leyden, after they had compelled the Spaniards to raise the siege of the town, eagerly devouring the relief which was brought to them by their countrymen.

The *University* of Leyden, founded in 1575; is the most ancient in Holland; and has had among its professors and scholars some of the most learned men in Europe. It contains many objects of interest. The *botanic Garden* merits notice; and the *public Library* is famed for its collection of oriental manuscripts. In the centre of Leyden is a *Tumulus*, said to have been erected by Hengist, the Saxon Prin-

ce: it commands an extensive view (1).

The Hague—This town, or to speak more correctly, this village, is supposed to contain near 40,000 inhabitants. The Voorhout is a fine street, adorned with several elegant buildings, and the Vyverburgh is a handsome oblong square. The Hague is paved with light coloured bricks, which are kept remarkably clean.

Public entertainments here are reduced to the Dutch Theatre, opened only twice a week: and the price for admittance to the boxes is something more than half an English crown.

About one English mile from the Hague, in *The House in the Wood*, is the national Cabinet of Pictures: which contains a celebrated candle light piece, by Schalken, the subject being a portrait of William III., of England.

Two English miles from the Hague is Scheveling, where the Stadtholder embarked when he fled

from his country. The road between the Hague and this village is perfectly straight, about twenty paces broad; and shaded by beeches, limes and oaks, of so extraordinary a magnitude, that they form to appearance an impenetrable forest.

3 Rotterdam. — This city; reputed to contain 50,000 inhabitants, stands near the confluence of the Rotte with the Maes.

The principal streets are intersected by canals, deep enough to receive vessels of three hundred tons burden: and the Boom-Quay is a fine street; but the buildings at Rotterdam are completely Dutch, and consequently inelegant.

The Market place is adorned with a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here.

Concerts are the favourite amusements in this city. The Play-house is small, but neat.

4 Helvoetsluys—At this Port Travellers frequently embark for England.

24 miles.

(1) Haerlem is only fifteen English miles distant from Leyden; and well worth visiting, on account of the Organ placed in its principal Church, and said to be the finest instrument of the kind existing. Travellers may hear it at any time, by paying a ducat to the Organist, and a couple of guilders to the Bellows blowers.

The length of the largest pipe is thirty-two feet, and its

PRICES, PER POST-OFFICE PACKET, FROM HARWICH
TO HELVOETSLUYS: AND, VICE VERSA.

	— l. s. d.
Cabin. or whole Passenger	2 14 0
Half-passenger.	1 7 6
Four-wheeled carriage, the charge	
for shipping it, being paid by the owner.	6 6 0

After cabin, if a Family take it to themselves, from twenty-five to thirty guineas, according to the number of beds required.

These rates were established in 1815; but probably they may have been recently lowered, like those to and from Cuxhaven.

Provisions for the Passengers, wine and spirits excepted, are provided by the commander of the vessel, at his own expence.

Harwich-packets sail to Helvoetsluys every Wednesday and Saturday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, weather permitting; and return twice a week, if possible.

ROUTE FROM AMSTERDAM TO MUNSTER.

7 Arnheim	2 Munster—See, under GER-
2 Doesburgh	MANY, the route from
2 Lunaweert	Frankfort on the Mein
2 Bockhold	through Cassel to
2 Coësfeld	Munster.
4 Borken	21 miles.

ROUTE FROM AMSTERDAM TO EMDEN.

5 Amersfort	2 Loo — The Castle here
1 1/2 Worthluisen	merits notice.

diameter sixteen inches; the Organ has sixty stops, four separations, two shakes, two couplings, and twelve pair of bellows.

Haerlem disputes with Mentz and Strasburgh the honour of having invented the Art of Printing; and its Bleacheries are famed for the whiteness they give to linen.

The city is neat and well built.

Zwolle— <i>The large Church,</i>	2 Emden— <i>The Maison de</i>
in the Market-place,	<i>Ville—the Arsenal—the</i>
is worth seeing.	<i>new Church—the great</i>
Hardenberg	<i>Church—and the Tomb</i>
Paylen	<i>of Count John II., merit</i>
Sudlar	<i>notice.</i>
Schwetz	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Vieuschanz	

ROUTE FROM AMSTERDAM TO UTRECHT, BOIS-
LE-DUC, AND MAESTRICHT.

Utrecht	strong and flourishing
Bois-le-Duc— <i>The Maison</i>	town, seated on the
<i>de Ville</i> is a miniature-	Maes, and embellished
copy of the Stadt-house	with handsome public
at Amsterdam,	edifices, and pleasant
Leydenhoren	Promenades: it also
Lechelen	contains a Theatre.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Brée	A barge goes daily from
$\frac{1}{2}$ Asch	Maestricht to Liege, and
Maestricht — This is a	accomplishes the voyage
miles,	in six hours. The price
	of each seat in this vessel
	is twelve stivers.

ROUTE FROM AMSTERDAM TO LEYDEN, THE
HAGUE, AND ROTTERDAM.

Leyden	beautiful.
The Hague — Hence to	3 Rotterdam.
Rotterdam the country is	8 miles.

ROUTE FROM NIMEGUEN TO ROTTERDAM
AND HELVOETSLUYS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Thuil	prison of Hugo Grotius.
Orinchem — The Maes,	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Kruympen
(here called the Merwe,)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rotterdam.
abounds with salmon.	4 Helvoetsluys
The Castle of Lovenstein,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
not far hence, was the	

ROUTE FROM NIMEGUEN TO BOIS LE-DUC AND BREDA.

Bois-le-Duc	3 Bois-le-Duc
Tom. 2.	61

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | 1/2 <i>Druynen</i> | fortified. |
| 2 | <i>Breda</i> — <i>The Palace</i> here is | 8 1/2 miles. |
| | a fine building, well | |

ROUTE FROM BOIS-LE-DUC TO ANVERS.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| 3 | <i>Eydnhoven</i> | 4 <i>Anvers</i> . |
| 8 | <i>Tournhout</i> | 19 miles. |
| 4 | <i>Oostmalle</i> | |

ROUTE, FROM BERGEN-OP-ZOOM TO ANVERS.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| 4 | <i>Puten</i> | 4 <i>Anvers</i> . |
| | | 8 miles. |

ROUTE FROM AMSTERDAM TO HAMBURGH.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|
| 11 | 1/2 <i>Zwolle</i> | 1 <i>Fischerhude</i> |
| 4 | <i>Hardenberg</i> | 3 <i>Kloster-Seven</i> —The Con- |
| 4 | <i>Nienhaus</i> | vention of 1757 was |
| 3 | <i>Lingen</i> | concluded here |
| 2 | <i>Hoselunen</i> — <i>The Castle of</i> | 4 <i>Buxtehude</i> |
| | <i>Clemens-werth</i> , in this | 1 1/2 <i>Kranz</i> |
| | neighbourhood, merits | 1/2 <i>Blankensee</i> —The situa- |
| | notice. | tion of this village is |
| 2 | <i>Loeningen</i> | picturesque. |
| 2 | <i>Kloppenburgh</i> | 2 <i>Hamburgh</i> —It is necessary |
| 3 | <i>Wildshausen</i> | to cross the <i>Elbe</i> in order |
| 1 | <i>Delmenhorst</i> | to reach <i>Hamburgh</i> . |
| 1 | <i>Brême</i> | |
| 1 | <i>Obern-Neuland</i> | 46 1/2 miles. |

ROUTE FROM HAMBURGH TO AMSTERDAM, THROUGH
GRONINGEN AND LEUWARDEN.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 4 | 1/2 <i>Hornburgh</i> | 1 1/2 <i>Groningen</i> — <i>The</i> |
| 4 | 1/2 <i>Bremervoerde</i> | <i>Market-place</i> here, called |
| 3 | <i>Elsfleth</i> — Here the road | the <i>Bree-Markt</i> , is magni- |
| | crosses the <i>Weser</i> . | ficent; and the <i>Gothic</i> |
| 7 | <i>Barnhorst</i> | <i>Tower</i> of <i>S. Martin's</i> |
| 1 | 1/2 <i>Ape</i> | <i>Church</i> is the loftiest |
| 4 | <i>Detron</i> | building in <i>Holland</i> . <i>The</i> |
| 1 | <i>Nieuschans</i> | <i>Library</i> belonging to the |
| 1 | 1/2 <i>Winschoten</i> | <i>University</i> merits notice |

b.XI.) DENMARK—PRICE OF POST-HORSES. 717

and the Plantage is a pleasant Promenade.	1 Franker
A variety of petrifications are found in the vicinity of this town.	1 Harlingen—This is a handsome town.
Strohbusch	14 Amsterdam—In order to reach this city, it is necessary to cross the Zuider-Zee.
Dockum	
Leuwarden	50 1/2 miles.

Amsterdam, situated at the confluence of the Amstel with a rivulet called the Wye, is a fortified town, about nine miles in circumference, and supposed to contain 17,000 inhabitants. *The Stadt-house*, a justly celebrated edifice, is embellished on the outside with statues, among which is a fine colossal Atlas. The Hall where criminals receive sentence, and the great Hall, together with its bronze Gates, merit notice. The Burgomaster's apartment contains a fine picture, by Ferdinand Bol, representing Fabricius in the camp of Pyrrhus; and another of Curius at his frugal repast. The Council-chamber is adorned with paintings; one of which, by Vanderhelst, represents the entertainment given by the burgomasters of Amsterdam to the Ambassadors of Spain, in consequence of the peace of Munster. Another picture, by Vandyck, represents an assembly of the States. The Stadt-house stands upon piles, in number said to be 13,659. *The new Church* near the Stadt-house, contains Monuments to the memory of several distinguished Dutchmen; and *the old Church* called *Judenkirk*, is enriched with an Organ little inferior, either in size or excellence, to that at Haerlem. This church likewise contains fine painted glass, and some monuments. Among other public buildings, worth notice, are; *the India House—the West-Indian House—the Exchange—the Bank—the town-Arsenals—the Admiralty, and its Arsenal—and the Orphan-asylum. The Synagogue* of the Portuguese Jews is a fine one: and the Jews have a Theatre in this city, and represent Hebrew plays: there is likewise a Dutch theatre; and also a French one; but both are ill-attended; Concerts being the favourite public, amusement.

The streets of Amsterdam are, generally speaking, intersected by canals, and adorned with trees. The carriages commonly used are fastened to a sledge and drawn by one horse; and these vehicles may be hired for half the price of those which run upon wheels. Two of the principal inns are, *The arms of Amsterdam*, and *The Doelen*.

Near this city stand the pleasant Villages of Broek and Saardam; and in the Dock-yard belonging to the latter, Peter the Great of Russia worked as a common carpenter. The Cottage wherein he lived, while thus employed, is still shown to Travellers.

A boat, to go and return from Amsterdam to Saardam, usually costs from six to nine florins.

The voyage from Amsterdam to Utrecht occupies eight hours; and is the most pleasing, in point of scenery, that can be undertaken in Holland.

The Dykes of this country, constructed to preserve it from inundations, are stupendous works, which highly merit notice.

CHAPTER XII.

DENMARK.

Money of Denmark—Price of Post-horses, etc.—Day-book—Passports, etc.—Route from Hamburgh by sea to Helsingoer, and thence by land to Copenhagen—Route by land to Lubeck, or Kiel, and thence by sea to Copenhagen—Expense attendant upon crossing the Great Belt—ditto upon crossing the Little Belt—Copenhagen—Harbour—Population—Naval Arsenal—other objects best worth notice—Inn—Environs—Route from Copenhagen to Hamburgh—Route from Copenhagen to Gothenbourg—

MONEY OF DENMARK.

	l. s. d.		
A skilling, in Eng, money about . . .	0	0	1/2
16 skillings, called a mark.	0	0	9
A crown, 4 marks.	0	3	0
A rix-dollar, 6 marks	0	4	0
A ducat, 11 marks	0	8	3
A hatt-ducat, 14 marks.	0	10	6

A mark is an imaginary coin. The Danes usually keep accounts in rix-dollars.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES, etc.

The customary price of post-horses in Denmark is sixteen skillings a horse, per German mile.

Every postillion is entitled to four skillings per German mile; and for a carriage, furnished by a post-master, the price is two skillings per German mile.

In the Isle of Funen the price is only ten skillings horse, per German mile, during summer; but in winter, something more.

In Zealand the price is fifteen skillings a horse, per German mile.

In addition to the price of post-horses; two skillings and a half per mile are paid at every barrier.

To every English carriage, containing four places, post-masters have a right to put six horses; and to every English carriage, containing two places, four horses; but three persons going in an open post-chariot through the country, and having only one trunk, are not compelled to take more than one pair of horses.

Persons who travel post in Denmark, and in the duchy of Holstein, receive, at every post-house, a *billet*, containing the hour, and even the moment of their departure from that station. Postillions are bound to drive at the rate of one German mile an hour; and are not to stop, nor even smoke, without permission from the Traveller; who on changing horses, gives his *billet* to the post-master; and at the same time mentions whether the postillions have behaved well or ill; and in the latter case, they are severely punished.

At every post-house there is a day-book; in which the Traveller is required to write his names, the hour of his arrival, and that of his departure; making, on the margin, his observations, and complaints, if he thinks himself in any respect aggrieved,

No inn-keeper can allow a Traveller to leave his inn before this useful regulation has been complied

with ; and the day-books of every inn are examined once a month by Government.

Passports are always requisite in the Danish Islands : they are presented to the officer on guard, at the gate of every city ; and, after having been inspected and signed, they are returned to their owners by a soldier, who solicits a trifling gratuity for his trouble.

Persons who like a sea voyage may embark at Hamburgh, in a vessel bound to the Baltic, and land at Helsingoër ; where these vessels cast anchor ; and where carriages returning to Copenhagen, which is only five German miles distant, may be met with constantly.

Another way of accomplishing this journey is to travel by land either to Lubeck, or Kiel ; and then proceed by sea to Copenhagen. From Hamburgh to Kiel is twelve German miles ; from Hamburgh to Lubeck eight ; and the voyage from the latter port to Copenhagen is shorter than from Kiel : but at Lubeck Travellers pay for every trunk a tax of one rix-dollar ; and at Kiel considerably less.

EXPENSE ATTENDANT UPON PASSING THE GREAT BELT.

	Marks.	Skillings.
Embarkation of a carriage	1	8
Passage of ditto	21	0
Taxes. etc	3	2
Drink-money for the men who embark a carriage	1	2
Fees to soldiers who have the charge of passports	0	13
Landing a carriage, independent of drawing it from the water side to the post-house	0	12
Drink-money for the boatmen	1	0

The length of this passage is about four German miles.

EXPENSE ATTENDANT UPON PASSING THE LITTLE BELT.

	Marks.
Embarkation and passage of a carriage	9
Disembarkation of ditto	3

The length of this passage, between Snoghoe and Liddlefart, is only half a German mile : but between roë and Assens it is four times that distance.

No Foreigner is allowed to enter Copenhagen without exhibiting a passport ; and, on quitting this city, it is necessary to procure, from the High-President, another passport, which costs three marks.

Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark, and called in the Danish language, *Kiøbenhavn*, stands on the island of Zeeland ; and is defended by four royal castles, and embellished with a fine harbour, formed by a large Canal flowing through the city, and capable of receiving five hundred ships ; though it admits only one at a time.

Copenhagen has suffered much from the ravages of war ; but, some years since, it contained above 90,000 inhabitants, and a peculiarly fine *naval Arsenal*, which still merits notice. Among other objects best worth observation in this city are, *the University*, founded in 1745, and richly endowed—*the Library* belonging to the University—*the Cabinet of Natural History*—*the Royal Museum*—*the royal Library*, containing 120,000 volumes—*the Church dedicated to the Saviour* and *that dedicated to the blessed Virgin*—*the Seminary for naval Cadets*—*the Academy of Painting and Sculpture*—*the Barracks*—*the equestrian Statue of Christian V.*—*the Exchange*—*the ruins of the Castle of Christianburgh*—*the Obelisk erected in 1793*, to commemorate the deliverance of the peasants from the chains of feudal slavery ; which was effected by the interest of Frederick VI., when heir-apparent to the throne—*the Statue of Frederick V.*—and *the Theatre* (1).

The great Hotel is a good inn.

About twenty English miles from Copenhagen is *Fredericksburgh*, the most splendid royal Residence

(1) Several of the finest works of the Chevalier Thorvaldsen are destined to enrich the royal Collection of Sculpture at Copenhagen

in Denmark : and near Helsingoër, is a *royal Villa*, supposed to stand upon the ground formerly occupied by the palace of Hamlet's father : and in an adjoining Garden is shown the spot where, according to tradition, that Prince was poisoned.

Jaegerspreiss, about six German miles from Copenhagen, also belongs to the royal Family ; and stands in a Park, which contains several ancient Tombs of northern Heroes ; together with the Monuments of Tycho Brahe and Bernsstorf.

Marielust, a royal Villa about five German miles from Copenhagen, commands a remarkably fine view ; and the road to Eenroom likewise exhibits beautiful scenery.

ROUTE FROM COPENHAGEN TO HAMBURGH.

German miles.		of the Isle of Funen.
4 Roeskilde— <i>The Cathedral</i>	5 Assens—Here Travellers	cross the Little Belt.
here contains the tombs	2 Arosund	
of the Danish Kings :	2 Hadersleben	
and the water in this	4 1/4 Epenrade	
town is excellent.	4 1/2 Flensborg—A safe port,	capable of admitting very
4 Ringstedt—Between Ring-	large vessels.	
stedt and Slangense is	4 1/2 Sleswick—This is the	capital of the Duchy of
the celebrated <i>College of</i>	Sleswick.	
<i>Sora</i> .	3 1/4 Rendsborg — Here the	Eyder marks the bound-
The principal Church at	ary between Germany	and Denmark.
Ringstedt contains the	3 Remmel	
tomb of Canute, and	3 Itzcho	
is likewise the burial	3 1/4 Elmshörn	
place of other Danish	2 1/4 Pinneberg	
Princes	3 1/4 Hamburgh	
4 Slangense	62 1/4	
2 Korsoër—Here Travellers		
embark upon the Great		
Belt.		
4 Nyborg		
4 Odensee—This is the capital		

ROUTE FROM COPENHAGEN TO GOTHENBURG.

German Miles.		Copenhagen and Helsing-
6 Helsingborg—Between Co-		borg Travellers cross the
		Sound, and enter Sweden-

Swedish	1 1/4 Sloeinge
Miles (1).	1 1/2 Falkenberg
Fleminge	1 1/4 Marup
1/2 Engelhom	1 7/8 Warberg—This is a safe
1/4 Margaretha - Torp —	Port.
Hence to Karup the	2 Bacha
road is very hilly.	1 1/2 Alsa
Karup	1 1/4 Kiugsbaka
1/4 Laholm—Here is a fine	1 Kjarra
fall of the Loga-Strom.	3/4 Gothenborg.
1/4 Halmstat	6 German miles.
1/4 Quibille	21 7/8 Swedish Miles.

CHAPTER XIII.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

oney—Price of Post-horses, etc.—Route from Stralsund to Stockholm, through Carlscrona—Stockholm—Population—Harbour—Streets—Royal Residence—other objects best worth notice—Promenades—Public Amusements—Inns—Environs—New Upsala—Spot where the Kings of Sweden in ancient times were elected—Iron Mines—Route from Stockholm to Upsala—ditto from Stockholm to Gothenburgh—Description of that town—Prices per Packet from Gothenburgh to Harwich—Route from Gothenburgh to Christiania and Bergen.

MONEY OF SWEDEN.

The common currency of this country is paper; of which there are two kinds, namely Bank-paper, and Government-paper. distinguished from each other by the word *Banco* being added to the first, and *Rixeld* to the second. They are of very different value; Government-paper having suffered a depreciation of above thirty per cent; while Bank-paper continues at par. Calculation are generally made in Government-paper; so that payments either in Bank-paper, or copper, go for one-third more than their denomination,

(1) One mile of Sweden is about one mile and a half Germany.

Gold and silver coins can seldom, if ever, be met with; but the following copper coins are in common use.

Rundstychs	12 of which make
1 skilling	
Stivers.	4 of which make
1 skilling.	
Skillings	8 of which make
1 dollar.	

Forty-eight skillings, or six dollars, make one rix-dollar, in value from two to three English shillings, according to the exchange.

The Bank notes are of the following kinds:

8 Skillings—12 skillings—24 skillings—1 rix-dollar—2 rix-dollars—3 rix-dollars—and so on, up to 30 rix-dollars.

The Government notes are of the following kinds:

16 skillings—32 skillings—1 rix-dollar—2 rix-dollars.

Accounts are usually kept in rix-dollars.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES, etc.

The charge for every post-horse, per Swedish mile (rather more than six English miles and a half), is, at Stockholm, sixteen skillings Banco—in several other towns, twelve skillings Banco—but in some of the country villages only eight skillings Banco.

Every postillion is entitled to one skilling and a half per station; and with four skillings they are well satisfied.

The hostler at each station is entitled to one skilling.

To heavy carriages post-masters frequently put six or seven horses.

Foreigners who take their own carriage to Sweden, should likewise take harness; and also be especially careful to chain one of their wheels when going down hill.

Foreigners, on arriving in Sweden, should provide themselves with a passport from the Governor of the Province they happen first to enter. They should likewise

solicit from the Governor of the first town through which they pass, an order for post-horses: it is also requisite, in many parts of this country, to send forward a person, called a *Forebud*, to bespeak the number of horses required by the Traveller at every post. The expense of employing a *Forebud*. is one silver dollar per station; though if horses thus ordered wait for the Traveller beyond the time appointed by him, the post-master has a right to one silver dollar an hour for his detention.

Every post-house contains a day-book in which Travellers are required to enter their name and rank, the time of their arrival, the place they came from, and whither they are going; the number of horses they want, their complaints, if they have any to prefer against the post-master, and also the time of their departure. This day-book is inspected every month by Government.

The roads throughout Sweden are excellent; and no tolls are demanded, unless it be on crossing bridges; neither do robbers infest the highways; but postillions, during winter, are apt, in order to save ground, to drive over lakes not thoroughly frozen; and, during spring, for the same reason, to venture upon sheets of ice beginning to thaw; in consequence of which practice so many lives have been lost, that Travellers should never permit their drivers to quit the great road.

Foreigners who take their own carriage across the sound pay high for its passage: but travelling carriages on sale, may frequently be met with at Helsingborg and Gothenborg; and open carriages of the country (a sort of cart, hung upon springs, and sufficiently large to contain two persons, and one trunk), may always be procured for eight or ten crowns.

The rate of posting in Sweden is from seven to ten English miles an hour.

Travellers should take provisions with them from city to city, because the eatables found in small towns and villages are not good.

ROUTE FROM STRALSUND THROUGH CARLSCRONA
TO STOCKHOLM.

Persons who design crossing the Channel to Ystad should endeavour to announce their intention, either on a Saturday or a Monday morning, at the post-office at Stralsund. The public packet-boat sails from the last-mentioned town toward night, and arrives at Ystad next morning.

The prices per public Packet are—

	Crowns. Skillings,	
For every cabin passenger, one trunk, and one portmanteau inclusive	2	36
For every servant	2	12
For every horse	2	12
And for every four-wheeled carriage. 4 or 5.		

A private yacht may be hired for seventy rix-dollars, drink-money, and other trifling expenses not inclusive.

Stralsund contains near 11,000 inhabitants: its *Cathedral* merits notice; as do the *Church of S. Mary*, and its *Organ*; the *Town and College Libraries*; and the *Cabinet of Natural History*.

16 *Ystad*—This town is small, but well built; and the German inn is the best, In the vicinity of Ystad is the Castle of Marswinsholm.

and among the objects best worth notice are, the *Arsenal*—the *Governor's Residence*—the *principal Church*—and the *Bridge*.

7/8 *Herrenstadt*

1 *Fielding*

1 7/8 *Tranas*

1 1/2 *Gadenry*

1 1/2 *Andrarum*

1 1/2 *Norjo*

1 1/2 *Degeberga*

1 1/2 *Assarum*

1 1/4 *Nebbelof*

1 *Trensum*

1 *Cristianstad*—This is a strong fortress, where Travellers should take care to have their passports countersigned.

1 1/4 *Stoby*

1 1/4 *Ronneby*

1 1/2 *Skillinge*

1 1/2 *Carlscona*—This town,

The gates of the town are shut every night at ten o'clock. The trade carried on here is considerable;

supposed to contain 15,000 inhabitants, possesses a Harbour, capable of receiving an hundred ships of the line; and is

.XIII.) SWEDEN AND NORWAY-STOCKHOLM. 727

celebrated for its covered
Docks; and likewise for
an artificial rise and fall
of water, constructed to
remedy the want of the
ebb and flow of the tide.

7/8 *Rubbetorp*

1/2 *Killeryd*

1/2 *Fur*

1/2 *Emmeboda*

1/2 *Ericksmala*

1/2 *Kulla*

1/2 *Lenhøfta*

1/2 *Nybbeled*

3/8 *Stokdorp*

Stwetland

3/8 *Bransmala*

1/2 *Ecksioe*—The Church
here merits notice; and
between this place and
Berga are three Stones,
inscribed with Runic
characters.

1/8 *Bone, or Berga*

athella

1/8 *Hester*

1/4 *Dala*

1/4 *Moelby*

1/8 *Bankeberg*

inkoping — This town
contains a celebrated
College, and a fine Ca-
thedral.

1/8 *Kumla*

1 1/4 *Brink*

1 1/4 *Norkoepping*—This is one
of the handsomest and
one of the most commer-
cial towns in Sweden: it
contains 9000 inhabitants.

3/4 *Oby*—The lofty marble
mountains of Kolmorden
begin here.

1 1/2 *Krokek*

1 1/4 *Wreta*—At Staffsiae,
near Wreta, there is a
rich iron-mine.

1 1/8 *Jaeder*.

1 3/4 *Nikoepping* — This is
a large and handsome
commercial town.

2 1/4 *Swardbro*

2 *Oby*

1 1/2 *Pilkrog*

1 1/2 *Soedertellje* — From
Soedertellje to Stockholm
Travellers have the option
of going by water.

2 *Fithie*

1 1/2 *Stockholm*—Two roads,
the one eighty Swedish
miles and one eighth,
the other eighty-one and
seven-eighths, in distance
lead from Stralsund
through jonkoping to
Stockholm.

84 Swedish miles.

he site of Stockholm, the metropolis of Sweden, is
ular, romantic, and beautiful.

his city is built upon seven small rocky islands of
Baltic, beside two peninsulas; its edifices stand
n piles; and the number of its inhabitants is sup-
d to be 76,000:

ne harbour, though difficult of access, is extensive
convenient; and of such a depth, that ships of
largest burthen can approach the Quay, which is
with capacious warehouses. The streets rise above

one another in an amphitheatrical shape, and are crowned by *the regal Palace*, a large, quadrangular, and magnificent structure. A long Bridge, composed of granite, forms the approach to this Palace; opposite to which (at the other extremity of the bridge,) is a Square, adorned with an equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus, and containing two handsome edifices, namely, the Palace of the Princess Sophia, and the Italian Operahouse; The furniture of the regal Palace is superb; and among the pictures, several of which merit notice, is a celebrated Combat of Animals. The Statues were collected by Gustavus III.; many of them are antique; and the Endymion belonging to this collection is particularly admired.

The Church of S. Nicholas contains a good picture of the last Judgment, and a statue of S. George—*the Church of Riddarholm* contains the Tombs of the Swedish Kings; and on that of Charles XII., are a Club, and a lion's skin—characteristic ornaments! Opposite to the Hotel de Ville is *the statue of Gustavus Vasa*; and on the Quay, *that of Gustavus III.* *The Maison des Nobles*, and *the Arsenal* are worth seeing; and the prospect from the Tower of S. Catharine is particularly beautiful.

Stockholm contains a royal Academy of Sciences; a royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture; a royal Cabinet of Natural History; and a royal Cabinet of Medals; all of which merit notice; as do the royal Library, the Library belonging to the Academy of Sciences, and the Studio of Sergel, a celebrated Sculptor.

The principal promenades are, the King's Garden; the royal Hop-Garden; the Park; and the Bridge of Boats. The public amusements consist of Italian operas, Swedish plays, concerts, and balls; the two last being given by Clubs, called the Amaranth, the Narcissus, etc.

Among the principal inns are, *The English Tavern*; *the Crown*; and *the Cave of Bacchus*. The English Tavern furnishes Travellers with breakfast and dinner;

the other inns provide breakfast only (1): there is, however, a Club, called the Selskapet, which furnishes dinner daily to as many of the members as may choose to partake of it. The dinner costs about twenty-pence English a head; liquors, ice, and coffee, not included; and every member has power to introduce a Stranger for one month (2).

In the neighbourhood of this city is the royal Palace of Ulricsdal, which contains the Library of Queen Christina Eleonora; a Cabinet of Natural History, arranged by Linnaeus; some paintings, and a statue of King Frederick.

Drottningholm, a very large edifice, finely situated on the banks of the Moelar, is another royal Residence, in the vicinity of Stockholm; and contains a Cabinet of Natural History, arranged by Linnaeus; there likewise is a Picture Gallery.

On the way to Drottningholm stands a rock, called the royal Hat; and upon which an iron hat is now placed in memory of Eric II., who, being pursued by enemies, jumped off this rock, and thereby lost his hat, but saved his life.

Haga is a small and elegant royal Villa, situated very near Stockholm; and about forty-five English miles from this Metropolis is New Upsala, formerly the capital of Sweden, and built near, if not actually upon, the foundations of Old Upsala, a place of high antiquity; and, previous to the introduction of Christianity into Sweden, the abode of the high-priest of Odin.

Upsala, so called from the river Sala, which runs through it, is a well-built town, containing about 3,500 inhabitants, and the most celebrated University of northern Europe, instituted by Steno Sture, in 1476, and particularly patronised by Gustavus Adolphus. Its Library

(1) The price of breakfast at an hotel is about two English shillings per head; and the price of apartments from ten to fifteen English shillings a room per week.

(2) The price paid for washing linen in Sweden is moderate, and so likewise are the wages demanded by selling servants.

is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays ; and consists of above 60,000 printed volumes, and about 1,000 manuscripts ; among which is the celebrated *Codex Argenteus*, or translation of the Gospels into the Gothic language ; the leaves are stained with a violet colour, the letters are capitals, and were all originally done in silver, except the initial characters, and a few passages which are done in gold (1).

The Cabinet of Natural History and botanic Garden were arranged by Linnaeus.

The Cathedral, begun in the thirteenth century, under the direction of Bonneville, a Frenchman, is deemed one of the handsomest churches in Sweden, and particularly deserves attention on account of its monuments, ancient and modern, (among which are those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnaeus,) the treasures of its Sacristy, and the Shrine, wherein rests the mortal part of King Eric.

About seven English miles from Upsala is the spot where the Kings of this country, in very ancient times, were elected : it lies in the middle of the plain of Mora ; and is distinguished by the remains of several Runic stones ; on the largest of which, called The Morasten, the Sovereigns were enthroned ; while their name and the year of their election were inscribed upon another of these stones.

Near Upsala is the iron Mine of Dannemora, reputed to produce the best iron in the world ; and upward of ninety fathom in depth.

This mine has been worked for near five centuries ; and persons who wish to examine it descend in a bucket to the spot where the miners are employed.

ROUTE FROM STOCKHOLM TO UPSALA,

2 Rotebro	1 1/2 Upsala
1 3/4 Maerstadt	7 Swedish miles.
1 3/4 Alsike	

(1) Ulphilas. a bishop of the Goths, flourished under the Emperor Valens ; and was the first person who translated the Bible into the Gothic language ; his translation of the Gospels is the only part of this work now extant.

LXIII.) SWEDEN AND NORWAY-CHRISTIANIA. 731

ROUTE FROM STOCKHOLM TO GOTHENBURG.

1/2 Barkarby	is imagined that their
1/2 Tibble	religious — ceremonies
Gran	were performed.
1/2 Lisslena	1 1/4 Faelingsbro
Enköping—Here are some	1 3/4 Glantsammer
ruins of Convents and	1 1/2 Orebro
Churches.	1 Mosos
Nigwarn	1 Blakstad
Westeras—The Cathedral	2 Wiby
here and its Tower merit	2 Bodame
attention.	2 1/4 Hoswa
Kolbek	1 3/4 Walla
1/2 Kieaeeping	2 Binneberg
1/2 Oestuna	2 Skiaerf
Arboga—The Canal of Ar-	1 Skara
boga unites the Lakes	1 1/2 Wonga
of Hielmar and Moelar.	2 Wedum
In the environs of Ar-	1 3/4 Siaefde
boga are several Anti-	2 1/4 Alingsos
quities, supposed to have	1 1/8 Ingarid
been the work of very	1 3/8 Lerum
ancient northern nations	2 Gothenborg
and a Forest in which it	47 1/4 Swedish miles.

This town, supposed to contain 25,000 inhabitants, placed in a picturesque situation on the banks of the Gotha: and among the objects best worth attention are, *the four Bridges—the Swedish Church, and its Cupola—the German Church—the College, and its Library—the India House—the little Gothic Castle of West-Gotha—the Vauxhall—the Promenades of Carlsport, and the view from the summit of Otterhollen.*

The Hotels at Gothenborg are expensive, but not so. An apartment, consisting of two rooms only, can seldom be obtained under a sum equivalent to twenty-five English shillings per week. Breakfast costs from eighteen-pence to two shillings, English money, per head; dinner these hotels do not furnish.

Harwich-Packets sail to Gothenborg every Wednesday and Saturday, about two o'clock in the afternoon,

weather permitting; and return twice a week, if possible.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The price paid by a Cabin-Passenger, unless recently lowered, is.	14	5	6
The price paid by a Half-Passenger.	7	13	6
The price for conveying a four-wheeled carriage.	15	15	0

ROUTE FROM GOTHENBORG TO CHRISTIANIA.

2 1/4 <i>Lahall</i>	3/4 <i>Stroemstadt</i>
1 1/4 <i>Cattleberg</i>	1 1/4 <i>Stogdal</i>
1 3/4 <i>Edet-Luck</i>	1 1/2 <i>Helle</i>
1 <i>Fors</i>	7/8 <i>Fredericshall</i> --Here are some handsome public buildings.
1 <i>Gerdeim</i>	The spot where Charles XII expired is usually visited by Travellers.
1 <i>Trolhaetta</i> --The magnificent <i>Cataracts and Sluices of Trolhaetta</i> are well worth notice.	
1 1/2 <i>Wenersborg</i>	1 1/2 <i>Guslund</i>
1 <i>Almas</i>	1 1/2 <i>Thune</i>
1 <i>Raknebo</i>	1 1/2 <i>Kaelshuset</i>
1 3/4 <i>Herrstadt</i>	1 1/4 <i>Willingen</i>
1 1/2 <i>Quistroem</i>	1 1/2 <i>Soner</i>
1 1/4 <i>Swarteborg</i>	1 <i>Sunbije</i>
1 <i>Ratalshed</i>	1 <i>Korsegarten</i>
1 1/4 <i>Stede</i>	1 <i>Schutsjoryd</i>
1 1/4 <i>Skyalleryd</i>	2 1/2 <i>Christiania.</i>
3/4 <i>Wick</i>	38 1/2 <i>Swedish miles.</i>
1 <i>Est</i>	

This town, the capital of Norway, is situated in a spacious valley, and supposed to contain between nine and ten thousand inhabitants.

ROUTE FROM CHRISTIANIA TO BERGEN.

2 <i>Asker</i> --The road leading to Asker is excellent; and the situation of that place beautiful.	1 3/4 <i>Simonstadt</i>
Here are rocks of a stupendous height.	1 1/4 <i>Sunby</i>
	1 1/4 <i>Nordby</i>
	1/4 <i>Hiemb</i>
	1/4 <i>Asken</i>
2 <i>Bragernes</i>	1 <i>Stecholt</i>
3/4 <i>Gusnestro</i>	1/4 <i>Hochstedt</i>
	1 <i>Skeen</i>

1/2 Brewig	4 Mandal
1/4 Eeg	1 1/2 Spangelried
3/4 Wallekirch	1 1/2 Porshafen
Krage	1 1/2 Farsund
Oster-Risoer	1 Bistereid
1/4 Groenesund	2 Hitteroe
1/4 Moene	1 1/2 Sognedall
1/4 Ongestadt	2 1/2 Eggersund
1/2 Berge	1 1/2 Sikevog
Waage	1 Qualleen
1/2 Assen	1 1/2 Hoberstadt
Sansted	1 1/2 Brune
1/2 Nederneskonsgs	1/2 Opevad
Grimsted	1/2 Ganu
Hogsted	2 1/2 Stavanger—The Cathed-
1/2 Megested	dral here is better worth
1/2 Birkeland	notice than any other in
Obel	Norway, that of Dron-
Wee	them excepted.
Christiansund—This is a	5 Karsund
considerable town and	10 Bergen.
Port	60 Swedish miles

This is the largest and most commercial town in Norway, and contains near 20,000 inhabitants: its Port remarkably safe; and its *Cathedral—German Church—Castle—Hospital—and Magazines*, merit notice. Here are public Seminaries; and a society for the encouragement of useful enterprises.

CHAPTER XIV.

RUSSIA.

Money of Russia—Price of Post-horses. etc.—Podaroshna—other requisites for Travellers in Russia—Russian Voitures—Passports—Route from Riga to Petersburg—Population of Petersburg—situation of that city—Streets—Admiralty—Admiralty-Quay—Isaac-Platz, and equestrian Statue of Peter the Great—Church of S. Isaac—Summer Palace—Marble Palace—Winter Palace and its Church—Hermitage—Imperial Collection of Paintings and Academy of Sciences—Fortress—Church of the Holy Virgin of Casan—other Edifices, etc.—worth notice—Seminaries—

Charitable Institutions—Manufactories—Cottage inhabited by Peter the Great—Promenade and other public Amusements—Inns—Cronstadt—Royal Villas—Formalities required before Foreigners can quit Petersburg—Route from Petersburg to Moscow—account of the latter city—Route from Petersburg to the Frontier of Sweden—Route from Moscow to Grodno—Route from Moscow to Riga; and the Frontier of Prussia.

MONEY OF RUSSIA.

A copeck. 2 denuscas—in English money something less than $1/2d$,

An altin	3 copecks
A grievener	10 copecks
A polpotin	25 copecks
A poltin	50 copecks
A rouble	100 copecks
A Xervonitz	2 rubles.

A copeck is an imaginary coin. Accounts are kept in roubles.

PRICE OF POST-HORSES, etc.

The usual price of post-horses in Russia is two copecks a horse per verst, (near two-thirds of an English mile;) unless it be a verst royal, when the price is doubled.

A Russian postillion cannot demand more than one copeck a horse per verst; but Travellers generally give five copecks per verst, which is deemed liberal payment.

Post-masters are directed, by the last Imperial Ukase, to put three horses to every carriage containing two or three persons.

Between Perm and the Government of Tobolsk, between that Government and Uffa, and likewise on the roads beyond these districts, only one copeck per verst is paid for each horse from October till April; and in the Governments of Tobolsk and Irkutsk only half a copeck. In the territory of Kolhyvano and Vorsnesenski the price varies according to the season; one copeck

being charged from April till October, and only half that sum from October till April.

No person is allowed to travel post without having first obtained an order for post-horses, signed by a Governor civil or military: and every Traveller, on receiving this order, which is called a *Podaroshna*, must pay a tax of one copeck per verst for every horse mentioned in the order.

The consequence of the low price of post-horses is, that Foreigners frequently find it difficult to obtain them; but, exclusive of this circumstance, the posts are well served. The horses go remarkably quick, whether harnessed to wheel-carriages or sledges; and at every verst stands a post, expressing the distance from the last town to the next. During winter it is usual to travel in sledges; which proceed with such velocity, that a journey of two hundred and fifty versts may be accomplished in twenty-four hours. The common Russian wheel-carriage, for travelling, is called a *Kibitka*, and resembles a cart.

Travelling beds and sheets are absolutely necessary in this country; a bed being a scarce commodity even in cities; and always unattainable at a country-inn. It is likewise requisite to take provisions from town to town.

Russian Voiturins have fleet horses, and a great deal of custom. The real, if not the ostensible Voiturins are the Post-masters; for when their post-horses are not employed by order of Government, they have the privilege of letting them out for hire; charging five copecks per verst on the great roads; but on the cross roads only three: and when all the post-horses are engaged, they furnish Travellers with what are called Peasants' horses; charging for these an advanced price; and demanding much more than they take.

No Foreigner can enter Russia without exhibiting a passport signed by a Russian Minister: and persons who travel in this country, should neither leave their carriages unlocked, nor unguarded; because the common people are inclined to thieve.

ROUTE FROM RIGA TO PETERSBURGH.

Riga, next to Petersburg, the most commercial town of the Russian Empire, is seated on the Duna; and contains within its fortifications about 9,000 persons; and in its suburbs, about 15,000. Among the most remarkable edifices here, are *The Hotel de Ville—the Exchange—the imperial Palace—the Cathedral—the Arsenal—S. George's Hospital—S. Peter's Church—the Russian Hospital—the Theatre—and the Custom-house*. The floating bridge thrown over the Duna, and the Garden of Vitinghof, are the principal Promenades.

Riga contains several good private lodgings; and two tolerable inns; the best of which is, *La Ville de Petersbourg*.

Versts.

11 *Neuenmulhun-Government*
of Riga.

15 *Kilkensfehr*—A sandy road.
Passage of the Aa.

19 *Engelhardshof*

21 *Roop*—This town is adorned with handsome edifices.

22 *Lenzenhof*

18 *Wolmar*

18 *Stakeln*

21 *Gulben*

Passage of the Embach.

18 *Toilitz*

22 *Kuikatz*

24 *Uddern*

25 *Dorpat*

23 *Iggafer*

23 *Torma*

Lake of Peypus, which divides the Governments of Riga and Petersburg.

25 *Nennal*—Government of Petersburg.

14 *Rana-Pungern*

24 *Klein-Pungern*

Here Travellers going to

Petersburgh quit the Lake of Peypus.

20 Kiew—The Gulph of Finland is discoverable here.

11 *Fokenhofs*, or *Kudley*—The road lies near the banks of the Gulf.

17 *Waiwara*

22 *Narva*—Travellers whose passport is not sealed by the Emperor, are visited by the custom-house officers here.

22 *Jamburgh*

Passage of the Narowa.

15 *Opolie*

25 *Czerkowitz*

22 *Kaskowa*

19 *Kiepen*

25 *Strelna*

17 Petersburg—Superb villas and other handsome buildings, form the avenues to this splendid capital.

558 versts, about 370 English miles.

The account given of Petersburg by Mr. James, a modern Traveller, is so beautiful, and at the same time so accurate, that persons possessed of his „ *Journal of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Poland.* „, can require no further information respecting the metropolis of the Russian empire: but to persons who are not fortunate enough to possess his work, the following account may, perhaps, be acceptable.

Petersburgh is said to contain about 200,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Cronstadt, a Fortress which defends the entrance of the Neva, and is the principal station of the imperial navy. Petersburg stands on both sides of the Neva, between the Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland; and is built partly upon the continent, and partly upon islands in the mouth of the river; the right bank exhibiting the old town, and the left bank the new one; through which pass three Canals, adorned with Bridges, and magnificent Quays of Granite. The streets of the new town are, generally speaking, spacious; three of them, which meet at the admiralty, being of an extraordinary length; and these streets are intersected by others embellished with handsome esplanades. *The Admiralty* exhibits a façade of more than a quarter of an English mile in length, adorned by six porticos, and surmounted with a gilt dome and spire; and at the back of this immense structure is the Dock-yard. *The Admiralty-Quay*, erected by Catherine II.; does honour to her memory. Among several other objects which merit the attention of a Traveller are *the Isaac-Platz*, ornamented with an equestrian statue, in bronze, of Peter the Great, done by Falconet; and representing Peter in the act of mounting an eminence, the summit of which he has nearly attained: his right hand stretched out, as if he were blessing his people; while, with the left, he holds the reins. An enormous rock of granite which, when transported to Petersburg from the morass wherein it was found, weighed above fifteen hundred tons, forms the pedestal. The statue is said to be a striking likeness of Peter, and cost the Empress Catherine II., by whom it was erected, 424,610 roubles.

—*The Church of S. Isaac*, a magnificent, though a heavy edifice of hewn granite—*the imperial summer Palace* (a beautiful specimen of architecture) and *its public Garden*—*the marble Palace*, built by Catherine II., for Prince Orloff—*the imperial winter Palace*, which contains the Jewels of the Crown, and the famous diamond purchased by the Empress Catherine of a Greek, to whom she paid for it 450,000 roubles, and a pension of 100,000 livres-turnois for life—*the Church belonging to this palace*—*the Hermitage*; which, notwithstanding its name, contains magnificent apartments, and a summer and winter garden; the first, in the Asiatic style, occupying the whole level roof of the edifice, the other being a spacious hot-house, adorned with gravel-walks, orange-trees, and parterres of flowers, and peopled with birds of various climates—*the imperial collection of Paintings*—*the imperial Academy of Sciences*, which contains a Library rich in Chinese and Slavonian manuscripts: (here also are instructions relative to a code of laws, written by the hand of the Empress Catherine.) The Academy likewise contains a Museum of Natural History particularly rich in ores (among which is a mass of native iron 1656lbs. in weight); a collection of Rarities, comprising a variety of ornaments found in the tombs of Siberia, many being of massive gold and very elegant workmanship; idols brought from Siberia; arms and dresses of the various inhabitants of the Russian Empire; among which are Japanese habits and armour, a collection of coins; and a waxen figure of Peter the Great, the features of which were taken from a mould applied to his face after death.--The Fortress, or Citadel, which is surrounded by walls of brick faced with hewn granite, and contains *the Cathedral of S. Peter and S. Paul*, a noble edifice adorned with a spire of copper gilt. Here are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and most of his successors: and in the Fortress is preserved a four-oared boat, said to have been the origin of the Russian navy, and called, by Peter, the little Grandsire. *The Church of the Holy virgin of Casan*; a

splendid edifice, recently built, and supposed to have cost 15,000,000 rubles. The architect was a Russian slave by name Woronitchki, and educated at the imperial Academy the *Lutheran Church of S. Anne—the Convent and Church of S. Alexander Newski—the new Exchange—the statues of Suwarrow and Romanzow—the great Theatre—the Quays of Neva, Fontanka, and Koika—the great Market—the new Bank—and the Arsenal*, which contains trophies and armour belonging to various nations.

The *Corps des Cadets*, the *Convent des Demoiselles nobles*, and the *Institute of Catherine*, are excellent seminaries for the education of the nobility, and some children of inferior rank. The annual income of the first is 30,000*l.* sterling; and the two last are richly endowed; and likewise enjoy the advantage of being patronised and constantly inspected by the Dowager Empress.

The *general Hospital*, the *Foundling Hospital*, the *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, and the *Asylum for Widows and Orphans*, are munificently endowed and remarkably well conducted charities.

The imperial cotton Manufactory, the imperial plate-glass Manufactory, the imperial tapestry, porcelain, and bronze Manufactories, and the iron Foundry, merit notice.

The cottage inhabited by Peter the Great, while he constructed the Fortress, stands in the old town; and is still shown to Travellers. It contains but three rooms, only eight feet in height, and the largest not more than fifteen feet square. A boat, made by the Czar himself, is kept near this cottage.

The most frequented Promenade at Petersburg is the Boulevards, which consist of three avenues of trees carried round three sides of the Admiralty: the public amusements are concerts, given in the Hall of Music, and exhibitions in the Theatres.

The best inns are, *La Ville de Londres—La Ville de Grodno—La Ville de Paris—and L'Hotel de Madrid*.

The Fortress of Cronstadt, its Arsenal and Docks merit notice; but cannot be seen without permission from the Governor.

There are twelve royal Villas in the neighbourhood of Petersburg. *Tschesme* contains portraits of the reigning Princes of Europe—*Tzarskoe-Zelo*, about fifteen English miles from the metropolis, contains a room incrusted with amber; and a garden which merits notice; but the house is too gaudy—*Peterhof*, about five miles further distant, is called the Versailles of the North.

It is necessary that Foreigners, previous to quitting Petersburg, should have their names advertised three times in the gazette; which, added to the formalities required for obtaining the *padaroshna* and passports, occupies some time (1).

ROUTE FROM PETERSBURGH TO MOSCOW.

12	<i>S. Sophia</i> —District town, Government of Petersburg—A few versts from Petersburg begins the wooden road constructed by Peter the Great; and consisting of a platform of small trees which, when not neatly joined together (and this frequently occurs) is so rough, that the Russians, in order to mitigate the inconvenience, fill their travelling carriages with soft pillows.	The country between Petersburg and Moscow is covered, generally speaking, with thick forests of birch and fir.
11	<i>Igora</i>	
25	<i>Tossna</i>	
32	<i>Pomerania</i> —Government of Novgorod.	
25	<i>Tischoudovo</i>	
24	<i>Spaskaja-poliste</i>	
24	<i>Podberezie</i>	
22	Novgorod — Government town. Novgorod, supposed to have been founded in the fifth century, and	

(1) The distance from Petersburg to Cronstadt is, [b] land, 47 versts:

From Petersburg to Vyborg, 139 versts.

From Petersburg to Smolensko, 838 versts.

From Petersburg to Archangel 1,148 versts.

From Petersburg to Astracan, 1,145 versts.

The Almanack published yearly by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg contains a table of the Russian towns with their distance from Petersburg and Moscow

once so potent as to have been called *The Resistless*, possessed during the plenitude of its power upward of 400,000 inhabitants; and though now depopulated, and hastening fast to decay, it still exhibits vestiges of former magnificence; among which are the *Walls of the Kremlin*, and the *Church S. Sophia*; containing the Tombs of Valdomir and Feodor; together with curious specimens of architecture, and paintings supposed to have been executed previous to the revival of the Arts in Italy. Its brazen Gates are reported to have been brought from the Crimea at the time of Valdomir's expedition against the Greek empire.

35 *Bronnitsi*
 27 *Zaiffova*
 31 *Krestzi*—District town.
 16 *Rachino*
 22 *Jagelbitzi*
 22 *Zimogorie*
 20 *Jedrovo*
 36 *Kotilovo*
 36 *Wischnei-Wolotzek*-District town--Government of Tver.
 33 *Widropouskoe*
 38 *Torjock*—District town.
 33 *Mednoe*
 30 *Tver*—Government town—handsome, very commercial, and seated on the Volga.
 26 *Wosskresenkoe*
 31 *Zadivovo* — Government of Moscow.
 26 *Klin*—District town.
 31 *Pecheki*
 22 *Tschernaia-Griasse*
 28 *Moscow*.
 728 versts, about 520 English miles.

Moscow, the ancient capital of the Russian empire, and thirty-five versts in circumference, is watered by the Moska; and before the French invaded Russia possessed upward of 300,000 inhabitants. The Kremlin, or Citadel, which stands on an eminence in the centre of the town, is a large walled circle, containing a gaudy mass of Asiatic, Grecian, and Gothic edifices; and comprehending the Holy Gate, through which every passenger walks bare-headed; the Trinity Church; together with those of S. Nicholas and the Assumption; the Chapel and Palace of the Czars; and the lofty Tower of Ivan Veliki, crowned by a steeple and gilt dome. The Palace of the Czars is a gorgeous structure in the Hindoo style; and was erected about two hundred years ago. The domes of the various buildings are many

of them gilt, the roofs stained either green or red, and the walls and towers covered with glazed tiles of various colours, or adorned with paintings which represent scriptural histories.

The imperial palace was gutted by the French; as was an ancient edifice containing an apartment which is used as the public hall of audience at the coronation of the Russian Sovereigns. Part of the walls of the Kremlin, and one of the towers near the river, the church of S. Nicholas, the four great bells of Moscow, the walls of the arsenal, and a piece of the gate of S. Nicholas, were blown up, and the tower of Ivan Veliki rent from the top to the bottom, by mines prepared and exploded at the command of Napoleon, when he was compelled to relinquish his long - looked - for asylum in Moscow, by a master-stroke of Russian policy; which reduced the greater portion of the town to ashes, and thereby, in all probability, saved the empire from being conquered by France.

Moscow is now rising rapidly from its ashes, though vestiges of the conflagration still remain. The most frequented Promenade here is the Boulevards; and *The German Hotel* is one of the best inns.

ROUTE FROM PETERSBURGH TO THE FRONTIER OF SWEDEN.

Versts.	23	<i>Ourpala</i>
24 <i>Dranichenikovo</i>	16	<i>Puterlakce</i>
15 <i>Beloostrofskoe</i>	18	<i>Grenvic</i>
25 <i>Lindoula</i> — Government	16	<i>Frideriksham</i> — District
of Vyborg.		town.
20 <i>Pampala</i>	23	<i>Kiumene Gorodock</i>
19 <i>Souvenoiia</i>	22	<i>Puttice</i> —Last station in
20 <i>Kemera</i>		Russia.
22 <i>Vyborg</i> — Government	5	<i>Aborforce</i> —Upon the river
town.		Kiumene.
20 <i>Tervaioki</i>	305	versts, above 200 Eng-
17 <i>Vilaioki</i>		lish miles.

ROUTE FROM MOSCOW TO GRODNO.

Vests,	26	<i>Koubinskoe</i>
27 <i>Perkouchekovo</i> —Govern-	22	<i>Chelkova</i>
ment of Moscow.	24	<i>Majaisk</i> —District town.

27 <i>Gridnevo</i> — Government of Smolensko.	15 <i>Kroupki</i>
29 <i>Ishatsk</i> —District town.	23 1/2 <i>Lockenitzi</i> — Government of Minsk.
30 <i>Teplouka</i>	17 <i>Borysow</i> —District town.
29 <i>Viasma</i> —District town.	17 1/2 <i>Jodino</i>
26 <i>Semlovo</i>	17 1/2 <i>Smolevitzi</i>
23 <i>Giachekova</i>	15 1/2 <i>Jouchnovka</i>
28 <i>Dorogobusch</i> — District town.	21 <i>Minsk</i> —Government town
23 <i>Mikailovka</i>	21 1/2 <i>Gritchina</i>
24 <i>Pneva</i>	18 1/2 <i>Koidanovo</i>
17 <i>Bredikino</i>	14 1/2 <i>Komel</i>
23 <i>Smolensko</i> —Government town. There is a fine Cathedral at Smolensko.	21 1/2 <i>Novoc-Svergino</i>
23 <i>Koritnia</i>	25 <i>Nesvig</i> —District town.
23 <i>Krasnoi</i> —District town.	28 <i>Mire</i> — Government of Lithuania.
18 <i>Liadi</i> —Government of Mogilew.	21 <i>Korelitzi</i>
16 <i>Koziani</i>	21 <i>Novogrodok</i> —District town
14 <i>Doubrovna</i>	36 3/4 <i>Belitza</i>
17 <i>Orcha</i> —District town.	28 <i>Joloudoke</i>
28 <i>Kokanova</i>	14 <i>Tstouchino</i>
18 <i>Tolotzine</i>	14 <i>Kamenka</i>
15 <i>Maliavka</i>	21 <i>Skidel</i>
	35 <i>Grodno</i> —Frontier town.
	996 3/4 versts, above 700 English miles.

Grodno is the capital of Lithuania, and contains *a Palace*, erected by Augustus III.; *a medicinal College*, and *a botanic Garden*; together with several decayed buildings which evince its ancient splendour.

ROUTE FROM MOSCOW TO RIGA, AND THE
FRONTIER OF PRUSSIA.

Versts.	17 <i>Doubovike</i>
489 <i>Orcha</i> —See the route from Moscow to Grodno.	22 <i>Ostrovliani</i>
20 <i>Orcki</i>	15 <i>Peroutina</i>
18 <i>Babinovitz</i> —District town	12 <i>Polotske</i> —District town.
25 <i>Poloviki</i>	9 <i>Gamzeleva</i>
22 <i>Vitepske</i> — Government town.	26 <i>Logofka</i>
21 <i>Staroe</i> —Government of Vitepske.	25 <i>Proudniki</i>
21 <i>Kourslofschina</i>	25 <i>Driza</i> —District town.
	19 <i>Tschourilova</i>
	18 <i>Drouia</i>
	20 <i>Koesslavle</i>

- 22 *Plokcha*
 22 *Dinaburg*—District town.
 17 *Kirousska*
 17 *Avcenova*
 20 *Livenhof*
 16 *Tripenhof*
 22 *Glazmaneke*
 24 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Kopenhausen*
 21 *Remershof*
 16 *Jounfernhof*
 23 *Ogershof*, or *Iskile*
 21 *Kirkholm*, or *Choupel*
 14 *Riga*—Government town.
 19 *Alaie*
 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Mittau*—Government town.

Mittau, the capital of Courland, is extensive but not populous. *The*

- Ducal Chdteau* merits notice, as do *the reformed Church* and *the Academy*.
 28 *Doblene*—Government of Courland.
 24 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Berggof*
 20 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Frauenburgh*
 28 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Strounden*
 24 *Gross-Drogen*
 19 *Taideken*
 25 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Ober.Bartau*
 27 *Routzau*
 21 *Palangen* — Government of Lithuania.

A Custom house on the Frontier of Prussia, $\frac{1346}{1346}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ versts, above 960 English miles.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

TOWNS, RIVERS, GULFS, ISLANDS, etc.

WITH

THEIR ANCIENT NAMES.

TOWNS.		ANCIENT NAMES.
Albano	Aponum	Italia.
Acerenza	Acherontia	Magna Graecia.
Adra	Abdera	Hispania.
Agen	Aginum	Gallia.
Aix	Aquae-Sextiae	Gallia.
Albenza	Albium-Ingaunum	Italia.
Alba	Alba-Pompeia	Italia.
Alcara de Henares	Complutum	Hispania.
Almasa	Numantia	Hispania.
Almaden	Sisapo	Hispania.
Alicant	Lucenium	Hispania.
Almeria	Murgis	Hispania.
Algesiras	Tingentera	Hispania.
Amiens	Ambianum	Gallia.
Angers	Andevacum	Gallia.
Antibes	Antipolis	Gallia.
Aousta	Augusta Praetoria	Italia.
Arezzo	Aretium	Italia.
Arras	Atrebates	Gallia.
Ascoli	Asculum	Magna Graecia.
Assisi	Asisium	Italia.
Augsburgh	Augusta - Vindeli- corum	Germania.
Auch	Ausci	Gallia.

Autun	Augustodunum	Gallia.
Auxerre	Antissiodorum	Gallia.
Avignon	Avenio	Gallia.
Baca	Basti	Hispania.
Baia	Baiae	Magna Graecia.
Balaguer	Bergusa	Hispania.
Balbastro	Balbastrum	Hispania.
Barcelona	Barcino	Hispania.
Bari	Barium	Magna Graecia.
Benevento	Beneventum	Magna Graecia.
Basançon	Vesontio	Gallia.
Bergamo	Bergomum	Italia.
Bevagna	Mevania	Italia.
Bilboa	Flaviobriga	Germania.
Bisignano	Besidiae	Magna Graecia.
Bologna	Bononia Felsinia	Italia.
Bolsena	Volsenum	Italia.
Bourdeaux	Burdigala	Gallia.
Boulogne	Gessoriacum	Gallia.
Boianno	Bovianum	Magna Graecia.
Bregentz	Brigantium	Germania.
Brest	Brivates	Gallia.
Briançon	Brigantia	Gallia.
Brindisi	Brudusium	Magna Graecia.
Calais	Portus-Iccius	Gallia,
Canapina	Capena	Italia.
Canosa	Canusium	Magna Graecia.
Casal-novo	Manduria	Magna Graecia.
Castel di Brucca	Velia	Magna Graecia.
Castel-a-mare	Stabiae	Magna Graecia.
Catania	Catana	Sicania-Sicilia (1)
Carthagera	Carthago-nova	Hispania.
Capua	Casilinum	Magna Graecia.
Cadiz	Cades	Hispania.
Calahorra	Calaguris	Hispania.
Cambray	Camaracum	Gallia.

(1) These names it derived from the Sicani and Siculi, who peopled a considerable part of the country; it was also called Trinacria and Triquetra, from its triangular figure.

Cahors	Cadurci	Gallia.
Cajazzo	Calatia	Magna Graecia.
Castigliano	Carsula	Italia.
Castro-Vetere	Causon	Magna Graecia.
Cassano	Cosae	Magna Graecia.
Castro-Giovanni	Henna	Sicilia.
Caserta	Staticula	Magna Graecia.
Cerveteri	Caere	Italia.
Centa	Abyla	Hispania.
Chieti	Teate	Magna Graecia,
Chiusi	Clusium	Italia.
Chartres	Carnutes	Gallia.
Chalons	Catalauni	Gallia.
Chalons-sur-saone	Cabillonum	Gallia.
Città di Castello	Tifernum -- Tiberi- num	Magna Graecia.
Civita-Castellana	Fescennium	Italia.
Civita-Vecchia	Centumcellae	Italia.
Civita della Vigna	Lanuvium	Italia.
Como	Comum	Italia.
Cochile.	Sybaris (1)	Magna Graecia.
Cortona	Coritus	Italia.
Cologne	Colonia Agrippinæ	Germania
Collioure	Caucoliberis	Hispania.
Cordova	Corduba (2)	Hispania.
Conza	Compsa	Magna Graecia.
Cronsdat	Pretoria	Germania.
Crotona	Croton	Magna Graecia.
Cuma	Cumae	Magna Graecia.
Denia	Dianeum (3)	Hispania,
Dijon	Dibio	Gallia.
Elche	Ilici	Hispania.
Embrun	Embrodunus	Gallia.
Essek	Mursa	Germania.
Engubio	Iguvium	Italia.

(1) Afterward called Thurii; and here Herodotus lived and died.

(2) Called by the Romans, Patricia.

(3) Called, by the Greeks, Artemisium.

Evoli, or Eboli	Eburi	Magna Graecia.
Evora	Ebora	Hispania.
Faenza	Faventia	Italia.
Faro	Ossonoba	Hispania.
Fano	Fanum fortunae	Italia.
Faro di Messina	Mamertini	Sicilia.
Fermo	Fermum	Italia.
Fiesole	Faesulae	Italia.
Florence	Florentia	Italia.
Foligno	Fulginium, or Ful- ginas	Italia.
Fondi	Fundi	Italia.
Forli	Forum-Livii	Italia.
Forlim-Popoli	Forum-Popilii	Italia.
Frascati	Tusculum	Italia.
Genoa	Genua	Italia.
Genzano	Cynthianum	Italia.
Gibraltar	Calpe	Hispania.
Girgenti	Agrigentum	Sicilia.
Granada	Eliberis, or Gra- nata	Hispania,
Grenoble	Gratianopolis	Gallia.
Guadix	Acci, or Colonia Accitana	Hispania.
Guardamar	Alone	Hispania.
Huesca	Osca	Hispania.
Imola	Forum-Cornelii	Italia.
Joigny	Joviniacum	Gallia.
Ispello	Hispellam	Italia.
Itri	Urbs Mamurrarum	Italia.
Ivrea	Eporedia	Italia.
Lamentana	Nomentum	Italia.
Langres	Lingones	Gallia.
La Riccia	Aricia	Italia.
Larina	Larinum	Magna Graecia.
Lavinia	Lavinium	Italia.
Leghorn	Portus Labronis Herculis	Italia.
Lerida.	Ileuda	Hispania.
Leyden	Lugdunum Bata- vorum	Gallia,

Lintz.	Lentia	Germania.
Liria	Edeta	Hispania.
Lisbon	Olisippo, Olyssipo, Ulyssipo (1)	Hispania.
Limoges	Lemovices	Gallia.
Lodi	Laus Pompeja	Italia.
Lorca	Eliocroca	Hispania.
Lucera	Luceria (2)	Magna Graecia ⁴
Ludove	Luteva	Gallia.
Lyons	Lugdunum	Gallia.
Marubio	Marrubium	Italia.
Madrid	Mantua	Hispania.
Malaga (3)	Malaca	Hispania.
Marseilles (4)	Massilia	Gallia.
Marburgh	Mattacum	Germania.
Matteo	Indibilis	Hispania.
Macon	Matisco	Gallia.
Messina	Messana	Sicilia.
Mentz	Maguntiacum	Germania.
Merida	Augusta-Emerita	Hispania.
Mequinenza	Octogosa	Hispania.
Metz	Divodurum	Gallia.
Milan	Mediolanum	Italia.
Miranda	Deobriga	Hispania.
Miseno	Misenum	Sicilia.
Milasso	Myle	Sicilia.
Modena	Mutina	Italia.
Modica	Mutyca	Sicilia.
Mola di Gaëta	Formiae	Italia.
Monaco	Portus Herculis Monoeci	Italia.
Monte Leone	Mutusca	Italia.
Montpellier	Agathopolis	Gallia.
Monselice	Mons-Silicus	Italia.

(1) Said to have been founded by Ulysses.

(2) Famed for its wool.

(3) Built by the Phoenicians, who called it מלח (salt) from the quantity of salt-fish sold there.

(4) Once inhabited by a colony of Phoenicians.

Murcia (1)	Vegilia	Hispania.
Murviedro	Saguntum	Hispania.
Narni	Narnia, or Ne- quinum	Italia.
Narbonne	Narbonensis	Gallia.
Nantes	Condivicium	Gallia.
Noto	Netum	Sicilia.
Nevers	Nivernum	Gallia:
Nissa	Naissus	Germania.
Nismes	Nemausus	Gallia.
Nipi	Nepete	Italia.
Norcia	Nursia	Italia.
Norma	Norba	Italia.
Noyon	Noviodunum	Gallia.
Novara	Novaria	Italia.
Nocera	Nuceria	Magna Graecia.
Nuremburgh	Norica	Germania.
Orihucla	Orcelis	Hispania.
Orleans	Aureliani	Gallia.
Otranto	Hydrantum	Magna Graecia.
Otricoli	Ocriculi, or Ocri- culum	Italia.
Paderno	Hybla	Sicilia.
Padua	Patavium	Italia.
Pavia	Ticinum	Italia.
Palestrina	Praeneste	Italia.
Paestnm	Posidonia	Magna Graecia,
Palermo	Panormus	Sicilia.
Pampeluna	Pompelo	Hispania.
Paris	Parisii vel Lutetia	Gallia,
Perugia	Augusta-Perusia	Italia.
Pesaro	Pesaurum	Italia.
Perigueux	Petrocorii	Gallia.
Piacenza.	Placentia	Italia.
Pistoja	Pistoria	Italia.

(1) Murcia was likewise called *Tadmir*; that is, *productive of palm-trees*; with which the southern part of Spain abounds: there being, near Alicant, a forest, reported to contain above two hundred thousand.

Piperno	Privernum	Italia.
Pignerol	Pinarolum	Gallia.
Pisa	Pisae	Italia.
Piombino	Populonia	Italia.
Pozzuoli	Puteoli (1)	Magna Graecia.
Poitiers	Pictavi	Gallia.
Porto-Venere	Portus-Veneris	Italia.
Ponte-Corvo	Fregellae	Italia.
Prattica	Lavinium	Italia.
Ratisbon	Reginum	Germania.
Ragusa	Epidaurum	Germania.
Resina	Retina	Magna Graecia.
Reggio (2)	Rhegium Lepidi	Magna Graecia.
Rennes	Redones	Gallia.
Rheims	Durocorturum	Gallia.
Rieti	Reate	Italia.
Rimini	Ariminum	Italia.
Rome	Roma	Italia.
Roma-Vecchia	Pagus Lemonius	Italia.
Roveredo	Roboretum	Germania.
Rouen	Rotomagus	Gallia.
Rosas, or Roses	Rhoda	Hispania.
Ruvo	Rubi	Magna Graecia.
Salobrina	Selimbena	Hispania.
Sassina	Sarsina	Italia.
S. Maria dei Fa- leri	Falerii	Italia.
S. Donato	Appii-Forum	Italia.
S. Vitorino	Amiternum	Italia.
Salerno	Salernum	Magna Graecia.
Saragossa	Caesar-Augusta	Hispania.
Salamanca (3)	Salamantica	Hispania.
S. Lucar	Fanum Luciferi	Hispania.
Saintes	Santones	Gallia.
St. Paul trois Chateaux	Augusta - Trica- strinorum	Gallia.

(1) Called, by the Greeks, Dicaearechia.

(2) The birth-place of Ariosto.

(3) A Roman road may be traced from Salamanca through Merida to Seville.

St. Quentin	Aug. - Veroman- duorum	Gallia.
S. Marco	Calacta	Sicilia.
S. Lorenzo	Laurentum	Italia.
Saleme	Halicyae	Sicilia.
Salpi	Salpia	Magna Graecia.
Saragusa	Syracusa	Sicilia.
Seville	Hispalis (1)	Hispania.
Setuval	Castebrix	Hispania.
Segorbio	Segobriga	Hispania.
Sens	Senones	Gallia.
Sezze	Setinum	Italia.
Sermoneta	Sulmona	Italia.
Siena	Sena-Julia	Italia.
Sisseg	Siscia	Germania.
Sorrento	Syrentum	Magna Graecia.
Soissons	Augusta - Suesso- num	Gallia.
Spoletto	Spoletum	Italia.
Spire	Noviomagus	Germania.
Starmonetta	Sulmo	Italia.
Susa	Segusium	Italia.
Tarracon	Turiago	Hispania.
Taranto	Tarentum	Magna Graecia.
Tangiers	Tingis	Hispania.
Tariffa	Mellaria	Hispania.
Tarragona	Tarraco (2)	Hispania.
Termini	Thermae	Sicilia.
Temeswar	Tibiscus	Germania.
Terni	Interamna	Italia.
Tortosa	Dertosa	Hispania.
Tivoli	Tibur	Italia.
Tiano	Tea-num	Italia.
Tortona	Dertona	Italia.
Torre di Mare	Metapontum	Magna Graecia.
Tours	Turones	Gallia.

(1) Founded by Scipio Africanus according to some authors; and by others supposed to have been built by the Phoenicians; and afterward called, by the Romans, Julia.

(2) Founded by the Scipios.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS AND RIVERS. 753

Toledo	Toletum	Hispania.
Toulouse	Tolosa	Gallia.
Trepani	Eryx	Sicilia.
Triers, or Treves	Augusta - Treviro- rum (1)	Germania.
Troyes	Augusta - Tricas- sium	Gallia.
Trent	Tridentum	Germania.
Trieste	Tergeste	Germania.
Turin	Augusta - Tauri- norum	Italia.
Valladolid	Pintia	Hispania.
Valencia	Valentia	Hispania.
Valence	Valentia	Gallia.
Venosa	Venusia (2)	Magna Graecia.
Vera	Urci	Hispania.
Verdun	Varodunum	Gallia.
Venafrò	Venafrum	Magna Graecia.
Venice	Venetiae	Italia.
Vegel	Besippo	Hispania.
Viterbo	Volturnum	Italia.
Vienna	Vindebonna	Germania.
Vicenza	Vicentia	Italia.
Vicenza	Picentia (3)	Magna Graecia.
Villa-Franca	Carthago-Vetus	Hispania.
Volterra	Volaterrae	Italia.
Worms	Borbetomagus	Germania.
Xeres de la Fron- tera	Asta Regia	Hispania.
Xativa	Setabis	Hispania.
Zamora	Sentice	Hispania.

RIVERS.

ANCIENT NAMES.

Adaja	Areva	Hispania.
Adige	Athesis, or Atagis	Italia.

(1) Supposed to be the most ancient city of Europe.

(2) Where Horace was born.

(3) Near Paestum.

254 ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS AND RIVERS.

Aisne	Axona	Gallia.
Almone	Lubricus Almo	Italia.
Arno	Arnus	Italia.
Cicabo	Cyane	Sicilia.
Danube	Danubius (1)	Germania.
Dauro	Dat-Aurum	Hispania.
Douro	Durios, or Durius	Hispania.
Durance	Druentia	Gallia.
Ebro	Iberus	Hispania.
Elbe	Albis	Germania.
Farsa	Fabaris	Italia.
Fiumicino	Rubicon	Italia.
Foglia	Isaurus.	Italia.
Freddo	Crinismus	Sicilia.
Galeso	Galesus.	Italia.
Garigliano	Liris	Italia.
Garonne	Garumna	Gallia.
Giaretta	Simoethus	Sicilia.
Girona	Gerunda	Hispania.
Guadalete	Lethe	Hispania.
Guadiana	Anas	Hispania.
Guadalquiver	Boetis	Hispania.
Inne	Ocnus	Germania.
Isere	Isara	Gallia.
Lamo	Lamus	Italia.
Liquienza	Liquentia	Italia.
Loire	Ligeris	Gallia.
Llobregat	Rubrigatus	Hispania.
Marne	Matrona	Gallia.
Magra	Macra	Italia.
Mein	Moenus	Germania.
Metaro	Metaurus	Italia.
Mincio	Mincius	Italia.
Moselle	Mosella	Germania.
Mugnone	Minio	Italia.
Negro	Tanager	Italia.
Nera	Nar	Italia.
Ofanto	Aufidus	Magna Graecia.

(3) Called at its mouth the Ister.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RIVERS LAKES. 755

Ombrone	Umbro	Italia.
Pisatella	Rubicon (1)	Italia.
Po	Padus	Italia.
Pretatore	Ufens	Italia.
Rhine	Rhenus	Germania.
Rhone	Rhodanus	Gallia.
Saone	Arar	Gallia.
Savio	Sapis	Italia.
Sarno	Sarnus	Magna Graecia.
Segura	Terebus, or Tader	Hispania.
Serchio	Ausar	Italia.
Seine	Sequana	Gallia.
Silaro	Silarus	Magna Graecia.
Tajo	Tagus	Hispania.
Teverone	Anio	Italia.
Tesino	Ticinus	Italia.
Tevere	Tiberis, or Albula	Italia.
Tiferno	Tifernus	Magna Graecia.
Topino	Tinia	Italia.
Var	Varus	Italia.
Velino	Velinus	Italia.
Volturno	Vulturnus	Magna Graecia.
Xenil, or Genil	Singulis	Hispania.
Xucar	Sucro	Hispania.

LAKES AND BAYS OF ITALY.

ANCIENT NAMES.

Bolsena, Lake of	Vulsinus.
Bonifazio, Straits of	Fossa Fretum.
Bracciano, Lake of	Sabatinus.
Celano, Lake of	Fucinus.
Chiana, Lake of	Clanius, or Glany.
Como, Lake of	Larius.
Constance, Lake of	Brigantinus.
Fondi, Lake of	Fundanus.
Garda, Lake of	Benacus.
Genoa, Gulf of	Mare-Ligusticum.

(1) So denominated because it flows into the Rubicon.

756 ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAKES, BAYS.

Maggiore, Lake	Verbanus.
Manfredonia, Gulf of. . . .	Urias Sinus.
Messina, Straits of.	Fretum Siculum.
Naples Bay of.	Crater Sinus.
Perugia, Lake of	Trasymenus.
Policastro, Gulf of. . . , .	Laus Sinus.
Quarnaro, Gulf of	Flanaticus Sinus.
Salerno, Gulf of.	Paestinus Sinus.
S. Euphemia, Gulf of. . . .	Hippinates Sinus.
Spezia, Gulf of	Portus Lunae.
Squillace, Gulf of.	Scylacius Sinus.
Venice, Gulf of.	Adriaticum Mare.

SPAIN.	ANCIENT NAME.
Alicant, Bay of	Ilici Sinus.

Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, anciently called Mare Internum.

Capri <i>anciently</i>	Caprea.
Corsica	Cyrnus.
Elba, or Elva	Ilva (1).
Hieres.	Staechades.
Ischia	Inarime, or Ænaria.
Malta	Melita (2).
Nisida.	Nesis.
Procida	Prochyta.
Stromboli	Strongyle.
Sicily	Sicania-Siciliae.

(1) Noticed by Virgil for its mines of iron.

(2) Supposed, by some authors, to be the island where Saint Paul was shipwrecked.

I N D E X.

N.B. *The page number from 287 in folio registered 24 has been thro' mistake, doubled up to 297 in folio 25, and the like in folio 50 from page 583 to 586. Look in them for those places followed by bis.*

	Page		Page
ABANO, Baths of	469	Arezzo,	463
Abbey of S. Denis.	9	Arona,	78
Camaldoli near Flo-		Arqua,	469
rence,	140	Aschersleben,	ap. 671
Del Bosco, near Novi.	179	Assens,	ap. 721
Abbeville, <i>Appendix</i> ,	522	Assisi,	461
Adelsberg	ap. 690	Asti,	177
Adrian's Villa.	335	Astroni,	396
Agata, S.	355	Avalon,	49
Agnano, Lake of	395	Avernus, Lake of,	391
Agnello, S.	475	Aversa, Lunatic Asylum	
Aicha,	ap. 676	at,	355
Aiguebelle,	ap. 615	Austrian Dominions —	
Aix-le-Banies,	ap. <i>ib.</i>	Passports-Money-Post-	
Aix-la-Chapelle,	ap. 686	horses — Best Money	
Aix-en-Provence,	ap. 541	to take from Tuscany	
Albano,	343	into Germany. <i>ap.</i>	652 654
Alessandria,	177	Avignon,	ap. 541
Alicant,	ap. 503	Augsburgh,	ap. 674
Alphabetical List of		August,	ap. 676
Towns, Rivers, etc.,		Auray,	561
with their ancient		Aussig,	486
Names. <i>ap.</i>	745-753	Autun,	ap. 535
Alps, Jura chain, passa-		Auxerre,	48
ge of	51-53	Auxonne	50
Alps, Maritime, ditto.	173	Baaden,	ap. 686
Alps, Rhaetian, ditto <i>ap.</i>	646	Baccano,	198
Amalfi,	452	Badajos,	ap. 696
Amiens,	ap. 522	Bagni di Lucca.	185
Amsterdam,	ap. 717	Bagni di Pisa.	162
Amphion, source of,	64	Baia, excursion to,	387
Ancona,	ap. 628	Bank-notes, where to	
Angers,	ap. 562	exchange them for Na-	
Antibes,	ap. 542	poleons,	ap. 507
Antiquities between Bac-		Bargains with Inkeepers <i>ap.</i>	<i>ib</i>
cano and Rome.	198 199	Bar-le-Duc,	ap. 554
Anvers,	ap. 716	Barcelona, 503	ap. 702
Aquapendente,	196	Basle	ap. 676
Arboga,	ap. 731	Bataglia,	469
Arcy, Grottoes of,	48	Baths, German, namely,	

	Page		Page
Carlsbad , Pyrmont ,		Cadiz,	<i>ap.</i> 508
Spa,	<i>ap.</i> 684	Caen,	<i>ap.</i> 561
Baveno,	76	Cahors,	<i>ap.</i> 558
Bayonne,	<i>ap.</i> 548	Calais,	5
Beauvais,	8	Calais, distance from; to	
Bellinzona,	<i>ap.</i> 566	Paris,	<i>ap.</i> 521
Belgirata,	73	Cambray,	<i>ap.</i> 523
Benoit, S. Cascade of,	<i>ap.</i> 616	Campo-Marone,	180
Bergamo,	<i>ap.</i> 630	Camuscia,	<i>ap.</i> 626
Bergen,	<i>ap.</i> 533	Canal of Languedoc	<i>ap.</i> 520
Berlin,	<i>ap.</i> 666	Capri, description of,	654
Bernard , S., passage		Capua, modern,	355
of,	<i>ap.</i> 567	Capua, ancient,	397
Besançon,	<i>ap.</i> 556	Careggi de' Medici,	157
Best road from Calais to		Carignano,	174
Paris through Beau-		Carlserona,	<i>ap.</i> 526
vais,	<i>ap.</i> 522	Carrara,	166
Boechetta, passage of,	<i>ap.</i> 574	Cascade of Terni,	459
Bois-le-Duc,	<i>ap.</i> 715	Caserta, excursion to,	396
Bologna, description of		Castel-à-mare,	453
that city and its En-		Cassel,	<i>ap.</i> 632
vironments--Masters for the		Cattolica,	<i>ap.</i> 628
Instruction of young		Cava, La	453
Persons,	91	Cenis , Mont , passage	
Bolsena, Lake of,	197	of,	<i>ap.</i> 575
Town of,	196	Chaldee Inscription at	617
Bonneville,	57	Palermo,	439
Bordeaux,	<i>ap.</i> 548	Chalons-sur-Marne,	<i>ap.</i> 553
Borgo, S. Donino,	86	Chalons-sur-Saône,	<i>ap.</i> 535
Borromean Islands,	76	Chambéry,	<i>ap.</i> 538
Boulogne,	<i>ap.</i> 649	Chamois, its agility and	
Breda,	<i>ap.</i> 716	sagacity	63
Brescia,	<i>ap.</i> 630	Chamouni, Valley of,	59
Brest,	<i>ap.</i> 550	Champagnole,	57
Brieux, S.	<i>ap.</i> 549	Chapeau, excursion to,	61
Brigg.	69	Charity, a peculiar trait	
Bris, S.	48	of it,	385
Brunswick, price of Post-		Chartres,	<i>ap.</i> 560
horses, etc.	<i>ap.</i> 665	Château of Fontainebleau,	46
Brunswick , description		Chateauroux,	<i>ap.</i> 547
of that city,	<i>ap.</i> 672	Chaumont,	<i>ap.</i> 555
Brussels , description		Cenotaph of Cicero,	353
of,	<i>ap.</i> 680	Cesena,	<i>ap.</i> 627
Budin,	436	Chède, Cascade and Lake	
Buonconvento,	195	of,	58
Burgos,	<i>ap.</i> 740	Cherbourg,	<i>ap.</i> 561

	Page		Page
Chiandola, La,	173	Dijon,	49
Christiania,	ap. 732	Diligence from London	
Christianstad,	ap. 726	to Paris,	ap. 412
Christiansund,	ap. 733	Doccia, Monastery of,	139
Civita Castellana,	453	Dole,	50
Cleves,	ap. 711	Domo-d'Ossola,	76
Climates of the Continent		Dovaine, Frontier Cus-	
	ap. 499	tom-house,	63
Coffee, when first known		Douay,	ap. 523
as a beverage,	415	Dover, best Inn,	ap. 412
Coimbra,	ap. 694	Dover, custom-house	ap. 649
Col de Tenèbres,	ap. 568	Dresden, Population, Ar-	
Cologne,	ap. 680	chitecture, Religion,	
Como, Lake of,	ap. 566	Character of Inhabi-	
Coni,	174	tants, Inns, objects best	
Conegliano,	474	worth notice,	488
Constance, Lake and		Royal Gallery of Pic-	
Town of,	ap. 675	tures,	489
Copenhagen, and its en-		Treasury,	492
virons, description		Cabinet of antique	
of,	ap. 721	Sculpture and China,	493
Cora,	350	Distance from Vienna	
Cordova,	ap. 706	to Dresden, and from	
Corneto,	198	Dresden to Ham-	
Cortona,	463	burgh,	494
Cretins and Goitres, by		Dresden, (Appendix.)	
what means diminish-		Money of Saxony—Pri-	
ed in the Maurien-		ce of Post-horses—	
ne,	ap. 615	Weights and Measures	
Cumae, excursion to,	394	—Prices at Hotels—Re-	
Custom -- house between		staurateurs—Wages of a	
Gex and Morez.	ap. 648	Valet-de-Place—Carria-	
Custom-house near Pia-		ges—Sedan-chairs etc.	
cenza,	ap. 647	Articles best worth	
Custom-house at Pont-		purchasing--Post-Office	
de-Beauvoisin,	ap. 537	—Diligences--Expense	
Custom-house at Ponteba,	475	of franking Letters for	
Cuxhaven,	496	Great-Britain,	660 663
Czaslau,	485	Dunkelsbuhl,	ap. 674
Dantzic,	ap. 674	Dunkerque,	ap. 550
Dejean and Emery, Voi-		Eboli,	442
turins,	ap. 512	Echelles, passage	
Denmark, Money—Price		of,	ap. 537
of Post-horses — Pass-		Ecksioe,	ap. 727
ports, etc.	ap. 718	Eger,	ap. 685
Dieppe,	ap. 524	Elvas,	ap. 695

	Page		Page
Emden,	<i>ap.</i> 715	Santa Croce,	<i>ib.</i> 122
Emissario, near Albano,	344	S. Lorenzo, new Sacristy, old Sacristy,	122 123
Enkoping,	<i>ap.</i> 731	Cappella de' Medici,	123
Environs of Florence	138 140	Libreria Mediceo-Laurenziana,	124
Erfurt,	<i>ap.</i> 670	Church of S. Maria Novella,	<i>ib.</i>
Esseck,	<i>ap.</i> 688	Orsanmichele,	125
Etrurians, the first comedians who exhibited in Italy,	139	San Spirito,	126
Evian,	64	Carimine,	127
Excursion from Geneva to Chamouni, etc.	56	S. Trinità,	128
from Plymouth to Orleans,	<i>ap.</i> 515	S. Ambrogio,	<i>ib.</i>
Expense attendant upon continental travelling,	<i>ap.</i> 514	S. Gaetano	129
Faenza,	<i>ap.</i> 627	Rcale Accademia	<i>ib.</i>
Family expenses in various parts of the Continent, comparative view of,	<i>ap.</i> 613	Oratorio dello Scalzo	<i>ib.</i>
Famine in the Apennine,	187	Palazzi Gerini, Riccardi, Corsini, Mozzi, Buonaroti, Strozzi, Uguccioni.	130 131
Fano,	<i>ap.</i> 628	Casa dei Poveri,	131
Ferrara,	467	Spedali di Bonifazio, S. Maria nuova, degl'Innocenti	
Fiesole,	138	—Columns, Bronze Wild Boar, and other Sculptures,	131 132
Firenzuola,	86	Ponte Santa Trinita	
Florence, origin of that city	96	—Theatres	r33
Palazzo-Vecchio.	97	(FLORENCE,) — Mosaic Work — Accademia della Crusca—Hotels	
Loggia,	98	Markets — Wine, Water — Climate — English Physician—Boarding-houses	133 134
Piazza del Granduca,	<i>ib.</i>	List of objects best worth notice, as they lie contiguous to each other,	135
Royal Gallery of Sculpture and Painting,	<i>ib.</i> 108	Festivals,	136
Palazzo-Pitti,	<i>ib.</i>	Character of the Florentines,	140
Giardino di Boboli,	111	Tuscan Peasantry,	141 143
Museo d' Istoria Naturale;	112		
Duomo, Campanile, and Baptistery,	<i>ib.</i> 114		
Church of S. Marco,	115		
S. S. Annunziata,	116		
S. Maria Maddalena dei Pazzi,	119		

	Page		Page
Aneecdote relative to a poor Foundling, 144	145	Garigliano,	354
Florence, (Appendix.)		Geneva, description of that town,	54
Price of apartments at Hotels — Private Lodging - houses — where to apply for information respecting the latter—Boarding-houses—prices of various articles—shops —Firewood--Fees to medical men—Masters—Artists — Bankers—Best <i>Padrone di Vetture</i> —Post-office--Country houses near Florence,	587	Geneva, Lake of,	55
Foligno,	592	Geneva, (Appendix.) Draught-horses—Money —Post-office--Expense of living at Geneva—Diligences — Price of Post-horses,	564 565
Fondi,	461	Genoa, description of, 167	170
Fontainebleau, forest of,	353	Hotel—Provisions—Climate—Character of the Genoese,	171
Forli,	46	Genlis,	50
France, tax on English carriages,	ap. 627	Genzano, and the Festival of Flora,	350
Money of France, ap.	513	Genèvre, Mont, passage of,	ap. 620
Price of Post-horses ap.	514	Gerona,	ap. 702
Public Diligences , etc.	ap. 519	Gex, passports,	ap. 648
Canal of Languedoc—Messagerie à Cheval distance from Calais to Paris,	520 521	Giessen,	ap. 681
Distance from Ostend to Paris—Dieppe to Paris — Havre to Paris,	ap. ib.	Gingoux, S.	65
Frangy,	ap. 614	Gotha,	670
Frankfort on the Mein ap.	671	Gothard , S. , Passage of,	ap. 565
Frankfort on the Oder ap.	673	Gottingen , description of,	ap. 673
Frascati excursion to,	339	Gottingen , excursion thence to Hartz ap.	683 684
Frederischall,	ap. 732	Gothenborg,	ap. 731
Frejus,	ap. 542	Granada, description of that city and the Fortress of Al hambra,	ap. 704 706
Freysing,	ap. 677	Gray,	ap. 556
Fulde,	ap. 670	Gratz,	ap. 689
Gaeta,	354	Grenoble,	ap. 557
Garda, Lake of,	ap. 630	Grodno,	ap. 743
		Groningen,	ap. 716
		Grotto-Ferrata,	340
		Hague, the	ap. 713
		Halle,	ap. 671
		Hamburgh , description of,	496
		Hamburgh, (Appendix.)	

	Page		Page
Money — Bankers' accounts, etc. — Pound weight—price of dinner at a table d'hôte—price of Claret—Cambric, the article best worth purchasing,	663	Lans-le-bourg,	ap. 616
Hanau,	ap. 674	Lariccia, or Aricia,	350
Hanover, price of post-horses, etc.	ap. 665	Lascia passure, ap.	624 659
Hanover, description of,	ap. 672	Laval,	ap. 549
Hannibal's Route into Italy,	463 466	Lauffenburgh, fall of the Rhine,	ap. 676
Helvoetsluys,	ap. 713	Langres,	ap. 555
Herculaneum,	400 403	Laundresses, their prices at Paris,	533
Hesse, price of post-horses etc.	ap. 665	at Florence,	590
Hollabrun,	483	at Rome,	602
Horace's Farm,	359	at Naples,	609
Hours when Churches and Palaces in Italy are shewn,	81	Lavinium,	ap. 690
Hyères,	546	Laybach,	ap. 690
Iglau,	484	Leghorn, description of that town and Port—Inns—Protestant Chapel,	180 181
Imola,	ap. 627	Leghorn, (Appendix:) Prices of various articles — Things best worth purchasing—Provisions—Public conveyances from Leghorn to Pisa—Post-office,	581 582
Inspruck,	ap. 645	Leipsic, description of that city—prices at the Theatre—fairs—Hotels —wages of a Valet-de-place—Carriages,	ap. 660
Ischia, description of that island,	457	Length of an Italian post,	ap. 577
Itri,	353	Lenzen,	ap. 666
Jezelsdorf,	483	Leoben,	478
Judenburgh,	478	Lerida,	ap. 700
Juliers,	ap. 686	Leutschau,	ap. 68
Kaschau,	ap. 689	Leuwarden,	ap. 71
Kingdom of the Netherlands, Holland—Money Post-horses—Treckschuyts, etc.—Expense of travelling post-expense of travelling in a treck-schuyt—Dutch inns, ap.	709 711	Leyden,	ap. 71
Klagenfurth,	478	Liege,	ap. 68
Krieglach,	479	Lille,	ap. 52
Lago-Maggiore,	76	Limone,	17
Landshut,	ap. 677	Limoges,	ap. 54
		Linkoping,	ap. 72
		Lintz,	ap. 67
		Lisbon, description of the city, and its environs	

	Page		Page
—water—eatable—lodg- ings—board firewood		Martigny,	66
—amusements — Ho- tels,	ap. 692 693	Massa di Carrara,	166
Lodi,	85	Massa di Sorrento,	451
Loreto,	ap. 629	Maurice, S.	65
L'Orient,	ap. 562	Means of preserving health during a long journey,	ap. 507
Louvain,	ap. 680	Meillerie, Rocks of,	61
Lucca, description of that city—Inn,	182 184	Meissen, 495, and	ap. 670
Marlia—Road to the Bagni di Lucca,	184	Melun,	ap. 648
Peasantry — mode of cultivating this part of the Apennine — Villas between the Baths and the city.	187 188	Mer de Glace,	64
Price of Post-horses in the Lombardo-Vene- tian Realm, Tuscany, the Principality of Lucca, the Ecclesias- tical territories, and the Kingdom of Na- ples,	ap. 574 576	Merida,	ap. 696
Lutzen,	ap. 670	Merzhofen,	478
Lyon, description of that city,	ap. 536	Mestrè,	469
Macon,	ap. ib.	Midi, Dent du,	65
Madrid, description of that city and its en- viroins,	ap. 700 701	Milan, description of that city and its environs,	80 84
Maestricht,	ap. 713	Milan, (Appendix.) Lodg- ing-houses — Hotels— Carriages— Valets-de- place — boxes at La Scala—Post-Office,	657 658
Magdeburgh 495 and	ap. 669	Mile, German, length of,	ap. 653
Maglan, Valley of,	57	Minturnum,	354
Malaga,	ap. 706	Misenum,	392
Mans, Le,	ap. 562	Mittau,	ap. 744
Mantua,	ap. 645	Modena,	89 90
Marburgh,	ap. 681	Moelk,	ap. 679
Mahrburgh,	ap. 690	Mola di Gaeta,	353 354
Marengo, Plain of,	178	Molaret,	ap. 620
Marino, San, Republic of,	ap. 628	Montanvert,	60
Martorell,	ap. 703	Montauban,	ap. 558
Marseille,	ap. 346	Mont Blanc,	57 60
Tom. 2.		Monte di Fo.	94
		Montefiascone,	197
		Montmelian,	ap. 615
		Monte Nuovo,	390
		Montereau,	ap. 648
		Montpellier,	ap. 545
		Monterosi, Lake of,	198
		Mont Rose.	68
		Montserrat,	ap. 703
		Monza,	85
		Morcles, Dent de,	66
			65

	Page		Page
Moscow, description of,	<i>ap.</i> 741	di S. Maria della Sa-	
Moulins,	<i>ap.</i> 539	nità,	373
Munich, description of,	<i>ap.</i> 677	di S. Giovanni a	
	678	Carbonara,	374
Munster,	<i>ap.</i> 633	de' S. S. Apostoli,	<i>ib.</i>
Nancy,	<i>ap.</i> 554	Arcivescovado,	375
Nant d'Arpenas, Cas-		di S. Filippo Neri,	376
cade of,	57	di S. Paolo Maggiore	377
Nantes,	<i>ap.</i> 562	di S. Maria Maggiore	378
Naples, situation, Bay, etc.	356	di S. Pietro à Majella	<i>ib.</i>
	370	Cappella di S. Severo,	<i>ib.</i>
Studii Pubblici,	357	Chiesa della Nunziata,	<i>ib.</i>
Naples—Museo Borbo-	370	di S. Maria del Car-	
nico, when open to		mine,	379
the public,	370	di S. Martino de'	
Naples—Travellers ad-		Certosini,	<i>ib.</i>
vised to obtain an		Castello di S. Elmo,	381
introduction to the		Palazzo-Berio,	<i>ib.</i>
Canonico Don An-		Albergo de' Poveri,	<i>ib.</i>
drea di Jorio,	<i>ib.</i>	Theatres,	<i>ib.</i>
Palazzo Reale,	<i>ib.</i>	Promenades,	382
Chiesa di S. Ferdinan-		Forum Nuadinarium,	383
do,	371	Monument to the me-	
Castel Nuovo,	<i>ib.</i>	mory of Eustace,	<i>ib.</i>
Castello dell'Uovo,	<i>ib.</i>	Water,	<i>ib.</i>
Chiesa di S. Maria		Climate of Naples,	<i>ib.</i>
del Parto,	<i>ib.</i>	Society and Festivals,	384
di S. Brigida,	<i>ib.</i>	Hotels,	<i>ib.</i>
di S. Giovanni de'		Character of the Nea-	
Fiorentini,	<i>ib.</i>	politans,	<i>ib.</i>
Chiesa de l'Incoronata,	372	List of objects best	
della Pietà de' Tur-		worth notice as they	
chini,	<i>ib.</i>	lie contiguous to	
di S. Maria la Nuo-		each other,	386
va,	<i>ib.</i>	Naples, (Appendix.)	
di Monte Oliveto,	<i>ib.</i>	Passports — Fees to	
di Gesù Nuovo,	<i>ib.</i>	Custom-house Officers	
di S. Chiara,	<i>ib.</i>	--Money of Naples—	
di S. Giovanni Mag-		Exchange,	603
giore,	373	Bankers—Common mea-	
del Salvatore,	<i>ib.</i>	sure—Weights—Hotels	
di S. Domenico Mag-		and other lodging-	
giore,	<i>ib.</i>	houses, prices at, and	
dello Spirito Santo,	<i>ib.</i>	situation—Carriages	
		—Servants' wages—	

	Page		Page
price of various articles—English warehouses — English medical men—Masters—Boxes at Theatres—Post-Office,	604	611	
Narbonne,	ap. 559		
Narni, Augustu's Bridge at,	459		
Naumburgh,	ap. 670		
Nepi,	ap. 626		
Neptune, Grotto of, at Tivoli,	337		
Nero, Baths of,	391		
Nevers,	ap. 539		
Neukirken,	479		
New road from Genoa through Lucca to Pisa,	166		
New road from Genoa through the Val di Scrivia to Turin avoiding the Bocchetta,	176		
Nice, description of that city and its climate,	171		
Nikoepping,	ap. 727		
Nimeguen,	ap. 711		
Niort,	ap. 560		
Nisida,	388		
Nismes,	ap. 544		
Nocera,	432		
Nordheim,	ap. 673		
Nordlingen,	ap. 674		
Norkoepping,	ap. 727		
Novara,	ap. 633		
Novi,	179		
Novogorod,	ap. 740		
Nuremberg,	ap. 679		
Odensee,	ap. 722		
Ofen, or Buda,	ap. 687		
Oneglia,	171		
Oporto,	ap. 695		
Orange,	ap. 541		
Orleans,	ap. 547		
Orvieto,	197		
Ossaia,	462		
Osoppo,	475		
Ostend,	ap. 681		
Otricoli,	ap. 626		
Packets from Cuxhaven to Harwich,	496		
Falmouth to Mediterranean,	ap. 500		
London to Calais,	ap. 509		
Dover to Calais,	ap. ib.		
Dover to Ostend,	ap. 510		
Brighton to Dieppe,	ap. 511		
Southampton to Havre	ap. ib.		
Plymouth to Bordeaux	ap. ib.		
Plymouth to Guernsey	ap. 315		
Colchester to Ostend,	ap. 681		
Ostend to Harwich,	ap. ib.		
Ostend to Margate,	ap. ib.		
Helvoetsluys to Harwich	ap. 714		
Falmouth to Lisbon	ap. 691		
Stralsund to Ystad,	ap. 726		
Paderborn,	ap. 682		
Padua,	468		
Paestum, excursion to,	432 443		
Paintings found in Her- culaneum and Pompeii—Painting, Art of, its rise and progress,	404		
Palestrina, excursion to,	341		
Pallone, game, of,	136		
Pamplona,	ap. 699		
Paris, improvements in that city,	10		
Musée Royal,	12 31		
Musée du Luxembourg	ib		
Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts,	ib.		
Bibliothèque du Roi,	32		
Mazarine,	ib.		
de S. Gèneviève,	ib.		
de l'Arsenal,	33		

	Page		Page
de la Ville,	33	de la Bastille,	41
du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle,	<i>ib.</i>	Cimetieres and Catacombes,	<i>ib.</i> 42
de la Faculté de Médecine,	<i>ib.</i>	S. Cloud,	43
Musée d'Histoire Naturelle and Jardin du Roi,	<i>ib.</i> 34	(PARIS.)—Sèvres,	43
Theatres,	<i>ib.</i>	Verailles,	<i>ib.</i>
Manufacture Royale des Glaces,	35	Present state of Society at Paris,	<i>ib.</i>
Manufacture Royale des Tapisseries,	<i>ib.</i>	Paris, (Appendix) Hotels etc. — Eatables and wine—Restaurateurs	525
Colonne de la Place, Vendôme,	<i>ib.</i>	Cafes — Wages of a Valet-de-place—Carriages—Public boats —Provisions—Shops —Masters— English Library and newspapers—Notary public — English Surgeon—Apothecaries, Chemists, etc.—Prices at the Theatres — Messageries Royales—Offices of the Coche d'eau — Voiturins—General Post-office—Petite Poste,	527 533
Arc de triomphe de l'Étoile,	<i>ib.</i>		
Port S. Denis,	<i>ib.</i>	Parma,	37 38
Port S. Martin,	<i>ib.</i>	Particulars relative to travelling in Italy,	<i>ap.</i> 576 579
Tribunal du Corps Législatif,	36	Passau,	<i>ap.</i> 679
Basilique de Notre-Dame,	<i>ib.</i>	Passignano,	462
Pantheon,	<i>ib.</i>	Passports, how to proceed respecting them on leaving London for Paris,	<i>ap.</i> 503
Garde Meuble,	<i>ib.</i>	Passports, how to proceed respecting them previous to quitting Paris; and how, on quitting England, to prevent detention at Paris respecting them,	44
Hôtel Royal des Invalides,	<i>ib.</i>	Passports for returning	
Institution Royale des Sourds-Muets,	37		
Hospice de la Salpêtrière,	38		
Hôpital des Enfants-trouvés,	<i>ib.</i>		
Observatoire,	<i>ib.</i>		
Palais du Temple,	<i>ib.</i>		
Palais de la Bourse,	39		
Greniers de Réserve,	<i>ib.</i>		
Abattoirs,	<i>ib.</i>		
Halle au Blé,	<i>ib.</i>		
Halle au Vins,	40		
Marché à la Volaille,	<i>ib.</i>		
Bridges,	<i>ib.</i>		
Fontaine du Boulevard de Bondi,	<i>ib.</i>		
des Innocens,	<i>ib.</i>		
de Grenelle,	41		

	Page		Page
from Rome to En-		Poggio Imperiale, near	
gland,	646	Florence,	138
Pavia,	85	Poitiers,	ap. 560
Peasants' ball at Careg-		Poligny, passports,	ap. 648
gi de' Medici,	143	Pompeii, excursion to,	
Posilippo, Grotto of,	388	and description of that	
Perigueux,	ap. 548	city,	407 431
Perpignan,	ap. 559	Ponte Centino,	196
Perugia,	461	Ponte de Beauvoisin,	ap. 537
Pesaro,	ap. 628	Ponteba, Custom-house	
Pescia,	189	there,	475
Petersburgh and its en-		Ponte Molle,	199
virons,	ap. 737 740	Ponte Mammolo,	335
Peterswald,	487	Pontine Marshes,	351
Peypus, Lake of,	ap. 736	Ponte Sanguinetto,	462
Piacenza,	85	Pordenon,	474
Pietole, birth-place of		Portici,	400 407
Virgil,	ap. 645	Porto Venere,	167
Piperno,	351	Portugal, money of,	ap. 691
Pisa, description of that		Price of draught-horses	
city and its environs	146 164	etc.	ap. 694
Character of the Pisans		Prato Fiorito, near	
—Hotels — Fountain		Lucca,	186
water—Theatre — and		Pratolino, near Florence,	138
Battle of the Bridge,	163	Prague, description of	
Illumination in honour		that city—Inns,	485
of S. Ranieri,	164	Prague (Appendix.) Ar-	
Carnival,	ib.	ticles best worth pur-	
Climate,	165	chasing—Wages of a	
Pisa, (Appendix.) Fees		Valet-de-Place — Car-	
to Custom-house Offi-		riages,	660
cers, etc., — Lodging-		Presburgh,	ap. 687
houses—Prices of va-		Prices at Inns in France	
rious articles—Masters			ap. 514
— Fees to medical		Prices at Inns in Italy,	
men, etc.—Post-office			ap. 578
—Diligence from Pisa		Prices usually demand-	
to Florence,	584 586 bis	ed by Voiturins,	ap. ib.
Pisevache, Cascade of the	66	Procida,	456
Pistoia, description of		Prussian dominions —	
that city,	189 190	Price of Post-horses,	
Poggibonsi,	ap. 624	etc.	ap. 664
Poggio-à-Cajano, near		Passports,	ap. ib.
Florence,	190	Quedlinburgh,	ap. 672
		Raab,	ap. 687

	Page		Page
Radicefani,	496	Colonna di Phocas,	205
Ratafia, a deadly poison,		Tempio di Antonino e	
as now made in France		Faustina,	<i>ib.</i>
and Italy,	<i>ap.</i> 528	Tempio di Giove Statore,	<i>ib.</i>
Ratishon,	<i>ap.</i> 676	Chiesa di S. Maria Libe-	
Ravenna,	<i>ap.</i> 628	ratrice,	206
Reggio,	89	Tempio di Remo,	<i>ib.</i>
Reims,	<i>ap.</i> 552	della Pace,	207
Rennes,	<i>ap.</i> 549	di Venere e Roma,	208
Requisites for Invalids,		Arco di Tito,	<i>ib.</i>
and other Travellers		Colosseo,	209 210
on leaving England	<i>ap.</i> 503	Arco di Costantino,	210
Rhine, Fall of, in the		Chiesa di S. Teodoro,	211
Rhinewald,	<i>ap.</i> 570	Arco di Settimio Seve-	
Rhine, Fall of at Schauf-		ro in Velabro,	<i>ib.</i>
hausen,	<i>ap.</i> 675	Arco di Giano Quadri-	
Riga,	<i>ap.</i> 736	fronte,	<i>ib.</i>
Rimini,	<i>ap.</i> 627	Cloaca Maxima,	212
Ringsted,	<i>ap.</i> 722	Chiesa di S. Maria in Co-	
Rinteln,	<i>ap.</i> 686	amedin,	<i>ib.</i>
Ro, Church there,	79	Tempio di Vesta,	213
Road from Genoa to		della Fortuna Virile,	<i>ib.</i>
Nice,	171	Palazzo de' Cesari,	214 215
Rochelle, La,	<i>ap.</i> 560	Circus Maximus,	217
Roeskilde,	<i>ap.</i> 722	Chiesa di S. Gregorio	
Rome, Mal' aria,	200	sul Monte Celio,	218
Best situations,	201	Terme di Tito,	<i>ib.</i>
Society,	202	Sette Sale	219
Excavations made by		Chiesa di S. Martino in	
the French,	202 203	Monte,	<i>ib.</i>
Travellers advised to		Chiesa di S. Pietro in	
visit the Ruins for		Vincoli,	220
the first time by		di S. Maria della Na-	
moonlight,	<i>ib.</i>	vicella,	<i>ib.</i>
Roman filial piety,	254	di S. Stefano Rotondo,	221
<i>Antiquities within the walls</i>		Obelisk of the Piazza del	
<i>of Rome, namely :</i>		Popolo,	<i>ib.</i>
Foro Romano,	203	of the Trinità de' Monti	<i>ib.</i>
Tempio di Giove To-		Villa Medici,	<i>ib.</i>
nante	204	Statues and Obelisk in	
Tempio della Concordia,	<i>ib.</i>	Piazza di Monte-Caval-	
Arco di Settimio Severo,	<i>ib.</i>	lo,	222
Tempio di Saturno,	205	Chiesa di S. Bernardo,	<i>ib.</i>
		di S. Maria degli An-	
		geli,	224

	Page		Page
The Pope's oil cellar,	224	ria sopra Minerva,	249
Obelisk of S. Maria Maggiore,	<i>ib.</i>	Chiesa di S. Maria sopra Minerva,	250
Column in Piazza di S. Maria Maggiore,	<i>ib.</i>	Pantheon,	250 253
Basilica di S. Maria Maggiore,	224 225	Bagni d' Agrippa,	253
Obelisk di S. Giovanni in Laterano,	226	Piazza Navona,	<i>ib.</i>
Battisterio di Costantino,	<i>ib.</i>	Chiesa di S. Agnese, in Piazza Navona,	<i>ib.</i>
Basilica di S. Giovanni in Laterano,	226 228	Teatro di Marcello,	254
Scala Santa—Triclinium,	228	Portico d' Ottavio,	<i>ib.</i>
Anfiteatro Castrense,	<i>ib.</i>	Tempio d' Esculapio,	255
Basilica di Santa Croce in Gerusalemme,	<i>ib.</i>	Chiesa di S. Cecilia in Trastevere,	256
Chiesa di S. Bibiana;	229	Basilica di S. Maria in Trastevere,	<i>ib.</i>
Tempio di Minerva Medica,	<i>ib.</i>	Chiesa di S. Prisca,	257
Arco di Gallieno,	<i>ib.</i>	di S. Sabina,	<i>ib.</i>
Remains of Aqueducts,	230	di S. Alessio,	<i>ib.</i>
Chiesa di S. Prassede,	<i>ib.</i>	Sepolcro di Cajo Cestio,	258
Campidoglio,	230 232	Terme di Caracalla,	<i>ib.</i>
Chiesa di S. Maria d' Araceli,	232	Sepolero de' Scipioni,	259
di S. Pietro in Carcere,	233	Porta S. Sebastiano,	<i>ib.</i>
Palazzo del Senatore,	<i>ib.</i>	Antiquities near Rome, namely, Basilica di S. Sebastiano alle Catacombe,	<i>ib.</i>
Palazzo de' Conservatori	233 237	Circo di Caracalla,	261
Museo Capitolino,	237 244	Sepolcro di Cecilia Metella	262
Travellers advised to visit the Museum by torch-light; and how to obtain permission for so doing,	238	Public Ustrina,	<i>ib.</i>
Tempio di Pallade,	244	Basilica di S. Paolo,	<i>ib.</i>
Tempio e Foro di Nerva,	<i>ib.</i>	Chiesa di S. Paolo alle tre Fontane,	263
Foro e Colonna Trajana,	245	Excavations,	264
Dogana Pontificia,	246	Chiesa di S. Urbano,	265
Obelisk of Monte Citorio,	246	Fontana della Dea Egeria,	<i>ib.</i>
Colonna Antonina,	247	Tempio di Redicolo.	<i>ib.</i>
Mausoleo d' Augusto,	<i>ib.</i>	Porta Pia,	266
Campo Marzo,	248	Chiesa di S. Agnese fuori di Porta Pia,	<i>ib.</i>
Mausoleo-Adriano,	<i>ib.</i>	Chiesa di S. Costanza,	<i>ib.</i>
Tempio del Sole;	<i>ib.</i>	Mons Sacer,	267
Obelisk in Piazza S. Ma-		Porta S. Lorenzo,	<i>ib.</i>
		Basilica di S. Lorenzo,	<i>ib.</i>
		Porta Maggiore,	268

	Page		Page
Torre de' Schiavi,	268	di S. Lorenzo in	
Porta S. Giovanni,	<i>ib.</i>	Lucina,	295 <i>bis</i>
Temple of Fortuna Mu-		di S. Ignazio,	295 <i>bis</i>
liebris,	<i>ib.</i>	de' S. S. Apostoli,	<i>ib.</i>
Roma Vecchia,	269	di S. Maria di Lo-	
Porta Angelica,	269	teto,	297
Porta Latina,	<i>ib.</i>	di Gesù,	<i>ib.</i>
Porta Pinciana,	<i>ib.</i>	di S. Andrea della	
Porta Portense,	<i>ib.</i>	Valle,	<i>ib.</i>
Porta di S. Pancrazio,	<i>ib.</i>	della Trinità de'	
Pons Aelius, now Ponte		Pellegrini,	298
S. Angelo,	270	di S. Carlo a Catenari	<i>ib.</i>
Pons Triumphalis,	<i>ib.</i>	di S. Giovanni de'	
Ponte Sisto,	<i>ib.</i>	Fiorentini,	<i>ib.</i>
Pons Fabricius, now Pon-		di S. Maria in Val-	
te dei Quattro Capi,	<i>ib.</i>	licella,	299
Pons Cestius,	<i>ib.</i>	di S. Maria della	
Pons Palatinus,	<i>ib.</i>	Pace,	<i>ib.</i>
Pons Sublicius,	<i>ib.</i>	di S. Agostino,	300
Basilica di S. Pietro,	272 276	Palazzi Borghese,	300 302
Vaticano,	276 <i>bis</i>	Sciarra	302
Cappella Sistina,	<i>ib.</i>	Doria,	303 305
Cappella Paolina,	277 <i>bis</i>	Bracciano,	305
Stanze di Raffaello,	277 285	Colonna,	306
Easel-Paintings,	283	Giustiniani,	307
Method of seeing the		Massimi	<i>ib.</i>
Statues of the Vatican		Braschi,	308
Museum by torch-light	284	Farnese,	309
Musée Chieramonti,	284 287	Spada,	310
Pio-Clementino,	287 297	Mattei,	<i>ib.</i>
Libreria Vaticana	287 <i>bis</i>	Costaguti,	311
Chiesa dei P. P. Cappuc-		Falconieri,	<i>ib.</i>
cini,	300 290	Farnesina,	312
Palazzo-Barberini,	<i>ib. bis</i>	Corpiui,	313
Chiesa di S. Maria della		Accademia di S. Luca,	314
Vittoria,	291 <i>bis</i>	Villas near Rome, na-	
Fontana di Termine,	292 <i>bis</i>	mely,	
Chiesa di S. Andrea a		Villa Olgiata,	315
Monte Cavallo,	<i>ib.</i>	Borghese,	<i>ib.</i>
Palazzo-Pontificio,	293 <i>bis</i>	Ludovisia,	316
Palazzo Rospigliosi,	294 <i>bis</i>	Albani,	317
Fontana di Trevi,	<i>ib.</i>	Mattei,	318
Chiesa di S. Maria del		Doria-Pamfili,	319
Popolo,	295 <i>bis</i>	Madama,	320
di S. Carlo al Corso,	<i>ib.</i>	Hospitals,	321

	Page		Page
Mosaic Manufacture,	321	Rosenberg,	ap. 633
Basilicae, when open—		Rotterdam,	ap. 713
Palaces, Villas, and		Roveredo,	ap. 645
Museums, how to		Rovigo,	463
obtain admittance		Rubicon,	ap. 627
when they are not		Russia, Money—Price of	
open to the public,		Post-horses—other re-	
and what fees are		quisites for Travellers	
expected by the per-		—Russian Voiturins—	
sons who shew them,	ib.	passports, ap. 734,	735
Artists,	322	Salasche,	58
Bankers,	ib.	Salerno,	433
Theatres,	ib.	S Jean de Maurienne, ap.	615
Carnival,	ib.	S. Lorenzo nuovo	196
Remnant of the ancient		S. Malo,	ap. 563
Saturnalia,	323	S. Quirico,	195
Amusements during		S. Quentin, Tunnel at,	
Lent,	324	ap.	552
Ceremonies of the Holy		Samoggia,	ap. 627
Week, Easter-day,		Saergio,	173
etc,	ib.	Saragossa,	ap. 699
Promenades—Hotels,	331	Savigliano,	174
List of objects best		Scarena,	172
worth notice as they		Schaffhausen	ap. 675
lie contiguous to		Schlan,	486
each other,	332 333	Schottwien,	479
Rome (Appendix.)Cur-		Sculpture, Art of, its rise	
rent coins—Bankers'		and progress,	5
accounts—Weight—		Secheron,	56
Measures — Hotels		Sedan,	ap. 553
and other Lodging-		Segovia,	ap. 695
houses—water — air		Semlin,	ap. 688
—prices of various		Sesto-Calende,	73
articles — Confection-		Sestieres, Col de,	ap. 621
ner — Medicines —		Seville,	ap. 707
Roman pearls—Mas-		Siena, Wine — Water—	
ters—Best shops for		Eatables—Character of	
antiquities, modern		the Sanesi — Objects	
works of art, etc.—		best worth notice—Ma-	
Theatres-Unfurnish-		remma,	192 195
ed apartments—Pro-		Sierre,	68
caccio—Best Voiturin		Simplon, The, passage of,	69 74
—Post-office,	594 603	Price of post horses to	
Ronciglione,	198	ascend the mountain,	
		ap.	574

	Page		Page
Sion,	67	Tagliamento, Torrent so	
Sleswick,	ap. 722	called,	474
Smolensko,	ap. 743	Tavernettes,	ap. 618
Soedertelje,	ap. 727	Temple of Clitumnus,	460
Soissons,	ap. 551	Tenda, Col di,	173
Sorrento, description of		Terracina,	352
that city, and its Pia-		Terni,	459
no,	443	Trasymenus, Lake of,	
Sorrento, (Appendix.)	451	296, and,	ap. 626
Lodging-houses—Pro-		Tivoli, excursion to,	334
visions—Boats—Best		Tokay, wine of,	ap. 689
mode of conveying a		Torgau,	ap. 673
family from Naples to		Torre del Greco, destruc-	
Sorrento—Post-office,	611	tion of,	407
Physician,	613	Torre della Nunziata,	410
Sospello,	172	Torre di tre Ponti,	350
Spain, Money of—Price		Torricelli,	ap. 642
of Post-horses, etc.—		Tortona,	ap. 641
Requisites for Travel-		Toulon,	ap. 546
lers in that country,	ap. 697	Toulouse,	ap. 558
	698	Tours,	ap. 560
Spilimbergo,	474	Tourtemagne, Cascade of,	68
Spilonga,	462	Traskirken,	479
Splugen, passage of,	ap. 569	Trebbia, Torrent so call-	
Spoletto,	460	ed,	86 and ap. 627
Stargard,	ap. 673	Trent,	ap. 645
Stavanger,	ap. 733	Treviso,	474
Stendal,	ap. 668	Triest,	ap. 690
Stockerau,	483	Trolhaetta, Cascades of,	
Stockholm, description			ap. 732
of that city and its		Troyes,	ap. 555
environs,	ap. 727	Tver,	ap. 741
Stones, shower of, at		Turin, description of that	
Pienza,	410	city—Hotels—Climate	
Stralsund,	ap. 726	— Water — Environs,	
Strasburgh,	ap. 554		175 176
Straubing,	ap. 679	Tuscany, current coins	
Sasa,	ap. 620	— weights — measures	
Sweden, Money of—Price		— Prices at Hotels	
of Post-horses, etc. ap.		wages of Valet-de-pla-	
	723	ce,	ap. 579
Switzerland, Post-horses,	725	Tusculum,	581
etc.—Best mode of tra-		Tirnavu,	341
velling—Money, etc. ap.	563	Valencia,	ap. 688
		Valence,	ap. 503
			699
			ap. 540

	Page		Page
Valladolid,	ap. 700	Opera-house — Post-	
Valle Ombrosa,	139	office — Diligences	658 660
Vannes,	ap. 561	Vienne,	ap. 540
Velleia, Ruins of,	89	Via-Reggio,	ap. 622
Velletri,	350	Vietri,	433
Venice, objects best		Villach,	476
worth notice there—		Vionnaz,	ap. 565
Promenades—Theatres		Viterbo,	197
Hotels—Water,	470 474	Voltaggio,	179
Venice, (Appendix.) Pri-		Voltaire's Villa at Fernay	55
ce of apartments and		Voyage from Amsterdam	
dinner at Hotels—Price,		to Utrecht,	ap. 718
per day, of a gon-		from Bordeaux, up the	
dola--wages of a Valet-		Garonne, to Toulouse	ap. 520
de-place—articles best		from Dresden, down	
worth purchasing —		the Elbe; to Ham-	
Post-office,	654 656	burgh,	494 496
Vercelli,	ap. 634	from Ferrara to Ve-	
Verona, description of		nice,	468
that city, and of Juliet's		from Frankfort on the	
death and Tomb,	ap. 631 632	meinto Cologne,	ap. 666
Vesuvius, excursion to,	398	from Francolino to	
Vezoul,	ap. 555	Venice,	470
Vicenza, description of,	ap. 632	from Genoa to Leg-	
Vico, Lake of,	198	horn,	180
Vienna, Custom - house		from Genoa to Nice,	171 172
—Hotels--Objects best		from Guernsey to S.	
worth notice--Coffee-		Malo,	ap. 515
houses—Water—Na-		from Hamburgh, down	
tional dish--Theatres		the Elbe, to Cux-	
— Fireworks — Dis-		haven,	496 497
tance from Florence,	480 483	from Leghorn to Pisa,	
Vienna, (Appendix.)		by the Canal,	ap. 583
Pound weight, and		from Lyon, down the	
braccio — Prices at		Rhone, to Avignon,	ap. 543
one of the Hotels—		from Mayence, down	
Restaurateurs--Wages		the Rhine, to Cob-	
of a Valet-de-place—		lentz,	ap. 682
Carriages and Sedan-		from Naples to Proci-	
chairs—Medical men		da and Ischia,	456
— Shops — Articles		from Naples to Sor-	
best worth purchas-		rento,	443
ing—Prices at the			

	Page		Page
from Sorrento to Amalfi	452	Paris, through Nevers and Moulins to Lyon,	538
from Sorrento to Castellamare,	453	Lyon, through Avignon and Aix to Nice,	540
from Sorrento to Capri	454	Avignon to Nismes and Montpellier,	544
from Orleans, down the Loire, to Nantes. <i>ap.</i>	516	Aix to Marseilles and Toulon,	546
from Ratisbon, on the Danube, to Vienna, <i>ap.</i>	666	Paris to Bordeaux and Bayonne,	547
from Toulouse, on the Canal of Languedoc to Beziers, <i>ap.</i>	520	Paris to Brest,	549
Upsala, <i>ap.</i>	729	Paris to Dunkirk,	550
Utrecht, <i>ap.</i>	712	Lille, through Ypres, to Ostend,	551
Water Diligence, <i>ap.</i>	519	Lille to Bruxelles, <i>ib.</i>	
Weissenfels, <i>ap.</i>	670	Paris, through Bruxelles, to Ostend, <i>ib.</i>	
Wurzburg, <i>ap.</i>	679	Paris, through Reims and Sedan, to Liege,	552
Wurzen, <i>ap.</i>	670	Paris, through Chalons-sur Marne, to Strasburgh,	553
Xeres de la Frontera <i>ap.</i>	703	Paris to Strasburgh, through Troyes, Langres, Vezoul, Befort, and Basle,	555
Yeselles, or Isella, <i>ap.</i>	75	Paris, through Langres, to Besançon,	556
Ystad, <i>ap.</i>	726	Paris to Grenoble,	557
Zirl, passage of, <i>ap.</i>	645	Paris, through Toulouse, to Perpignan,	558
Znaim, <i>ap.</i>	484	Paris, through Chartres to La Rochelle,	559
Zwolle, <i>ap.</i>	715	Paris, through Caen, to Cherbourg,	561
		Paris, through Rennes, to L'Orient, <i>ib.</i>	
		Paris to Nantes,	562
		Nantes, through Rennes, to S. Malo,	563

APPENDIX—ROUTES.

FRANCE.

From Calais, through Amiens to Paris,	521
Calais, through Beauvais, to Paris,	522
Ostend, through Lille, to Paris,	523
Dieppe, through Rouen, to Paris,	524
Havre, through Rouen, to Paris.	525
Paris, through Dijon, to Geneva,	533
Lyon to Geneva, by Cerdon and S. Germain-de-Joux,	535
Paris, through Lyon, to Chambery,	<i>ib.</i>

SWITZERLAND.

From Geneva, by the Simplon to Milan,	565
---------------------------------------	-----

ITALY.

	Page
From Geneva to Cham-	
bery,	614
Chambery, over the	
Mont Cenis, to Tu-	
rin,	615
Nice, through Genoa,	
to Pisa, with an ac-	
count of the Bridle-	
road,	621
Leghorn, through Pi-	
sa, to Florence,	622
Pisa, through Lucca	
and Pistoja, to Flo-	
rence,	623
Pisa to Modena,	<i>ib.</i>
Florence, through Sie-	
na, to Rome,	624
Florence, through Pe-	
rugia, to Rome,	625
Genoa, through Bolo-	
gna, Rimini, Sinaga-	
lia, Ancona, Loreto,	
and Teraî to Rome,	626
Milan, through Berga-	
mo, Verona, Vicen-	
za, and Padua, to	
Venice, Bologna, and	
Florence,	630
Milan to Bologna,	
through Piacenza,	
Parma, Reggio, and	
Modena,	633
Milan to Turin,	<i>ib.</i>
Aosta to Turin	634
Turin, over the Ma-	
ritime Alps, to Nice,	<i>ib.</i>
Turin, over the Boc-	
chetta, to Genoa,	635
Rome to Naples,	<i>ib.</i>
Naples to Paestum,	637
Environs of Naples,	<i>ib.</i>
<i>En voiturier</i>	
From Pisa to Massa and	
Carrara,	<i>ib.</i>

	Page
Rome to Florence,	
through Perugia,	637
Florence, through Sie-	
na, to Rome,	638
Rome to Naples,	639
Calais to Rome, dur-	
ing the winter of	
1820,	<i>ib.</i>
Florence, through Bo-	
logna, Venice, Vien-	
na, Prague, and Dres-	
den, to Hamburgh,	643
Florence, through Man-	
tua, and by the Tyrol	
to Augsburgh and	
Wurtzburgh,	644
Rome, through Flo-	
rence and Milan, and	
by the Simplon, to	
Geneva and over the	
Jura Alps to Poligny,	
Dijon, Melun, Paris,	
and Boulogne, dur-	
ing summer,	646
Florence, during the	
summer of 1822, to	
Venice, Milan, Tu-	
rin, and over Mont	
Cenis, to Pont de	
Beauvoisin,	650

GERMANY:

From Hamburgh to Ber-	
lin,	666
Hamburgh to Leipsic,	668
Leipsic to Dresden,	670
Leipsic, through Gotha,	
to Frankfort on the	
Mein,	<i>ib.</i>
Leipsic to Brunswick,	671
Brunswick to Hanover	672
Hanover to Gotingen,	673
Leipsic to Dantzick,	<i>ib.</i>
Frankfort on the Mein	
to Augsburgh,	674

	Page		Page
Augsburgh to Con- stance, Schaffausen, and Basle,	675	Amsterdam to Utrecht, Bois-le-Duc; and Mae- stricht,	715
Augsburg to Ratisbon,	676	Amsterdam to Leyden, the Hague, and Rot- terdam,	ib.
Ratisbon to Munich,	677	Nimeguen to Rot- terdam and Helvoe- tsloys,	715
Ratisbon to Prague,	678	Nimeguen to Bois-le- Duc and Breda,	ib.
Vienna, through Rati- sbon and Bruxelles, to Ostend,	678	Bois-le-Duc to Anvers,	716
Frankfort on the Mein, through Cassel to Munster,	681	Bergen-op-Zoom to An- vers,	ib.
Vienna to Carlsbad, through Eger and Zwoda,	685	Amsterdam to Ham- burgh,	ib.
Hannover to Pyrmont.	ib.	Hamburgh to Amster- dam, by Groningen and Leuwarden,	ib.
Hamburgh to Pyrmont	686	DENMARK,	
Bruxelles, through Aix- la-Chapelle and Liege to Spa,	ib.	From Copenhagen to Hamburgh,	722
Vienna to Baden,	686	Copenhagen to Gothen- borg,	ib.
Vienna to Presburgh,	687	SWEDEN AND NORWAY	
Teutsch Altenburgh to Belgrade,	ib.	From Stralsund, through Carlserona, to Stock- holm,	726
Presburgh to Kaschau and Tokay,	688	Stockholm to Upsala,	730
Vienna to Trieste,	689	Stockholm to Gothen- borg,	731
PORTUGAL.		Gothenborg to Chri- stiania,	732
From Lisbon to Oporto,	694	Christiania to Bergen,	ib.
Lisbon to Madrid,	695	RUSSIA.	
SPAIN.		From Riga to Peters- burgh,	736
From Bayonne to Madrid	699	Petersburgh to Moscow	740 741
Perpignan to Barcelona	702	Petersburgh to the Fron- tier of Sweden,	742
Barcelona to Saragossa,	703	Moscow to Grodno,	ib.
Madrid to Granada,	704	Moscow to Riga, and the Frontier of Prus- sia,	745
Madrid to Malaga,	706		
Madrid to Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz,	706		
NETHERLANDS.			
From Amsterdam to Cle- ves and Cologne,	711		
Cleves to the Hague, Rotterdam and Hel- voetsluys,	712		
Amsterdam to Munster	714		
Amsterdam to Eden,	ib.		

ERRATA.

READ.

Page Line

9	1	proceded	proceeded
—	13	(note) slones	stones
16	4	Ancien	Ancient
23	20	Achille	Achilles
24	16	Fountaine	Fontaine
—	29	trhee	three
26	1	to	the
34	26	brillant	brilliant
38	13	Alvays	Always
45	12	descriplion	description
46	18	confortable	comfortable
47	2	proceding	proceeding
—	14	S. Europe	S. Eutrope
49	Last	al . . . Pauy	at . . . Pany
58	29	proceding	proceeding
81	8	(note) then	ten
103	5	gispy	gipsy
135	23	Barbepi	Barberi
137	13	Sosiety	Society
138	12	uneirring	unerring
143	10	go	ago
146		Capter	Chapter
154	19	from	form
—	1	death	death
158	2	mastets	masters
166	26	buitt	built
189	21	streects	streets
204	17	sacrifical	sacrificial
206	18	o	of
108	12	remainig	remaining
—	21	varriors	warriors
224	30	is	it
225	13	or	of
235	11	Claudins	Claudius
237	16	Gispy	Gipsy
239	14	Atnium	Antium
241	10	ears	cars
245	17	Equestran	Equestrian
251	21	te	the
283	16	easy	easel
290	17	thhe	the
294	19	draped	draped
(bis) 291	Last	Pslace	Palace
(bis) 294	2	Caracioli	Caraccioli

301	8	Mujana	Mujano
309	20	baskets	basket
321	14	Places	Palaces
329	1	(note) rom	from
365	35	sewing	stewing
84	38	brillantly	brilliantly
391	Last	he	the
414	1	adorne	adorned
417	35	gol. a vase	a gold vase
431	27	Nundnarium	Nundinarium
440	36	meriti	merits
441	3	eight	height
443	Last	er	upper
447	3	an	and
—	4	and	an
449	24	hogsmeat	<i>add is</i>
358	14	Dreshen	Dresden
491	28	Bacchalian	Bacchanalian
520	4 and 6	Toulose	Toulouse
587	1st.	ain vi	in via
591	Last	Bsitain	Britain
592	4	noe	one
594	7	lage	large
604	1st. i	worth	<i>add 4</i>
605	22	hours	hour
706	9	coffe	coffee



C

T

iaro
v

tu
o'ca
o'cl
set
L.
lar, J
Octob
No
be give
there;
Lowe
in, t

